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A SUPPLEMENT TO THE PHARMACOPŒIA;

BEING

A TREATISE ON PHARMACOLOGY IN GENERAL;

INCLUDING NOT ONLY THE
DRUGS AND COMPOUNDS
WHICH ARE USED BY
PRACTITIONERS OF MEDICINE,
BUT ALSO THOSE WHICH ARE SOLD BY
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND HERBALISTS,
FOR OTHER PURPOSES;

TOGETHER WITH
A Collection of the most useful medical Formulæ;
An Explanation of the Contractions used by Physicians and Druggists;
The medical Arrangement of the Articles of the London Pharmacopœia, with their Doses, at one View;
A similar List of the indigenous Plants of the British Islands, which are capable of being used in Medicine, &c.;
AND ALSO
A very copious Index, English and Latin, of the various Names by which the Articles have been known at different Periods.

A NEW AND IMPROVED EDITION,
CONSIDERABLY ENLARGED.

BY SAMUEL FREDERICK GRAY,

LECTURER ON THE MATERIA MEDICA, PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY, AND BOTANY.

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PHYSICAL SOCIETY GUY'S HOSP.
Instituted
1771.

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Scribere jussit Amor.
Ovid.

S. Gosnell, Printer, Little Queen Street, London.

TO

WILLIAM SIMONS, Esq.

TREASURER OF THE WORSHIPFUL SOCIETY OF

APOTHECARIES

OF THE

City of London,

THIS WORK

IS DEDICATED

IN TOKEN OF RESPECT AND GRATITUDE,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

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PREFACE.

The intention of the present Work is to give a concise account of the actual state of our knowledge of drugs in general, using that term in its most extensive signification, as including, not only those natural substances and compounds which are employed by physicians or private practitioners in the practice of medicine, but those other substances and compounds which, from their analogy to these, are usually sold by the same retailers as sell medicines for the purpose of being used as dyes, paints, perfumes, cosmetics, liqueurs, &c.; and upon this account the work appears under the title of a Supplement to the Pharmacopœia, as that book contains only the medicines which are at present most generally used by the physicians of London and its environs.

Still, however, the medicines form the greater bulk of the work, from the vast variety of them that are employed in different places, and these are properly divisible into three classes:

1. Euporista, or easily procurable medicines, comprehending those which are collected in the neighbouring fields and gardens by the herbalists, or procured from the shops not peculiarly appropriated to the selling of medicines, as those of the druggists, drysalters, oilmen, perfumers, grocers, ironmongers, grinders, and stationers.

2. Officinals, comprehending those which are collected and prepared for use in the shops that are expressly kept for the sale of medicines, and of which the preparation is generally known.

3. Nostrums, or patent medicines, in Latin *Chemica*, comprehending those, the preparation of which is not generally known, and which are made only by particular persons, who keep their preparation a secret, or at least deny that it is known: as most of these are largely advertised, and their virtues vaunted in posting-bills, a connexion is hence formed

between the preparers and the printers of their advertisements, so that in many places the printers and stationers are the usual venders of this class of medicines. This is the original signification of the term chemical, as applied to medicine, the old chemists, like the modern apothecaries, supplying their patients with secret remedies, instead of openly prescribing those kept by the old apothecaries, now called chemists and druggists, a singular counterchange of names having, from circumstances arising out of the powers delegated to the College of Physicians, taken place. The declamations of the old physicians against the employment of chemical medicines must be principally understood to apply to these nostrums, whose composition being unknown to any but the preparer, and spurious imitations of many of them obtruded into the shops, renders them peculiarly unsafe, especially as they are now mostly used by the sick persons themselves, without any accurate discrimination of the disease, or of its actual state. This term chemical is also applied to those preparations which require a peculiar apparatus, and operose processes, and which are therefore prepared by manufacturers who supply the shops with them. These officinals were the nostrums of the middle ages, and are still distinguished from the old officinals, called Galenical, mostly discovered in times before human records, and which have descended to us from the ancient Greeks, or, more correctly speaking, from the four Egyptian schools of Heliopolis, Thebes, Memphis, and Sais. The composition of these Galenicals was ordered in the pharmacopœias in ordinary words, and they are, generally speaking, mere mixtures of the parts of organised natural bodies or their juices, and milder in their action than the chemical medicines introduced by the Arabians in consequence of their study of chemistry, and their endeavours to separate the active parts of remedies from the inactive, and to discover highly powerful medical agents. These latter were usually ordered in the pharmacopœias, and even in extemporaneous prescriptions, in the characters that had been used by the Christian Greeks, and the vessels containing them were marked with the same kind of characters. These two classes differ indeed so considerably, that until late years they were seldom both used by the same practitioner, and the Apothecaries' Society of London still continue to divide their trade, not into a retail and wholesale department, as is done in the large concerns of private traders, but into the Galenical and Chemical, and have separate stocks and shops for each.

The substances treated of in this work comprehend all those of the first and second class, and some of the third or patent medicines, which being in great request, the wholesale druggists are in the habit of supplying their customers with imitations of them, respecting which the author has procured the receipts of many of the most respectable houses in London; and from the agreement between these receipts in essential articles, it may be presumed that they are as accurate copies of the originals as the secrecy in which the latter are enveloped will allow.

In mentioning the uses of the first class, which principally consists of plants and a few animal substances, it must be kept in mind that the author considers himself merely as an historian, and does not vouch for the reality of the virtues ascribed to them, and even in some places has affixed a note of admiration to mark his incredulity; yet at the same time it is probable that these plants would not have enjoyed the reputation they possess, if they had not been found useful; and the neglect into which they have fallen in England, is partly to be ascribed to their not being exhibited in sufficient doses, and in some degree to the credit given by the venders of foreign drugs, and their activity in promoting the sale of them, but still more to the prevalence of apothecary practice, for, as the apothecary evades the privileges of the College of Physicians, by pretending only to sell medicines to his patients, it is his interest to make as small a stock as possible serve his purpose.

As to the officinal preparations, all those kept in the shops of druggists in town or country, whether for the supply of apothecaries, ferriers, or private practitioners, are inserted; the alterations which have been made in the last century in the Pharmacopœias of the Metropolitan College, with the variations of the two provincial Pharmacopœias, are succinctly shown. It may seem to some that this was an unnecessary task, but it must be considered, that although pure apothecaries, or young beginners fresh from the schools of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, may pay implicit obedience to the last edition of these works, yet the older practitioners, and the youth trained under them, naturally prefer the preparations to which they have been accustomed; and as those practitioners, who have not been bred in the London

Hospitals, prefer the study of the old autnors, who have enjoyed the praises of centuries, and in which the plants, &c. are designated by their real names, in preference to the modern authors, who have not yet passed through the ordeal of public opinion, and who, in their fondness for novelty, necessitate their readers to learn an everchanging language, and a constantly vanishing theory; so the druggists, who profess to keep whatever articles are in request, are obliged to retain in their shops the drugs and compositions which, although they are rejected by the colleges, still enjoy their ancient reputation; and retail customers, who have been accustomed to the taste of any popular medicine, will prefer the shop where they can procure the article with its old flavour, of which an instance occurs in paregoric elixir, in which the college has discarded the oil of anise-seed, which the retailer must either put in, or see many of his customers carry their money to some other shop, where they pay less obedience to the mandates of the college. The author would also have willingly given all the compositions that have ever been inserted in the Pharmacopœia, although not used at present, for the sake of those who read the old authors, as the Pharmacopœias themselves are difficult to be procured; but this would of necessity have added to the extent of the work, which has exceeded the limit that was set to it.

There is now first published, under most of the officinals, the method which the wholesale druggists of London actually use in making them. In giving these receipts the author has quoted the original weights, &c. as this affords a hint as to the quantity which is consumed.

Another class of receipts which has never yet been published so distinctly as in the present work, is the substitution of cheaper drugs for dearer ones, or the reduction in price of sundry articles: this by many is styled adulteration, and all the topics of vituperative rhetoric are lavished upon the practice, and very justly, when the substitutes or reduced articles are sold at the same price as those which the druggists technically distinguish by the appellation verum: this, however, is a practice, of which no house of respectability would be guilty. These substitutes and reduced articles are manufactured for two descriptions of customers; first, for those very clever persons in their own conceit, who are fond of haggling, and insist on buying better bargains than other people, shutting their eyes to the defects of an article, so that they can enjoy the delight of getting it cheap; and, secondly, for those persons, who being but bad paymasters, yet, as the druggist for his own credit cannot charge more than the usual price of the article, he must therefore deteriorate it in value to make up for the risk he runs, and the long credit he must give.

Having thus explained what may be found in this work, it remains to say a few words upon some circumstances connected with the general nature of it.

A frequent source of error arises from the weights with which the apothecaries ought to compound their medicines being different from that by which they buy and sell, so that they should have both piles, whereas, the gold and silver smiths, who also use the Troy, not only compound, but also buy and sell by it, and therefore require only that pile. Some schemers have proposed to remedy this by introducing a new pile decimally divided, but this would only increase the confusion, unless we could suppose, that a legislative act, like the waving of a magician's wand, or the stroke of a harlequin's sword, could change all the old authors to the new standard: and both the ponderal scales would be very awkward to reduce to the decimal standard, which has the inconvenience of having only two divisors without remainders, viz. 2 and 5; as well the avoirdupois, which seems to have been formed by the common traders, from the continual bisection of a horse-load, taking a new integer whenever the fractional expression became inconvenient; as the Troy, which seems to be a scientific weight, invented in the hierarchal colleges of Iran or Egypt, by the multiplication of the weight of some standard seed little liable to variation, by twelve, its multiples or aliquot parts, those numbers being chosen, that the integers thence arising might admit of as many divisors as possible without remainders being left. If it were thought absolutely necessary to have the ponderal and arithmetical scales the same, it would be far easier to introduce a duodenary and even a hexadenary scale of notation, which would improve arithmetic, and merely oblige persons of education to learn a couple of new multiplication tables, than to alter the weight to which the common people have been accustomed. It is, however, only when the common pound of sixteen ounces is inadvertently taken for the Troy pound of twelve ounces that the error in respect to the composition of medicines is of any great consequence; upon this account it were to be wished that the college in their future editions would avoid that source of error, by directing ounces only, without any mention of pounds by weight; for, in using the common ounces, with the drachms, scruples, and grains of the Troy, or with the liquid measures, the ratio of error is only as 101 to 111, which is very trifling; and if those that use the common weights were to add an ounce overweight to every ten, whenever the smaller weights, or liquid measures, are used in the same composition, the error would be rendered very inconsiderable, because 11 oz. avoirdupois differ only by gr. xijſs from ℥x Troy.

As physicians do not themselves prepare the medicines they exhibit to their patients, it is very convenient for them to intimate to the neighbouring retailers whom the sick employ for this purpose, the medicines they are likely to order, and the mode in which they wish certain compounds, which require time for their preparation, should be kept ready in the shops: this, and this alone, is the true office of a Pharmacopœia.

Before the publication of local Pharmacopœias, the apothecaries kept in their shops the six following books: Avicenna on Simples: Serapion on the same subject; Simon Januensis De Synonymis, and his Quid pro quo; the Liber Servitoris of Bulchasim Ben Aberazerin, treating of the preparation of minerals, plants, and animals, the type of the chemical part of the modern pharmacopœias; the Antidotarium of Johannes Damascenus or Mesue, arranged in classes like the Galenical part of our present Pharmacopœias; and the Antidotarium of Nicolaus de Salerno, containing these Galenical compounds, arranged alphabetically, of which there were two editions in use: in the common edition, or Nicolaus parvus, as it was called, several of the compositions of the Nicolaus magnus were omitted, and those that were retained were directed to be made upon a smaller scale than in the other.

The London College of Physicians first published, or rather distributed amongst the apothecaries, a Pharmacopœia of their own in May 1618, selected from the two latter of these works, with a few additions from the modern authors then in repute; but this work was found so full of errors, that it was obliged to be called in immediately, the whole impression cancelled, and a new edition published in

December following. This Pharmacopœia was published, like all the succeeding ones, in Latin, being intended, in the language of the preface, for the filii Apollinis only. Indeed the college appear to have been very angry with Culpeper for translating it and the works of the principal authors on medicine into the vulgar tongue, refusing him, as it should seem, although educated at Cambridge, a license to practise, and thus converting him into a bitter enemy. Unfortunately, the great popularity of his writings, still considered as classical amongst the common people, gave a currency to his opinions, and exposed the college to much obloquy; while the difficulties originally placed upon an admission into the college, with a view to confine the members to a small number, like the contemporaneous monopoly of the proctors of the civil and canon law, naturally led those who found themselves excluded to endeavour to evade its powers, at first by merely advising their patients to buy some medicine which "had been prescribed by a member of the college for a similar complaint:" a practice which some physicians, as Daffy, Goddard, &c. in Charles the Second's reign endeavoured to counteract, by ordering a nostrum, which could only be had at their own house, or that of a confidential agent, in most of their prescriptions, communicating, however, the preparation to their fellow-members of the college under the seal of secrecy; while others, as Merrett, furnished their patients with the necessary medicines, without any other charge than their usual fee. Afterwards the unlicensed practitioners or apothecaries did not think it necessary to confine themselves to recommending the prescriptions of physicians, but acted upon their own judgments, especially when the House of Lords decided the case of the College v. Rose, for selling medicines not ordered by a physician to a patient, in their favour; so that the desirable object of the college forming a society which should include all medical practitioners, with the exception of those of bad moral character, failed, by their confining the admission almost exclusively to those adorned with human learning, since this is certainly not essential to success in practice; and requiring in all cases, instead of an annual subscription with the option of compounding for it, a fine for a license, which excluded the poorer practitioners however skilful; not considering how much better it were to have had poor physicians for their brethren than to convert rich apothecaries into rivals. It seems as if the college were afterwards sensible of their error by their publishing a statute, inviting unlearned practitioners to come in, and be examined in the vulgar tongue, in any part of physic they might choose, and offering to license them for that department if found qualified. At present their terms of entrance, although the highest in rank of the three medical corporations, are the most liberal, requiring only two years' residence in the university, either British or foreign, where they graduate, and even this is now and then dispensed with in favour of persons of known ability, instead of the five years' apprenticeship, followed by six or twelve months' subsequent hospital study within the British isles, required by the others. Whether this state of medical practice is of advantage to the public may be doubted, as, from the mode adopted to evade the laws respecting it, by charging only for the medicines sent in, patients are frequently obliged to swallow more medicines than are necessary, that the apothecary, or dispensing practitioner, may be compensated for his attendance. Those medicines must, in most cases, be made unpalatable, lest the patient should conceive himself to be furnished with mere slops for the sake of a charge being made; and as the medicines are prepared by the practitioner himself, a patient standing in some peculiar circumstances may be poisoned without much danger of detection. It is but a few years since a respectable practitioner, in the west of England, was tried for this crime, to which he was supposed to be impelled by the desire of hastening the receipt of the patient's property. Against all these disadvantages the public have only the convenience of having medical attendance and medicines upon credit. It is passing strange that the House of Lords, as a member of the same legislature which endeavours to secure the goodness of our leathern manufactures, by strictly forbidding the union of a butcher, tanner, and currier, in the same person, that they may serve as checks upon one another, did not, in their decision upon Rose's case, perceive the still greater danger that arose from allowing the compatibility of medical practice with the dispensing of medicines, which has long been forbidden in some of the best regulated continental states. This danger has been greatly increased of late by the almost universal junction of midwifery with apothecary practice, since midwifery accustoms the general practitioner to consider the saving or destruction of a human life as a mere matter of calculation; as also by the recent extension of our knowledge respecting vegetable poisons, and by the great attention which is now called to the subject by the study of medical jurisprudence, there being reason to apprehend, from the imitative habits of mankind, that reading detailed accounts of crimes rouses in some cases the latent sparks of vice, and serves to perfect badly inclined persons in devising the securest modes of effecting their purpose. And this union of midwifery with apothecary practice does not, from the bills of mortality, appear to be attended with those advantages to the female sex, and their relatives, that might reasonably be expected from the union of modern physiological and pathological theory with practice since, although it appears, from Dr. Heberden's observations, that the after-treatment of the poor in lying-in hospitals has been very much improved, and the great mortality that formerly occurred in them, probably from puerperal fever, reduced, and brought down to be fully as low as in private practice, or even lower, yet in the thirty years from 1728 to 1758, both inclusive, during which women were almost exclusively employed, out of 759,122 deaths, 6481 took place in child-bed, or rather more than eight in every thousand; while in the eight years from 1807 to 1814 inclusive, when the apothecary-menmidwives were as exclusively employed, out of 147,304 deaths, 1404 were in child-bed, or little less than ten in each thousand deaths, which, when extended to the whole mortality of the kingdom, is an annual increase of upwards of 250 deaths in childbed. Now this increase in mortality can scarcely be attributed to any other cause, but either the apothecary, who unites midwifery with medical practice, through his anxiety to attend his medical patients, is unconsciously led to unduly hasten the delivery, or that he serves as a means of communication of febrile contagion while the female is in a state peculiarly liable to receive its influence. The separation, therefore, of the two practices seems imperiously called for; and as, at present, the majority of apothecaries are disgusted at midwifery, and practise it only out of necessity, this would not be attended with any detriment, since, if rendered incompatible, what one practitioner lost by giving up his midwifery, would be made up in the increase of his medical practice through that rejected by him who made choice of midwifery: and as operative midwifery is evidently a branch of surgery, the practice of it would enable the pure surgeons to live out of large cities, and thus extend the benefit of their help beyond its present limits.

The design of a Pharmacopœia, peculiar to London and its environs, seems to have arisen from Sir Theodore Mayerne, the then President of the College, who being also founder of the Distillers' Company, procured, in 1639, the publication of a similar work, The London Distiller, for that business, written indeed in the vulgar tongue, but still more carefully guarded from the profane eyes of the uninitiated, as not only the more common materials, and the quantities, were expressed by characters usually employed in other significations, but the very compositions themselves were merely numbered, to which a secret reference was made by characters from an alphabetical index; the key to all these characters being only given upon a loose paper to the freemen: but as these loose papers have been pasted into the books, and the books sold by the representatives of deceased members, the secrets have thus been revealed.

To this original Pharmacopœia some additions were made in 1627 and 1635, and in 1650 an improved edition came forth, to which further additions were made in 1677. No alterations of much consequence, however, were made until 1720, when a new edition was published under the auspices of Sir Hans Sloane: he being a botanist, the botanical names of the plants were added to the officinal names, which was a great improvement, but in some measure counterbalanced by the roots, woods, barks, gums, rosins, and other parts or products of plants being huddled together under the general title of vegetables, with only a note in the margin of the parts or products in use. In the older editions, fructus cardam. minoris, and semina card. min. were enumerated separately among the drugs, and the latter ordered in the compositions; but in this and the succeeding editions, semina only are reckoned among the drugs, and semina decorticata ordered in the compositions, a mode of expression which is evidently erroneous. The simple distilled waters were now first directed of an uniform strength, viz. 8℔ of green herb to the gallon: the sweetened spirits, or cordials and ratafias, were omitted; brandy ordered where proof spirit would now be used; and several syrups, ointments, plaisters, and similar compositions which had gone out of use among the profession in London, were omitted, although it is probable that many practitioners still employed them, as we know that some are even now retained by private practitioners; yet it is evident that the object of the college in all these Pharmacopœias, was not to direct the practice of the kingdom, but simply to inform the retailers what compositions they would do well to keep ready in their shops.

In a new edition, published in 1745, the system of curtailment, begun by the Edinburgh College in 1738, was pursued to a considerable extent, no compound being admitted but what had a majority of voices in favour of its insertion; it was also at first proposed to omit the drugs entirely, then to give only a list of those used in making up the compounds in the work; and at last a list was made out of those which the majority of the committee supposed to be the most efficacious, and the botanical names were omitted. It is from this period that we may date the decline of pharmacological knowledge among the profession. A great fear of poisons seems to have been predominant in the minds of the compilers; among other instances, the black-cherry water, one of the few distilled waters that have any marked action, and usually made 12℔ of the fruit with the stones to the gallon, was discarded, because when made with 7℔ of stones only to the pint it was poisonous. Great pains were bestowed in restoring the compositions of the ancients to their original names and composition, and in throwing out the superfluous ingredients which a succession of ages had introduced into the shop medicines, so that it may be truly said, that in regard to the syrops, oils, ointments, pills, electaries, and other formulæ of what is called Galenical pharmacy, this edition is still the best hitherto published. In the department usually called the chemical, it was less happy: the most remarkable feature is the changes of name now for the first time introduced: the consequence of this arrangement cannot but be called unhappy, for before this time there existed an intercommunion between the several European nations that used the Latin language, by which the pharmacy of one nation was in some degree common to all; but this communication now began to be interrupted by local dialects being introduced. Respecting the curtailments that were thus made in this edition, it may be observed, that the object of a pharmacopœia being to fix the composition of whatever medicines a physician might be likely to order, it is evident that the very contrary course to that pursued by the committee ought to have been adopted, and that instead of quoting those drugs, and ordering those compositions only which received the approbation of the majority of the committee, they ought rather to have retained every drug and composition which was not unanimously rejected by the whole college, since the medicines which might be ordered by the minority of the committee, or the other members, might, if their practice were extensive, be as frequently required as any of those that were retained, so that the real duty of these committees seems to be confined to correcting any defects in the standing medicines of the shops, to the rejection of those entirely obsolete, and the addition of whatever new compositions may be proposed by any of the members, after the best general mode of preparing them has been discussed: nor does it seem necessary to wait for a new edition for the regulation of these additions, which, when very active, as Prussic acid, vinum colchici, and the like, require an uniformity of preparation to be speedily instituted, as an official communication might be made to the society of apothecaries, the different medical journals, and the teachers of materia medica, for the information of the profession.

As the edition of 1745 excelled in Galenic pharmacy, the next, of 1788, may be regarded as the best compendium of chemical pharmacy the college has produced: although some new names were introduced, they were formed by Bergmann on the true Latin module, and such as the improved state of that science called for: hence they were immediately adopted without a murmur by the druggists, and still preferred by them. In the Galenical compositions simplicity was pursued to the utmost, and probably to an injurious extent, since it is well known that a mixture of drugs will frequently have more effect than the same quantity of either of them separately, and a mixture of spices is more agreeable than any of them alone. The very compound medicines which had formed the principal instruments of physicians for 2000 years, and some probably twice that period, were discarded; on the other hand, a few powerful drugs, which the college in 1745 had considered as poisons, were restored to the materia medica. Two secretly amended impressions of this edition were afterwards put forth, a circumstance that was productive of error.

The edition of 1809 is chiefly remarkable for the entire adoption of the French chemical nomenclature, in which it must be allowed that the college has avoided the solecism of their Scotch and Irish brethren, by giving the new words the gender they would have had, had they been Latin words, or could be legitimately formed by analogical derivation. It does not appear that any necessity existed for this condescension, since, although our experimental chemists had adopted this innovation, as being more conversant with the French authors, than with the 1788 edition of the Pharmacopœia, in which a regular nomenclature of salts had been reduced to actual use, yet the Germans, who, both by prescriptive right, and real merit, were entitled to take the lead in chemistry, did then, and do still, refuse to debase their own language, or their Latin works, with such limping barbarisms as sulphas, tartras, &c.; and even the French school of mineralogy, little as that nation is inclined to adopt foreign usages, follow the nomenclature of Bergmann: nor is this the only change of names introduced in this edition; many others occur, even in the drugs; as resina abietis, which had in the old editions and in foreign authors been used for Strasburgh turpentine, was made to signify frankincense; so pix arida, which was constantly used for common black pitch, was applied to white or Burgundy pitch, except that in the unguentum picis aridæ it must be taken in its old sense, as otherwise the compound would not answer to its English name of black basilicon. It is also evident, that in the directions for tinctura rhæi, the quantities of water and spirit of wine were counterchanged; and in copying those for oxydum antimonii, from the Dublin Pharmacopœia, an ounce of nitric acid was directed instead of a drachm, by which the process was rendered uncertain, if not impracticable, and a most violent emetic sometimes produced, sometimes a mild diaphoretic. A preference was evidently given, in ordering the chemical preparations, to the moist way, with the idea of enabling the apothecaries to prepare this class of medicines themselves; but in fact the college might more properly have put the whole of them into the drugs, merely noticing the strength of some of them, as they have done with oil of vitriol and spirit of wine; and following the old models of Mesue and Nicolaus, confined their directions to the Galenic department, since the chemicals are usually prepared in the country, where house-room, labour, and fuel are cheap, by manufacturers, who totally disregard the directions of the college, and then exchanged with the London druggists for foreign articles. It is moreover well known, that few apothecaries prepare even the tinctures and plaisters themselves, those of large practice not having time, and those who have time to spare not consuming a sufficient quantity to make it worth their while, especially as the waste increases in proportion as the quantity prepared at once is less: this, then, being the case, the chemicals are still less likely ever to be prepared by the apothecaries themselves, especially as these, like the plaisters, require a certain facility of manipulation, the manus oculata of Becher, which can only be acquired by continual practice: besides, much of the merit of chemical processes depends upon their concatenation with others carried on in the same laboratory, to make the waste of one process serve as the ingredients for another, a circumstance that cannot be considered by the college, as depending upon an infinite variety of circumstances, but which has a most material influence upon the price at which the articles can be brought into the market: and it may be added, that the chemicals are always identical, or nearly so, in whatever manner they are prepared.

The Pharmacopœia printed in 1815 is only a corrected impression of the edition of 1809; the publicity given to the emendation is highly commendable. In this pix arida is still used for Burgundy pitch, and the black basilicon ordered, by the new name of unguentum resinæ nigræ, to be made with resina nigra; whether this is meant to signify black pitch as formerly directed, and still used by the druggists in making that ointment, or common brown rosin, hitherto denoted by resina nigra, but which will not communicate much colour, is not explained.

As to the provincial Pharmacopœias, the older editions of the Edinburgh were scarcely known in England until the one published in 1738; and to that college properly belongs the demerit of curtailing the medical stores of nature, in which they were so unfortunately followed by the London college, in their edition of 1745. The Edinburgh, published 1805, was the first to adopt the French chemical nomenclature, and followed even the idiom of that language in making the names in *as* masculine. This edition is also remarkable for its sesquipedalian names, and affords a striking example of the fondness of the Scotch authors for the pedantry of technical language. In an emendated edition published in 1817, these names are slightly shortened. The Dublin of 1807 is in general a copy of the London edition of 1788; but in the chemical part, the French nomenclature was adopted, the names in *as* being used, according to the English idiom, in the neuter gender. An attempt was made in this Pharmacopœia to furnish the experimenter with pure chemical agents, as well as the physician with chemical medicines.

To enforce the performance of the directions of the Pharmacopœia, the censors of the college, the wardens of the apothecaries, and those of the grocers, were empowered to search the shops of apothecaries in and about London, to destroy all they found unfaithfully prepared, and even fine the parties. While the apothecaries were only dispensers, this regulation could be strictly enforced, but when they changed into dispensing practitioners, and chemists and druggists opened shops under the sanction of the physicians, to supply the place of the old apothecaries for dispensing, and also sold perfumery, dye stuffs, paints, &c. this power of examination, when not employed as a means of vexation, as in James Goodwin's case, dwindled of necessity into a mere recommendation to use better articles; as the retailer can assert that his customers require the deterioration of the article, being unwilling to give more than a certain price, a plea which is much facilitated by the changes in the names of the compositions, so that the articles asked for by retail customers can seldom be legally considered as those now prescribed by the college; or that in practising medicine he conceives the alteration to be of advantage to his own patients; or that they are not designed for medical use, but for some other purpose: hence the present mode of examination is of necessity confined to asking for the articles used by him in dispensing prescriptions, and this admits of an easy evasion, by keeping a small stock of choice articles. This power of examining drugs, &c. being lodged in the Society of Apothecaries, has excited much ill-will, since they have subscribed a stock to supply the public with drugs and compounds; and it has been suggested, that it is contrary to the general principles of British legislation, that a corporation trading themselves on a common joint stock in any articles should be constituted examiners of them when kept for sale by others, especially as an opinion has become current among the druggists, that there is an intention to oblige all the licensed apothecaries to purchase their medicines at the Society's hall, as in some continental states; but this is certainly a mere surmise, the offspring of the opposition with which the late Apothecaries Act has been received.

This Act, repealing the power of the Society of Apothecaries of examining medicines in shops, houses, cellars, &c. in and about London, substitutes for it the power of examining the medicines in the "shop or shops" of apothecaries through England or Wales, with power of fining the party if the medicines are not found good, the first time *5l.* the second *10l.* and every succeeding offence *20l.* It is expressly declared § 5, to be "the duty of every person using or exercising the art and mystery of an apothecary, to prepare with exactness, and to dispense such medicines as may be directed for the sick by any physician lawfully licensed to practise physic;" and it directs apothecaries refusing to compound, or unfaithfully compounding such medicines, to be fined upon the complaint of a physician, the first time *5l.* the second *10l.* and the third to be rendered incapable of practising "as an apothecary," unless he promises, and gives sufficient security, not to offend in future. Persons not already in practice on Aug. 1, 1815, to be examined by twelve persons, appointed by the Society of Apothecaries "to ascertain the skill and abilities of such person or persons in the science and practice of medicine, and his or their fitness and qualification to practise as an apothecary:" who are "empowered either to reject such person, or to grant a certificate of his qualification." None to be allowed but those who are twenty-one years old, who have served an apprenticeship of not less than five years to an apothecary, and who shall produce testimonials of a sufficient medical education and of good moral conduct. Assistants who have not served a five years apprenticeship to be examined either by the society, or by apothecaries to be appointed in each county for that purpose. Each apothecary to pay *10l.* *10s.* for a license for London and ten miles round, or *6l.* *6s.* for a country license, and *4l.* *4s.* in addition if he removes to London, and each assistant *2l.* *2s.* Apothecaries acting without license, to forfeit *20l.* for each offence, and assistants *5l.* and not to recover charges in any court of law, unless it is first proved on the trial that he is duly licensed, or was in practice before Aug. 1, 1815. If the examiners refuse a license to a person, he may apply again in not less than six months for an apothecary's license, or three months for an assistant's, and "if on such re-examination he" appears "to be properly qualified," the examiners to grant a license. (No mention is made of rejection on this re-examination, nor of any other than this second application.) A list to be published annually of those licensed in that preceding year, with their respective residences. The money for licenses to belong to the Society of Apothecaries, but the penalties for offences to be given, half to the informers and half to the society. Penalties above *5l.* recoverable by action, in the name of the master, &c. of the society, in any court of record, and under *5l.* by distress, by warrant from any justice of the peace, and if not sufficient distress, the person to be imprisoned without bail for a time not exceeding a calendar month; (how a penalty of exactly *5l.* is to be recovered does not appear on the Act.) "Not to prejudice or in any way affect the trade or business of a chemist and druggist in the buying, preparing, compounding, dispensing, and vending drugs, medicines, and medicinable compounds, wholesale and retail; but all persons using and exercising the same trade or business, shall and may use, exercise, and carry on the same trade and business in such manner as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes, as the same trade or business was used, exercised, or carried on by chemists and druggists before the passing of this Act." The rights and privileges of the Universities, and the Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons, and the Society of Apothecaries, are fully reserved, and all actions limited to six months next after the fact committed, or the ceasing thereof if there was a continuation.

This Act has had the singular fortune of being violently opposed, as insufficient, by those who were its original promoters, of being esteemed as a burden by many of those whom it was meant to benefit, and of being looked upon with indifference by those against whom it was intended to act. The original idea of the Act arose from the ancient and interminable dispute respecting the comparative merit of a public or private education, or as applied to medicine, between the methodics, who acquire their knowledge by attending the public schools of medicine, and practise upon the general principles there promulgated, and the empirics, who acquire skill by the practical instruction of a private master, or by solitary study, practising at first gratuitously, and afterwards when their character is established, turning their knowledge to account; and was in fact an attempt principally on the part of some country apothecaries, to end the dispute by crushing the latter with the strong arm of power. The more liberal ideas of the London apothecaries, accustomed to the rivalry of the physicians, surgeons, and chemists and druggists, saw immediately that the original draft would never pass through the Legislature, being, in fact, no other than the very modest proposal that saving the rights of the physicians and surgeons as to practice in and about London, but cancelling those of the universities, the present dispensing practitioners and their future apprentices should have the sole right of giving any medical advice to a sick or hurt person, or of compounding or even selling any thing to be used as a medicine, or of practising midwifery, and thus to establish a complete monopoly of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, each in his own neighbourhood, while the poorer classes who could not afford to pay as liberally as their superiors, were to be neglected, or, what is nearly equivalent when in a state of sickness, being deprived of the advice and assistance of those in whom they place confidence, might conceive themselves to be neglected; while in those thinly peopled districts which did not yield sufficient employment to support a practitioner who could afford the expense of an hospital education in London, and that of a license, were either to be left without assistance, or if any person not of their fraternity dared to apply his skill to that effect, he was to lie at the tender mercies of a common informer, subject to the very high penalties that still remain in terrorem in the Act, far exceeding those for practising physic in London without a license.

The Act, therefore, was obliged to be altered, and restricted to those who "practise as apothecaries," with an express declaration that it did not extend to the chemists and druggists, whose shops are in general confounded with those of the apothecaries, and whose business differs no otherwise than that with the modern apothecary, medical practice is the principal object, retail and dispensing the secondary; while with the chemist and druggist, or old apothecary, retail and dispensing are the principal, and medical practice, mostly confined to the counter or to a few personal acquaintance, the secondary; à fortiori, the midwives, herbalists, cuppers, barbers, electricians, galvanisers, dentists, ferriers, veterinary surgeons, village wisemen, cow-leeches, and the rest of the second and third cousins to the direct descendants of Apollo and Æsculapius, are left in full possession of their ancient practice, and may be employed by those who place confidence in them, as they cannot be confounded with apothecaries, though the chemist and druggist may.

The originators of the Bill are displeased with the supposed ambiguity of the words, "to practise as an apothecary." It is true that it took 150 years of litigation, to determine the meaning of the phrase "to practise physic," as used in the statute of 15 Henry VIII. whether it prevented a seller of medicines from calling upon the sick to know what medicines he thought proper for their case, sending these in, again calling to inspect their action, and thus repeating his visits and sales: which the Court of King's Bench determined in the affirmative, but when carried into the House of Lords they decided it in the negative. Whether "to practise as an apothecary" will take as long to determine must be left to time: in the only prosecution hitherto brought into court, the meaning of the phrase was not a subject of dispute, although it should seem a far better plea than the one adopted by the defendant might have been founded upon it, he being evidently a cow-leech, and therefore, unless he had assumed to himself in some public manner the title of an apothecary, not within the Act.

As the examinations and license of the College of Physicians are to assure the public that if a patient should send for a licentiate, who is not known to him or his friends, there is a moral probability that this physician will be found deserving of their confidence, so the object of this Act is certainly to give the public a similar assurance, that a person who exercises the medical profession under the title of an apothecary, has gone through a certain routine of education and examinations, and may therefore be reasonably judged capable of performing what is required from him in that profession; whereas, in committing themselves to the care of others, patients do it at their own peril, and are guarded only by the general responsibility of all practitioners to the common law of the land, which gives damages to those injured through their gross neglect; but as the privileges of the college do not hinder apothecaries, according to the above decision of the

House of Lords, from practising in a different manner, in order that the public may not mistake the proper rank of the practitioner, so it seems probable, especially since the repeated rejection of the Surgeons' Bill, that the Legislature neither does nor will become a party to establish a medical monopoly throughout the country, but intends to leave the practice of medicine and surgery open to free and honourable competition, only preventing persons from practising under the cover of a title by which they are liable to be confounded with others who have gone through a certain regular initiation. The history of medicine, like that of other arts, exhibits instances of persons, as Sydenham, Boerhaave, and others, who were originally bred in other professions, and some, as Thomas Willis, and Verheyen, in the most humble, who yet have proved the ornaments of the medical faculty, and gradually attained its highest honours.

The definite meaning of the phrase "practising the art of surgery," or "as a surgeon," probably tended to these rejections of the College of Surgeons' Bills, as it manifestly included all who treated the sick and hurt by manual operations, and had no saving clause in favour of the descendants of the ancient chirurgical practitioners, who still survive under various names and designations; had this clause been inserted, and the college been content with the prohibition of any person publicly assuming to himself the title of a surgeon without its certificate, under a heavy penalty, no objection could have been made.

Many apothecaries themselves are averse to the provisions of this Act, considering some of them as hardships, and are moreover apprehensive that, as the establishment of the College of Physicians has eventually and gradually thrown the principal part of medical practice into the hands of the apothecaries, there is danger lest the operation of the burdens imposed by this Act should in like manner deprive the apothecaries of their present business, and throw it into other channels, as the cuppers, who already begin to increase in number, or the chemists and druggists: but this change, if ever it takes place, will of course be so gradual, that the existing members will not at any time be sensible of the injury, as the physicians did not feel any personal inconvenience from the other change.

The first hardship complained of is that which obliges all country apothecaries, after their apprenticeship is expired, to go up to London, and in general to stop there for six months and upwards, which is a heavy expense, totally out of the power of many, and in some cases attended with the hazard of another practitioner settling during their absence in the place: hence these must of necessity either run the hazard of an information against them, or evade the Act by setting up as surgeons or chemists and druggists, trusting to the confidence their friends and acquaintance may repose in them, and thus, as their apprentices cannot in either case be received as apothecaries, the number of the profession is gradually lessened, and that of its rivals increased. There is, however, no other hardship in this, but what attends all other professions and trades, in all which it frequently happens that a youth who entered them full of confidence, finds all his hopes blasted by the chilling hand of poverty: and although this expense attending a license seems to bear so much heavier upon country apothecaries than those of London, yet, on the other hand, they have the almost certain prospect of success in future, being free from the competition of a multitude of others, and the expense of a few months' residence in London is nothing to the years a town apothecary, without introduction or purchase, may spend before he gets into equal practice with them on their first outset.

The second hardship relates to the stress that is laid in the examination upon the knowledge of the Latin language, although it be only so far as to understand the Pharmacopœia and physician's prescriptions. No excuse is admitted in this respect, although the far greater majority of the persons examined are country apothecaries, who seldom have to dispense a prescription: but it is to be considered that this is the proper business of the apothecary, and that his medical practice is only an adventitious addition. It is also considered hard by all, that a person, after serving a regular apprenticeship of five or even eight years, should be prevented from reaping the reward of his servitude by setting up in business, on account of his ignorance of what his master covenanted to teach him, but did not perform, and this without some recompence. It is true that similar examinations take place in other countries, but they are generally in favour of the apprentice. If he be not found competent, the master is fined so much as the wardens of the trade think it reasonable he should give to another master to be fully instructed. It may perhaps admit of some doubt whether the covenant to instruct the apprentice fully in the mystery of his business does not, in consequence of this Act, oblige the master to send his apprentice to such lectures, &c. as are required, and whether a person remanded cannot recover by law from his quondam master the expenses incurred by such rejection.

The Act seems to render it imperative upon a licensed apothecary to keep a shop, at least he is liable to a fine, and even a revocation of his license, if he refuses to dispense the prescriptions of licensed physicians: this is in consequence of his original station of a pastophorus or bedell to the temples in which the physician acted as a priest; and was therefore entirely under his command, and punishable by his superior for misconduct. It may now certainly be regarded merely as a specimen of the waste of words used in legal Acts, which serve only to increase the expense of drawing them up, since apothecaries, or chemists and druggists, must be very scarce in a neighbourhood to oblige any physician to endeavour the putting of this clause in force.

It is certain that this Act, through the vigour communicated to it by the Society of Apothecaries, in rendering the examination as efficient as the time will allow, and making it necessary that three of the examiners should sign the certificate, or seven of them vote for the person under examination being remanded, has already had a good effect, by obliging young apothecaries to be more attentive to their studies than heretofore, through the fear of being remanded, and by bringing many to town who otherwise might not come, and must therefore be esteemed a benefit by all who have the honour of the profession at heart.

As to the monopoly contemplated by its original proposers, the surgeon-apothecaries (as they call themselves in imitation of their Scottish brethren), it is most probable that the Legislature will pause long before they throw the whole medical practice into the hands of one or two corporations, and especially those fettered with apprentice laws, which of necessity precludes them from receiving the accession of those who although bred to other professions, are led by the powerful impulse of genius to study medicine. At the same time it is perfectly equitable, and can be objected to by none, that those who go through the expense and labour of an initiation into these corporations, or a license from them, should be protected from any one assuming their title, and practising under the implied supposition that he has gone through the same.

But in respect to the cant, for no other name can be given to it, of the danger of permitting home-bred and even unlearned empirics to practise medicine, it may be remarked, that as the higher classes of society require their usual medical adviser to possess their manners, so do the lowest; and although the poor may accept of the advice and medicines given them by practitioners who rank above them in society, yet they do it with a latent suspicion that they are made the subjects of experiments, and never cordially bestow their confidence but upon those of their own rank; nor is this peculiar to the poor in civil life, for Hamilton, in his Regimental Surgeon, mentions the reluctance with which soldiers report themselves sick and accept the proffered aid of their medical officers, choosing rather to purchase medicines out of their scanty allowance, and follow empirical advice, until overpowered by disease, and no longer able to conceal it.

As to the power of suppressing home-bred or even unlearned empirics altogether, the trouble and expenses of a lawsuit, and the obloquy that attends those who attempt to deprive a man of the fruits of his industry and skill through the want of technical formalities, are so great, that it is only the strong stimulus of personal enmity, or a feeling that their own interest is deeply involved in getting rid of a more popular neighbour, that would originate a prosecution; hence, while the grossest ignorance and real unskilfulness would escape, by being clothed in the garb of poverty, especially considering the facility with which the poor slip from the fangs of the law by changing their residence, as it would never be worth while in such case to hunt them out, even if it were possible, it is only the active and intelligent practitioner, like Sutton the inoculator, that would be prosecuted, because by his neighbourhood alone could prosecutors be injured, or from him alone could they look for a reimbursement of any portion of the expenses that must be incurred; and here the prosecutors would, as in Sutton's case, have to encounter every discouragement that could be put upon the affair, and have to fight their way through all the mazes and intricacies that the law could interpose, with a court and jury decidedly hostile to their claim, and requiring the most positive enactments and evidence in their favour, and the want of success in any one lawsuit, or even the expenses of three or four, if so many were required, although they were successful, would outweigh any possible injury that could arise from letting the matter rest as it was.

Moreover, as to the real justice of attempting the forcible suppression of empirics, however mortifying it must be to the pride of the philosopher, or the intense labours of the scholar, truth will oblige the historian of the practice of medicine to confess, with a sigh over the vanity of human learning, that our choicest remedies, and our most approved modes of cure, are generally, if not universally, derived from empirics, and those the most unlearned; and that, however the methodics have laboured to explain the modes of action, and the reasons for the effects produced, they have done little or nothing towards the improvement of the practice.

The surgeon-apothecaries now inform us, that seeing the aversion of the Legislature to their proposal, they mean to collect all the information they can of the failures and errors of home-bred practitioners; this is perfectly right, but it ought to be accompanied with a confession of their own failures, that a fair comparison may be made. Because one empiric has been unsuccessful, or tried an experiment which has terminated fatally, for which he may be punished, it would be the height of injustice to endeavour to prevent others from practising that which seems to be the bounden duty of every man, the alleviation of the distresses of his fellow men, according to his ability, and which, as far as regards medicine, every old nurse in the world has exercised from time immemorial. Indeed no laws could prevent it, unless perhaps all medical writings in the vulgar tongue, the principal source of empirical information, were collected together, burnt by the common hangman, and strictly prohibited in future; or the sick, on the first accession of disease, torn from their friends, and shut up in pest-houses and lazarettoes. The attempt, if we may speak the truth, only tends to render the major part of the regular faculty suspected of real ignorance, which fears the collision of open competition, and seeks the protection of power to enable it to maintain the contest. It must be owned, however, that it is not a little mortifying to a practitioner, educated in the best medical schools, to see himself cast off for the advice of an empiric, especially as this rejection is not confined to the soldier or the ploughman, but happens even in the palace, where although on the first accession of disease the school-bred methodic, who practises in a general way, is consulted, yet if the disease proves tedious, the confidence of the patient is shaken, and transferred to some empiric, perhaps the most unlearned of his tribe, whose medicines are taken and his directions followed with that implicit obedience and faith which had they been given in the first instance to the original practitioner would have had the desired success.

And it may be finally remarked, that the home-bred practitioner, although he is frequently ignorant, because his poverty and distance from the seats of learning oblige him to content himself with any old medical books that may accidentally fall in his way, yet he is not the enemy of the school-bred practitioner, and in general a paltry rival, because he scarcely practises except in remote villages, or upon the poor who cannot afford the attendance of a regular bred man, or in chronic cases which have been previously treated by the school-bred practitioner until the patience of the sick is exhausted. The real enemies of the fair practitioner, whether empiric or methodic, are those persons generally educated in what is called the regular method, who disdaining the slow and gradual progress of industry and attention to business, endeavour to trample down their brethren, and thrust themselves forward to public notice in advertisements under real or fictitious names and titles, and thus make a great noise in the world, although, from the heavy expense of advertising, it is doubtful whether they really get as much money as they might obtain by pursuing the usual course: and still more those persons who, impelled by a commercial rather than a philosophic spirit, become nostrum-mongers, and, frequently in defiance of their better knowledge, recommend, in pompous terms, some inert or dangerous medicine to the notice of the sick, and thus encourage them to practise upon themselves. The most hazardous of all experiments, to which the rashest trials of the most ignorant village empiric, who derives the whole of his book-learning from a well-thumbed copy of some old black-letter herbal, are comparatively safe; since in the latter case there is some chance that his experience may enable him to perceive his error in time to retrieve it, and at the worst a salutary caution would be inculcated, and a repetition of the trial avoided.

The true method of combating this is not by soliciting harsh penal laws against practitioners who have not studied at certain schools, or who have not been devoted to medicine by their parents. For as the sick, disregarding the existing differences between the several ranks of the medical profession, will solicit the advice of those persons in whose knowledge they place confidence, the attempt only leads both practitioners and patients to invent modes of evasion, and widens the breach between the different branches of the profession. It would be better to throw the portals of the college and the medical schools wider open, and by rendering instruction cheap, invite the poorest descendant of Apollo and Æsculapius to join the aids of science to his long-cherished secrets, and seat himself among his more fortunate brethren. Unless this be done, the only mode is to let things take their own course, and rest content with simply securing their proper distinctions to those who have gone through the trouble of obtaining them, and on the other hand bestowing these distinctions only on those who merit them, leaving the sick and their friends perfectly at liberty to search for relief wherever they think it most likely to be found, thus creating an honourable competition and rivalry, instead of that continual bickering which at present pervades the different branches of the medical profession, as they may be well assured that the mass of mankind are not so blind as to be incapable of judging in a matter that so nearly concerns them as their health, or so inattentive to their own interest, as not to prefer those practitioners whose success in practice shall attest their skill.

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SUPPLEMENT,

&c.

I. VEGETABLES.

Vegetables form in every country the greatest number of remedies employed by practitioners in medicine, not being so remote, in respect to their chemical composition, from the solids and fluids of the human body, as to refuse to assimilate with them, and yet sufficiently so as to have, in general, a decidedly marked action upon them.

The number of vegetables which are possessed of medical virtues, and which are sold in the shops of druggists and herbalists, or used by private practitioners, being so great, it is absolutely necessary to adopt some mode of arrangement. Of the two methods now in common use, that of Jussieu, as amended by the latest writers, is here followed, as being more natural than the sexual system of Linnæus, which is indeed confessed by himself to be a mere artificial arrangement, for the purpose of nomenclature: it must however be allowed, as well in respect to the arrangement of Jussieu, as to the natural orders of Linnæus himself, that the want of a proper clue by which a plant might be botanically investigated, and its place in the system discovered, was until lately a singular blemish; the student being obliged to rest satisfied with the *ipse dixit* of his master. This defect rendered both those arrangements inferior to the method of our countryman, the Rev. Mr. Ray, which is nearly equally natural. The preference thus given to a natural system is also justifiable on the ground that most of the orders have some common medical qualities, which are the more distinctly marked, as the order itself is more distinct from others in its botanical characters.

The plants are designated by their common English names, the officinal Latin names by which they are known throughout Europe, and finally, by those given them by Linnæus and his followers, when they differ from those last mentioned, in order that references may be made to the works of the old botanists, who were particularly studious of the uses of plants; while the new botanists, on the contrary, study little more than the names of plants, frequently change these names, and are very indifferent as to their uses.

The plants included in this synopsis are not only those mentioned in the several successive Pharmacopœias of the College of Physicians, and in the two provincial Pharmacopœias of Dublin and Edinburgh, but also most of the plants which have ever been described as possessing any medical virtues. It has been judged proper to take in a greater number of plants than is usual, because in country places, remote from the shops, and in travelling, where persons cannot attain more elaborate and elegant remedies, many excellent ones may be supplied in this way; and the regular practitioner, who may occasionally find himself to be deficient in any officinal drugs, or who may have other motives of convenience to determine his choice, will by this means be enabled to substitute the wild plants that grow around him for the others.

Herbs for medical purposes ought to be collected when they begin to flower, and gathered on a dry day, as soon as the dew is off; they should be spread thin, dried as quick as possible by a gentle heat, and kept in a dry dark place.

Flowers should in general be gathered in full bloom.

Fruits, unless their efficacy depends upon the acerbity of their juice, ought to be gathered when they are ripe.

Roots are best taken up in the beginning of spring, unless otherwise ordered. They, as well as woods and barks, are the better for being fresh, although many will keep a long time without any perceptible decay. Many kinds of roots may be kept fresh in dry sand in a cellar.

The *doses* of such vegetables as exert a very powerful action on the human frame are mentioned under each article; or, if not properly known, a caution is given lest any unlucky accident should occur. The generality, however, of plants, having no very marked action, are taken in powder, in doses of a drachm night and morning; or a sufficient quantity, to give a strong taste or colour to water, is infused or boiled in it, usually an ounce to a pint; and the doses are so regulated, that the soluble parts of about a drachm of the vegetable are contained in each; and these doses are exhibited three or four times in a day.

The plants that are marked with an asterisk grow wild in the British islands; and are fully described in my "Natural Arrangement of British Plants."

Order 1. ALGÆ.

Approach to an animal nature, by containing much nitrogen; none are poisonous.

*SEA LENTILS. *Vitis marina. Lenticula marina. Fucus natans.* Used by the Portuguese and Dutch in dysuria.

*BLADDER WRACK. *Quercus marina. Fucus vesiculosus.* Burnt to a charcoal is the vegetable Æthiops of the shops; its ashes yield a considerable quantity of alkali: other species of fuci furnish this salt, but generally in a less quantity, therefore this is most usually burned for that purpose.

*FUCUS NODOSUS.

*FUCUS SERRATUS. Used for the same purposes as bladder wrack.

*PEPPER DULSE. *Fucus pinnatifidus.* Biting, aromatic taste, eaten as a salad.

*DABERLOCKS. *Fucus esculentus. F. teres. F. fimbriatus.* Eaten in Scotland.

*GULPH WEED. *Fucus natans. F. bacciferus.* Eaten raw as a salad; also pickled as samphire; it is aperient, diuretic, and antiscorbutic.

*SWEET FUCUS. *Fucus saccharinus.* Washed in warm water, and hung up, a saccharine substance exudes from it: some eat it without washing.

*DULSE. *Dills. Dulesh. Fucus palmatus.* Eaten either raw, boiled, or dried; but is very tough.

*RED DULSE. *Fucus edulis.* Eaten while raw, also after being pinched with hot irons, in which case it tastes like roasted oysters. A red lake is prepared from it.

*Sea girdle-and-hangers. *Fucus digitatus.* Contain a nutritive jelly, more or less saccharine, eaten both by man and beast; also burned for kelp.

*Shield laver. *Ulva umbilicalis.* Esculent, but requires baking for some hours to render it eatable.

*Iceland sea-grass. *Ulva latissima.*

*Oyster green. *Lichen marinus. Ulva Lactuca.* Refrigerant; also nutritive.

Mousse de Corse. *Helminthocorton. Conferva dichotoma. Fucus Helminthocorton.* This sea moss contains also several kinds of geniculated thread-like algæ, as different ceramia, conferva fasciculata, c. albida, c. intertexta, corallina officinalis, fucus purpureus, f. plumosus (these two last algæ are less vermifuge than the others): ulva clavata and u. prolifera are also found in this sea moss, which is vermifuge, taken in the form of a jelly or thick mucilage.

*Crow silk. *Hairy river weed. Conferva rivularis.* This green fibrous plant, found in stagnant water, smells marshy, is used as a vermifuge by some country people; it is as difficult to burn as fontinalis antipyretica; adheres firmly to glass or paper, and was used by the ancients to bind up broken limbs, keeping it constantly moist.

Sea moss. *Muscus marinus. Conferva rupestris.* Refrigerant: used by the ancients externally in gout.

*Moor balls. *Conferva Ægagropila.* Found at the bottom of lakes; used to wipe pens.

Coralline. *Sea moss. Corallina. C. officinalis.* Vermifuge, ʒſs to ʒj, in coarse powder.

*Star shoot. *Nostoch. N. commune. Tremella Nostoc.* A greenish jelly, eatable; infused in brandy, it causes a disgust to that liquor in those who drink of it.

Sponge. *Spongia. S. officinalis.* Externally to stop hæmorrhages, or dipped in melted wax and squeezed, as a tent to dilate cavities, by its expansion when moistened.

2. FUNGI.

Frequently poisonous; the best remedy in this case, after immediate vomiting, by tickling the fauces, and the exhibition of clysters, is æther ʒj, in a glass of water. The Russians, however, eat almost every species that are of any size, only stewing them thoroughly, and drinking a glass of brandy after them: and the ancients stewed suspected mushrooms with some twigs of the pear-tree, as an antidote to their bad effects.

*Morell. *Morchella esculenta.*

Morchella gigas. Wholesome and agreeable, as are all the other morchellæ. They are distinguished from the stinkhorns, phalli, by the absence of the fœtid juice of the latter, and also of the volva which envelopes the young phalli.

*Truffles. *Trubs. Tuber cibarium. T. gulosorum. Tubera terræ. Lycoperdon Tuber.*

*Tuber moschatum.

*Tuber album.

Bianchetti. *Tuber albidum.*

Rossetti. *Tuber rufum.*

Black truffle with white flesh.

Piedmont truffle. *Tuber griseum,* which has a slight odour of garlick. Are all used as delicate sauces to soups, and the like. None of the tubera are poisonous, although so nearly allied to the lycoperda, differing only in being fleshy on the inside instead of being powdery. The truffles grow under ground, and are turned up, or pointed out by hogs or dogs trained for that purpose.

*Puff balls. *Bull fists. Mollipuffs. Crepitus lupi. Lycoperdon Bovista.* Narcotic; its smoke stupifies bees, but does not kill them; its very subtile seminal dust is used as a styptic.

*Deer balls. *Boletus. Lycoperdon cervinum.* Aphrodisiac, and increases the milk.

*Stink horns. *Fungus phalloides. Phallus impudicus.* Intolerably fœtid at a distance, so that it is oftener smelt than seen, being supposed to be some carrion, and therefore avoided; when near, it has only the pungency of volatile salts. Its odour soon fills a whole house, applied externally to painful limbs.

*Helvella esculenta.

*Helvella Mitra.

Oreillette. *Helvella* .... Are eaten abroad.

*Goats-beard mushroom. *Clavaria coralloides.*

*Grey goats-beard. *Clavaria cinerea.* Are eaten, and very safely, as from their coralline appearance they have not the least resemblance to any poisonous kinds; but their flesh is rather cottony, and their odour very slight. The other clavaria, or club-like mushrooms, although wholesome, are too small for use.

*Hedge-hog mushroom. *Hydnum erinaceum.*

*HYDNUM CORALLOIDES.

FUNGO ISTRICE. *Hydnum Caput Medusæ,* and two other undetermined analogous species (but not the Caput Medusæ of Paulet, which is poisonous).

*CHEVRETTE. *Hydnum repandum.*

DENTINO-BIANCO. A hydnum resembling the preceding.

*BROUQUICHONS. *Hydnum Auriscalpium.* Which is said to be excellent, but they are all eaten. The dark-coloured hydna, or mushrooms with points on the under surface, are all to be suspected.

*CHANTERELLE. *Merulius Cantharellus.* Is not a delicate species, but safe, as being unlike any poisonous kind. The other merulii, or mushrooms with gills of the same substance as the cap, are too tough.

MIELLIN. *Boletus juglandis. B. betulæ.* Although its odour is dangerous in a close place.

ORCION. *Boletus frondosus.* Which requires complete dressing.

TUBERASTER. *Boletus Tuberaster.* Whose enormous root encloses stones and bricks, and is called the *mushroom stone,* or *pietra fungaia.*

SCOPETINO.

FUNGO CORVO. Are perhaps the only boleti polypori, or those whose tubes are not separable from the cap, which are used; the others are to be suspected.

*BOLETUS FRE. *Boletus Chrysenteron.* At least while young.

*CEPATELLI. *Boletus edulis.*

*BLACK CHAMPIGNON. *Boletus æreus.*

*LECCINO. *Boletus scaber.*

*BOLETUS AURANTIACUS.

PINUZZO BUONO. *Boletus* .... Are well known boleti suilli, or those whose tubular gills are separable from the cap; eaten on the continent, particularly by the Tuscans.

*BULL'S LIVER. *Bull's tongue. Hypodrys. Boletus hepaticus. Fistularia hepatica.* Almost the only parasitic mushroom that is usually eaten; and differs from the other boleti in having the tubes separate from one another.

BOLETUS. The leathery, corky, or woody species; also those which have a collar on their footstalk, or which have a pepper-like acrid taste, or which become blue or green when cut, are all either poisonous, or at least suspicious. They differ from the agarics in having tubes under their caps, instead of gills.

Agaric of the larch. *Agaricus. Boletus laricis.* It grows in the East on the larch: the interior part is friable, light, and used as a drastic purge, dose ʒj to ʒij, in powder, with some ginger; or an infusion of double that weight.

*Touchwood. *Spunk. Amadou. Boletus igniarius. B. fomentarius* and *B. ungulatus.* These, when softened by beating, are used for stopping blood; soaked in a ley of salt-petre and dried, they are used as tinder: the Laplanders burn them about their habitations to keep off a species of gad-fly, which is fatal to the young rein-deer.

*Boletus sulphureus. On drying, evolves needle-like crystals of oxalic acid, nearly pure.

Agarici, or mushrooms with a cap, and gills underneath of a different substance from the cap, vary in their qualities.

Agarici Rotuli *and A. Russulæ.* Whose gills are equally broad throughout.

Agarici Caprini. Whose gills melt into a black watery pulp.

Agarici Miceni. Whose footstalk is naked, hollow, and the cap fleshless, are all poisonous, or at best doubtful.

Fungo vedovo. *Agaricus araneosus.*

*Agaricus violaceo-cinereus.

Agaricus Cortinellus. Which last is very indifferent, are the only eatable agarici cortinarii, or those with a thready or cobweb collar.

*Common mushroom. *Agaricus edulis.* Under which name several species of A. pratelli, or those with fleshy caps, and gills that become black, but do not melt into water, are supposed to be confounded, is that mostly eaten in England; all are wholesome.

Musk champignon. *Agaricus albellus.*

*Mugnaio. *Agaricus eburneus.*

Jozzolo. *Agaricus ericetorum.*

Petite Oreillette. *Agaricus virgineus.*

Escoubarbe. *Agaricus Auricula.*

Ciccioli. *Agaricus eringii.* Which grows on the roots of the eringo or sea holly.

Fungo appassionato. *Agaricus tristis.*

Fungo dormiente. *Agaricus nivalis.*

Pivoulade d'Eouse. *Agaricus socialis.*

Agaricus ilicinus.

*Mousseron de Dieppe. *Agaricus tortilis.*

PALOMBETTE. *Agaricus Palomet.*

VERDONE. *Agaricus virens*, and about twenty other kinds of agarici gymnopi, or those whose cap is fleshy, and gills do not grow black, are sold for food in the markets of Tuscany: none of this section are known to be dangerous.

PIVOULADE DE SAULE. *Agaricus translucens.* Eaten by the poor in France along with other analogous agarici pleuropi, or those with the footstalk on the side, or totally wanting; but most are suspicious.

*AGARICUS DELICIOSUS. Is of exquisite flavour, but must not be confounded with A. Necator, or A. theiogalus, both which have also yellow milk, and are very deleterious.

*AGARICUS SUBDULCIS.

*AGARICUS PIPERATUS. The juice of which loses its acrid taste when dressed; are eaten. The other milky agarics are to be feared.

*AGARICUS PROCERUS. Is the best and most usually eaten of the agarici lepioti, or those whose footstalk is furnished with a moveable collar, and whose gills do not melt into a black liquid.

AGARICUS CYLINDRACEUS,

AGARICUS ATTENUATUS, and above forty other undetermined species, sold in the Italian markets, belonging to the section of the agarici lepioti with a fixed collar, show the wholesomeness of the lepioti, and none are known to be dangerous.

AGARICI AMANITÆ. Or those furnished with a curtain, are very dangerous, because some species are poisonous, and others much resembling them, are wholesome.

AGARICUS ASPER.

AGARICUS BAUHINI.

*AGARICUS MUSCARIUS. Are the poisonous mushrooms that produce the most frequent accidents on the continent, from their resemblance to the A. aurantiacus. The A. muscarius, infused in milk, kills flies; juice rubbed on bedsteads expels bugs; dried and powdered, gr. x to xxx with vinegar, cathartic, sudorific; externally applied to ulcers and gangrenes.

AGARICUS SOLITARIUS. Is eaten in some parts of France.

TIGNOSA BIANCA.

BUBBOLA BIANCA. Are eaten in Tuscany.

LAPPAJOLA.

AGARICUS INCARNATUS.

Agaricus vaginatus.

Farinaccio. Are eaten with safety.

*Agaricus bulbosus.

Agaricus vernus. Very active poisons.

*Yelk of egg mushroom. *Orange mushroom. Agaricus aurantiacus.*

Fungo reale. *Agaricus cæsareus.*

White orange. *Agaricus ovoideus.* Are esteemed the most delicate and wholesome of the tribe.

*Jew's ear. *Auricula Judæ. Fungus sambuci. Peziza Auricula.* Grows on the elder; used, soaked in milk or vinegar, as a gargle in the quinsey, &c.

*Oak leather. *Xylostroma giganteum.* Found in the cracks of oaks; used in Ireland as a dressing for ulcers, and in Virginia to spread plaisters upon.

3. LICHENES.

The softer kinds are slightly bitter, and used in affections of the lungs: those resembling a chalky crust are used in dyeing.

*Tree liver-wort. *Lich enarboreus pullus. L. olivaceus.* Roborant, used in hæmorrhages, and old coughs.

*Oak lungs. *Tree lungwort. Hazel crottles. Pulmonaria arborea. Muscus pulmonarius. Lichen arborum. L. pulmonarius.* Slightly bitter, opening, detersive, useful in diseases of the lungs; dyes wool of a durable orange colour; yields a gum similar to gum Arabic.

*Iceland moss. *Lichen. Muscus Islandicus. M. catharticus. L. Islandicus. Cladonia Islandica.* Slightly bitter, used as food in Iceland, either made into bread or boiled in water, the first water being rejected; and in the form of tea against colds; mucilaginous, antihectic, and sometimes purgative. Got into fashion a few years ago, instead of the preceding, as being supposed to be a foreign drug, and therefore of value.

*Lichen velleus. Has the same qualities.

*Muscus cumutalis. *Lichen aphthosus.* A drastic vermifuge.

*Hairy tree-moss. *Muscus. M. arboreus. Lichen plicatus.* Astringent.

*Lichen rangiferinus. This, as well as the last, has an agreeable smell; used for making Cyprus powder, or French scent bags.

*Cup moss. *Muscus pyxidatus. Lichen coccineus. L. pyxidatus.* Useful in hooping cough, and other complaints of the lungs; dose, a tea-cup of the infusion, which is generally slightly emetic.

*Lichen cocciferus. Used for the same purposes, and in intermittent fevers.

*Muscus arboreus. *Lichen prunastri.* Astringent, pulmonary; very retentive of odours; used as a basis for perfumed powders.

*Ash-coloured ground liver-wort. *Muscus caninus. Lichen terrestris. L. cinereus terrestris. L. caninus.* Much praised as a remedy for hydrophobia, the basis of a powder against that disease.

*Lichen pustulatus. May be substituted for allspice, dyes a fine red.

*Canary archel. *Herb archel. Rocella tinctorum. Fucus. Lichen Rocella.* Allays the tickling cough attendant upon phthisis; and from it is manufactured litmus, so much used in dyeing and experimental chemistry.

*Lichen calcareus. Dried, powdered, and steeped in urine, dyes a fine scarlet.

*Stone crottles. *Arcell. Lichen caperatus.* Dyes wool of an orange colour; but if the wool is previously boiled in urine, of a russet brown.

*Lichen farinaceus. Yields, like many other species of lichen, a mucilage with water, which on being dried becomes transparent and similar to gum Arabic.

*Cork. *Corker. Arcell. Kenkerig. Lichen omphalodes.* Styptic; dyes wool reddish brown, for which purpose it is steeped in stale urine and a little salt, and then made into balls with lime.

*Auvergne archel. *Ground archel. Lichen Parellus.* Used, like the Canary archel, in large quantities to make litmus.

*Lichen tartareus. Dyes purple, collected in large quantities for the dyers.

*Lichen vulpinus. Used to poison wolves, mixed with ground glass, and strewed upon carcases; dyes wool yellow.

Lichen. *L. arboreus pullus. L. pullus.* Slightly astringent, used in asthma and old coughs.

Usnea. *Lichen saxatilis.* Astringent; used in hæmorrhages.

4. HEPATICÆ.

*LIVERWORT. *Hepatica vulgaris. Marchantia conica.*

*STAR LIVERWORT. *Hepatica stellata. H. fontana. H. polymorpha.* Aperitive, acrid, astringent; used in diseases of the liver.

5. MUSCI.

*MOSS OF A DEAD MAN'S SKULL. *Usnea cranii humani. Hypnum sericeum. Leskia sericea.* Used in hæmorrhages.

*GOLDILOCKS. *Adiantum aureum. Polytrichum. P. vulgare.* Very sudorific, pulmonary.

*BOG MOSS. *Old wives tow. Sphagnum palustre. S. commune.* Scarcely combustible, used to stop cracks in chimneys; very retentive of moisture, hence used to pack up plants for exportation to distant countries.

6. FILICES.

These plants are sweetish, astringent, and pectoral. Many kinds of ferns have qualities similar to those here recited; a ley of the ashes of most of the species has been used as a wash to promote the growth of the hair, from the alkali contained in them stimulating the skin, whence they have been called capillary herbs; and the roots of some, especially of the male and female fern, have been used for food in a scarcity of corn.

*TRUE MAIDEN-HAIR. *Adiantum vulgare. A. verum. Capillus Veneris. A. Capillus Veneris.* A fine pectoral, slightly astringent; the decoction is a powerful emetic.

CANADA MAIDEN-HAIR. *Capillus Veneris Canadensis. Adiantum pedatum.* Used for maiden-hair.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE MAIDEN-HAIR. *Adiantum Æthiopicum.* Used as an aromatic astringent.

*BLACK MAIDEN-HAIR. *Oak fern. Adiantum nigrum. Asplenium Ad. nigrum.*

*COMMON MAIDEN-HAIR. *Trichomanes. Adiantum rubrum. Asplenium Trichomanes.*

*WALL RUE. *Tent wort. Adiantum album. Ruta muraria. Salvia vitæ. Asplenium Ruta muraria. Aspl. murale.* These have all nearly the same qualities as the true maidenhair.

*SPLEEN WORT. *Milt waste. Doradilla. Ceterach. As-*

plenium. Scolopendria. Aspl. Ceterach. Blechnum squamosum. Ceterach officinalis.

Mules fern. *Hemionitis. Asplenium Hemionitis.* Astringent.

*Hart's tongue. *Phyllitis. Lingua cervina. Scolopendrium. Asplenium Scolopendrium. Blechnum lignifolium. Scolopendrium vulgare.* Are astringent, vulnerary, pectoral, and used in spitting of blood, fluxes, and swelling of the spleen.

*Male fern. *Filix mas. Polypodium Filix mas. Nephrodium crenatum.* Root slightly bitter, astringent, a good vermifuge in doses of ʒj to ʒiij; expelling the tænia, either by the assistance of a strong purge, or by repeating the powdered root for some time; it is also boiled in ale to flavour it.

Calaguala. *Polypodium Calaguala.* Root sudorific; grows in Peru.

Scythian lamb. *Agnus Scythicus. Polypodium Barometz.* Root fleecy, has been exhibited as an animal-plant, eating up the grass around it!

*Polypody of the oak. *Polypodium quercinum. P. vulgare.* Root saccharine, and slightly purgative: an infusion of ʒvj in half a pint of hot water may be taken at twice; by long boiling, becomes bitter.

*Small oak-fern. *Dryopteris. Polypodium Dryopteris.* Acrid, septic.

*White oak-fern. *Adiantum album. Polypodium Rhæticum. Cyclopteris Rhætica.* Used for maidenhair.

*Brittle cup-fern. *Adiantum album. Cyathea fragilis. Polypodium fragile. Cyclopteris fragilis.* Used for maidenhair.

Rough spleen-wort. *Lonchitis. Blechnum boreale.* Root aperient and diuretic.

*Female fern. *Common brakes. Filix. F. fœmina. Pteris aquilina.* Root an excellent vermifuge; and in time of scarcity, has been manufactured into a coarse kind of bread.

*Flowering fern. *Filix florida. Ophioglossum Osmunda. Osmunda regalis.* The young shoots, made into a conserve, are a specific for the rickets; root boiled in water makes a kind of starch used to stiffen linen.

*Moon wort. *Lunaria. Osmunda Lunaria. Ophioglossum Lunaria.* Leaves astringent.

*Adder's tongue. *Ophioglossum. O. vulgatum. O. spicatum.* A celebrated vulnerary.

7. LYCOPODIANEÆ.

*Club moss. *Muscus clavatus. Lycopodium. L. clavatum.* Herb astringent, restores ropy wine in a few days: pollen very inflammable, used in theatres to imitate lightning, by its being thrown across the flame of a candle; repels water so strongly, that if it be strewed upon a basin of that fluid, the hand may be plunged to the bottom without being wetted, hence females employed in delicate works use it to keep their hands free from sweat: in use also to roll up boluses and pills, and in the Plica Polonica.

*Upright fir moss. *Selago. Muscus erectus. Lycopodium Selago.* Violently emetic and purgative, fit only for robust constitutions which can bear rough medicines, used by the country girls in the north to procure abortion; the decoction is employed as a wash to destroy lice in swine and cattle.

8. MARSILEACEÆ.

None are hitherto known to be used.

9. EQUISETACEÆ.

Mouk se. *Equisetum*.........Used in China in astringent decoctions.

*Dutch rushes. *Equisetum majus. E. hyemale.* Epidermis is formed of silici: used to polish wood and metals.

*Corn horse-tail. *Cauda equina minor. Equisetum. E. arvense. E. minor.* Astringent.

*Marsh horse-tail. *Equisetum palustre.*

*Horse tail. *Equisetum. Cauda equina. E. fluviatile.* Astringent and vulnerary.

10. FLUVIATILES.

*Pond weed. *Potamogeton. P. natans.* Cooling; used in itchings, and against old ulcers.

11. ZOSTEREÆ.

*Grass wrack. *Alga. Zostera marina. Z. trinervia.* Cooling; used in inflammations, and the gout.

Grass wrack. *Alga. Zostera oceanica. Kernera oceanica.* Cooling.

Pilæ marinæ. Formed of the fibres of zostera marina, and also of Z. oceanica interwoven. The charcoal used in strumous tumours.

12. AROIDEÆ.

Arum peregrinum. Root eatable.

Arum macrorhizon. Root esculent.

Arum virginicum. Root esculent.

Arisarum amboinum. *Arum trilobatum.* Root used in food.

Nælenschena. *Arum divaricatum.* Root esculent.

Calcas. *Colocasia. Arum Colocasia.* Root used as food in Egypt, after being soaked for some time in water.

*Wake robin. *Cuckow pint. Arum. A. maculatum.* Root acrid, incisive, detersive; gr. x to ℈j of the fresh root made into an emulsion with gum Arabic and spermaceti, taken three or four times a day, useful in obstinate rheumatisms: has been used in washing instead of soap; yields a very fine starch, but unless the juice is well separated, it frets and chops the hands of the laundresses.

Friars cowl. *Arisarum. Arum tenuifolium.* Root takes away nomas, and is also used as food.

Dragons. *Dracontium. Arum Dracunculus.* Root used as food.

Arum dracontium. *Dracontium pertusum.* The Indians cover their dropsical patients with the fresh leaves, which produce a slight, but universal vesication.

Arum crinitum. The flower smells so like carrion, that the flies are induced to penetrate it; but in endeavouring to make their escape, they are prevented by the reversed hairs, which detain them prisoners, and thus destroy them.

Indian turnep. *Arum triphyllum.* Root boiled in milk used in phthisis.

Rumphal. *Arum pentaphyllum.* Root edible.

Arum mucronatum. Root esculent.

Arum violaceum. Root esculent.

Water dragons. *Calla palustris. C. cordifolia.* Root used as food.

Indian kale. *Black cocoa. Caladium esculentum. Arum esculentum.* Root and petioles esculent.

Eddoes. *Toyos. Caladium sagittifolia. Arum sagittifolium.* Root and tender petioles eaten when dressed.

Dumb cane. *Caladium seguinum. Arum seguinum.* Root used in fomentation for the gout, or bruised with lard to rub on dropsical limbs; expressed juice of the stem and root with one fourth of rum is diuretic, but it can scarcely be swallowed.

Caladium arborescens. *Arum arborescens.*

13. TYPHACEÆ.

*Burr reed. *Sparganium. S. ramosum.* Root given with wine for the bites of venomous serpents.

*Cat's tail. *Reed mace. Typha. T. palustris. T. latifolia.* Flowers mixed with hog's lard to cure burns Paleæ and down of the spikes used to stuff mattresses; leaves used to make mats.

14. CYPERACEÆ.

*Long-rooted cyperus. *Cyperus longus.* Root sweet-scented, heating, dose ʒſs to ʒj, equal to the foreign aromatics; when first powdered the scent is weak, but by keeping it becomes stronger.

Cyperus rotundus. *Cyperus hexastichos.* Used for the true cyperus rotundus.

Cyperus rotundus. *C. odorata.* Root, when recent, scentless; when dry odoriferous, aromatic.

Adrue. *Cyperus articulatus.* Root aromatic, stimulant, used for Virginia snake-root; infusion good in vomiting and fluxes.

Trasi. *Cyperus esculentus.* Root eatable, and when roasted makes good coffee.

Paper reed. *Papyrus Cyperus. C. Papyrus.* Paper was first made from this reed.

*Bull rush. *Holoschœnos. Scirpus lacustris.* Seed astringent, emmenagogue, diuretic, hypnotic.

*Sea sedge. *Carex arenaria.* Fresh root sudorific and diuretic, used for sarsaparilla.

*Wood sedge. *Carex sylvatica.* The Laplanders prepare a coarse covering from this plant.

*Bastard sarsaparilla. *German sarsaparilla. Carex villosa.* Root used for sarsaparilla.

*Carex hirta. Root used for sarsaparilla.

*Carex disticha. Root used for sarsaparilla.

*Carex intermedia. Root used for sarsaparilla.

15. GRAMINEÆ.

Seeds nutritive, the basis of bread; and in general forms the most usual food of man, and several animals. They are almost universally wholesome; some few possess an aromatic quality: the stems contain a saccharine juice.

Maize. *Zea. Z. Mays.* Flour nourishing, but heavy, forms a resolvent poultice; juice of the stalk contains much sugar.

Rye. *Secale. S. cereale.* Flour resolvent, emollient, forms a moist doughy bread which is slightly acid, but very refreshing, and may be kept for a long time; seed mostly consumed in the manufacture of the malt spirit drank in the north of Europe; the discoloured flour of spurred rye, *Ergot,* mixed with bread, occasions gangrene of the extremities, but in a small dose, is now used as an emmenagogue.

Wheat. *Triticum. T. hybernum,* and *T. æstivum.* Used for bread in all polished nations; at present it is fermented previously to being baked, but formerly, and even yet in religious ceremonies of ancient institution, used unleavened. Superior to other flour, as it contains not only starch, but also gluten and much saccharine matter. From it are manufactured starch, semolina, vermicelli, &c.

Spelt wheat. *Zea. Spelta. Triticum Spelta.* Seed used in Italy.

St. Peter's corn. *Briza. Triticum monococcon.* Very nutritive, but is astringent.

*Couch grass. *Gramen officinarum. Triticum repens.* Root very vivacious, opening, used in pectoral decoctions: as it is very saccharine, and may be had at the cheapest rate, if not for nothing, it is recommended to be brewed for a table beer.

Barley. *Hordeum. H. distichon,* and some other species of this genus. Grain cooling, chiefly consumed in brewing, as it makes a coarse doughy bread formerly used to feed horses. The bran contains an acrid resin, to get rid of which it is made into *pearl barley, hordeum perlatum; Scotch barley* or *French barley, hordeum Gallicum*; and the taste of what resin still remains is separated by throwing away the first water in which it is boiled: used in pectoral decoctions.

*Darnel. *Lolium. L. temulentum.* Seeds mixed with bread-corn, or malt for brewing, render the bread or beer intoxicating.

*Ray grass. *Darnel grass. Phœnix. Lolium tenue.* Drying, astringent.

Italian drank. *Festuca. Ægilops ovata.* Seed astringent.

*Spring grass. *Anthoxanthum odoratum.* Nearly resembles camels hay and Indian nard; dried herb used as a substitute for tea: the very agreeable odour of new hay is owing to this grass; root aromatic.

Oats. *Avena. A. sativa.* Seeds the chief food of horses at present; a great part, however, passes through them unchanged, unless the oats are bruised or wetted with salt water, in which case they are completely digested; the decorticated grain, *grotes,* makes a cooling gruel; the flour, a heavy coarse bread.

Wild oats. *Ægilops. Avena fatua.* Used as oats.

Rice. *Oryza. O. sativa.* Seeds decorticated, nourishing, astringent, yielding half their weight of mucilage, with scarcely any gluten; do not make bread; a spirit is distilled from it called arrac.

*Cocks-foot grass. *Gramen dactylon. Panicum dactylon. Digitaria dactylon.* Similar in quality to couch grass.

Millet. *Milium. Panicum miliaceum.* Makes a heavy, drying, binding gruel, much eaten by the negroes.

*Flote grass. *Manna grass. Gramen mannæ. Festuca fluitans.* Seeds decorticated, *Russia seeds,* nutritive, sweetish.

Sugar cane. *Arundo saccharina. Saccharum officinale.* Cultivated for the manufacture of sugar and cane spirit from its juice.

*Reed. *Arundo vallatoria. A. Phragmites.* Root diuretic, depurative; panicles dye wool green.

Bamboo cane. *Arundo tabaxifera. A. Bambos.* Yields the concretion called tabasheer.

*Reed grass. *Gramen arundinaceum. Arundo Calamagrostis.* Root diuretic and emmenagogue.

Great reed. *Arundo Donax.* Root diuretic and emmenagogue.

*Canary grass. *Phalaris. P. Canariensis.* Juice of the herb drank in pain of the bladder. Seed used to feed small birds.

Job's tears. *Lachryma Jobi. Coix Lacryma. Coix ovata.* Seeds diuretic, and used to make anodyne necklaces for teething children.

*Fox-tail grass. *Alopecurus. Lagurus ovatus.* Herb used for couch grass.

Zizania aquatica. Bears the cold better than any other species of grain, and will probably become the bread-corn of the north, beyond the latitudes in which oats grow freely, from its productiveness; the great objection to it is the seeds not ripening all at one time.

Camels hay. *Schœnanthus. Juncus odoratus. Andropogon Schœnanthus.* Stalk and leaves aromatic, sharp-tasted, heating, attenuant, discussive, tonic; contains a resin analogous to myrrh.

Indian spike-nard. *Nardus Indica. Andropogon Nardus.* Bitter, smells like cyperus, and has the qualities of camels hay.

Guinea corn. *Guiarnot. Indian millet. Barbadoes millet. Milium Indicum. Sorghum. Holcus Sorghum.* Grain much eaten in the north of China and in Italy: made into polenta, and with millet into macaroni, it reddens the excrements: probably the first grain cultivated by man, as the standard of the Chinese weights and measures is taken from the number of these seeds.

Couscous. *Holcus spicatus.* A common food in Africa, where beer is also made from it.

Durra. *Holcus Durra.* Eaten in Egypt by the lower classes.

Holcus Cafer. Stalk very saccharine, cultivated in the south of Europe for the manufacture of sugar.

*Drank. *Wild oatgrass. Bromus. B. sterilis.* Seeds drying, corrects stinking breath; decoction vermifuge.

Guilno. *Bromus catharticus.* Seed? purgative.

16. JUNCEÆ.

Generally insipid, inodorous, and of little action on the human frame.

*Common soft rush. *Juncus vulgaris. J. effusus.* Astringent.

*Pricking large sea-rush. *Oxyschœnos. Juncus acutus.* Astringent.

*Calamus aromaticus. *Acorus. Calamus. A. undulatus.* Root broad, few-jointed, a sweet-scented agreeable stomachic, which might be used for the foreign spices, dose from ℈j to ʒj; it yields a resinous extract with spirit of wine.

ACORUS VERUS. *A. Indicus. A. Asiaticus.* Root slender, many-jointed; aromatic.

17. PALMÆ.

DATE TREE. *Palma. Phœnix dactylifera.* Fruit, *dactylus,* is saccharine, fleshy, emollient, slightly astringent, and pectoral.

SAGO PALM. *Sego. Sagou. Sagus genuina. S. Palma. Pinus.* The pith of the trunk is esculent.

SAGUASTER MAJOR. *Caryota urens.* Yields sago; juice of the fruit caustic.

CARYOTA GLABRA. Wood very serviceable.

GUINEA PALM. *Oil Palm. Palma oleosa. Elais Guinensis.* Yields the oil called in the West Indies, *mackaw fat.*

COCOA TREE. *Cocos nucifera.* Fruit used as food, as is also the fruit bud or cabbage as it is called, the gathering of which destroys the tree; *palm oil* is likewise extracted from this plant.

COCOS LAPIDEA. Nut very hard, used in turnery.

BUTTER-NUT TREE. *Cocos butyracea.* Fruit yields a solid oil.

PRICKLY POLE. *Cocos Guinensis. Bactis rotunda. B. minor.* Fruit like a plum, oily.

MACAW. *Ebony tree. Ebenus Æthiopica. Cocos fusiformis. C. aculeatus.* Wood black, very hard.

CALAMUS DRACO. Fruit yields the commonest sort of dragons blood, sold in balls wrapped up in palm leaves.

CALAMUS ZALACA. Pulp of the fruit acidulous.

SUGAR PALM. *Arenga saccharifera.* Yields sago; and by tapping a considerable quantity of saccharine juice, which speedily ferments, and produces palm wine, or is made into sugar by being immediately evaporated.

CHAMÆROPS. It is a species of this genus which appears to yield the fetid resin called gum caranna.

DWARF PALM. *Chamærhiphes. Chamærops humilis.* Fruit, *wild dates,* astringent; leaves used for baskets and brooms.

MALDIVIAN COCOA-NUT TREE. *Borassus Sechellensis.* Fruit resembling two smooth thighs, highly esteemed as alexiterial.

Palmyra tree. *Borassus flabelliformis.* Yields a saccharine juice.

Cabbage palm. *Areca oleracea.* Flowering bud, or cabbage, is highly esteemed; as is also the oil.

Areca. *Faufel.* *A. Catechu.* Husk of its fruit, *pinang*, chewed with betel and a little lime as a sialogogue and stomachic, reddens the spittle: a kind of catechu is extracted from it.

Areca globulifera. Used for the same purposes.

Caleza de negro. *Phytelephas macrocarpa.* Fruit very large, prickly: use same as the next.

Phytelephas microcarpa. Milk of the fruit becomes hard like ivory, and of a fine taste; frond used for thatching; nuts for vessels.

Botany bay gum tree. *Xanthorrhea resinosa.* *Acaroides resinifera.* Stem yields Botany Bay gum.

Ouvirandra. *Hydrogeton fenestralis.* Root large, tuberous, eatable.

Aponogeton monostachyon and *A. distachyon.* Roots bulbous, eaten when roasted.

18. COMMELINEÆ.

American spider-wort. *Tradescantia Virginiaca.* Leaves used as a pot herb, aperient.

19. COLCHICACEÆ.

Almost all the parts of these plants are so active, as to be really poisonous.

*Meadow saffron. *Colchicum.* *C. autumnale.* Bulb, taken up towards the end of July, sliced transversely immediately to prevent its growth, and dried without heat, is a very powerful incisive, diuretic, and expectorant; but is inert in the autumn, or when dried by heat; dose of the bulb, gr. ſs to gr. iij, made into a pill. Some suppose the seeds to be far milder than the root.

True hermodactyles. *Hermodactyli.* *Colchicum*... ....Roots incisive and purgative, in doses of ℈ſs to ʒſs.

White hellebore. *Elleborus albus.* *Veratrum.* *V. album.* Root a drastic emetic, in doses of gr. ſs, to gr. iij; also used as a sternutatory, and in itch ointments; juice used to poison weapons for war or hunting.

Cevadilla. *Veratrum Sabbadilla.* Capsules and grains caustic, powder used to kill fleas.

Melanthium. Root used to poison crows, and to cure the itch.

Methonica superba. Root a very active purgative.

Helonias dioica. Root in watery infusion anthelmintic, but its tincture is bitter and tonic.

20. TULIPACEÆ.

These plants are generally nauseous and incisive.

Tulip. *Tulipa. T. Gesneriana.* Root nutritive.

Dogs-tooth violet. *Dens caninus. Erythronium Dens caninus.* Root eases the colic, and is used in epilepsy and tinea.

Red lily. *Hemerocallis. Lilium bulbiferum.* Root cathartic; leaves cooling.

Turk's cap. *Martagon. Lilium Martagon.* Root diuretic and emmenagogue.

White lily. *Lilium album. L. candidum.* Bulb roasted is emollient and ripening.

Indian-bread plant. *Yucca. Yucca gloriosà.* Root yields cassava or Indian bread.

Silk grass. *Yucca filamentosa.* Fibres used for thread.

21. BROMELIÆ.

Pine apple. *Ananas. Bromelia Ananas.* Fruit highly odoriferous, esculent, astringent.

Agave .... Sap of the leaves saccharine, used to make a wine called in Mexico *Pulque.*

Curatoe. *Agave vivipara.* Juice of the leaf, mixed with lime-juice and treacle, a good dressing for ulcers; the inspissated juice used as a plaister in gout; root chewed in diarrhœa.

Agave Virginica. Root bitter.

Tillandsia usneoides. Used in hæmorrhoids.

Pitcairnia coarctata. *Renealmia Puya. P. Chilensis.* Stem corklike, used for vessels.

Pitcairnia crystallina. *Pourretia lanuginosa.* Exudes a crystalline gum from every part.

22. ASPHODELI.

Juices, either purgative, nauseous, or incisive. Appear to contain two different principles, which, by their different proportion in different roots, occasion a variety in their respective actions.

ALOES. *Aloe perfoliata*, and several other species. Juice of the leaves inspissated, forms the purer kinds of aloes found in the shops; a water extract of the leaves is known by the name of horse aloes; the natives of Cochin China extract a nutritive fecula from some species of this genus.

ALOE NIGRICANS. Epidermis of the leaves used to write upon.

SPIDER WORT. *Phalangium. Anthericum Liliastrum.* Leaves, flower, seeds, used against bites of scorpions: roots similar to those of squills.

ANTHERICUM BICOLOR. Bulb purgative.

KING'S SPEAR. *Asphodelus verus luteus. Hasta regia. Asphodelus luteus.* Root diuretic.

WHITE ASPHODEL. *Asphodelus verus albus. A. ramosus.* Root diuretic.

ALSTRŒMERIA PEREGRINA. Root yields an esculent farina called liuta in Peru.

ALSTRŒMERIA LIGTU. Yields liuta.

ALSTRŒMERIA REVOLUTA. Root yields liuta.

*MUSK-GRAPE FLOWER. *Bulbus vomitorius. Hyacinthus Muscari.* Root emetic, used in diseases of the bladder.

*HARE BELLS. *Hyacinthus. H. non-scriptus.* Root astringent, used in jaundice.

*STAR OF BETHLEHEM. *Ornithogalon. O. umbellatum.* Root eaten raw and dressed: seeds used to season bread.

ORNITHOGALUM ARABICUM. Roots are not the true hermodactyles; although so stated by some authors.

SQUILL. *Scilla. S. maritima.* Bulb acrid, bitter, nauseous, and emetic, powerfully incisive and diuretic; dose of the fresh root gr. v to gr. xv; of the dried, gr. j to gr. iij, bis in die.

SCILLA LILIO-HYACINTHUS. Bulb used as a purgative.

LEEKS. *Porrum. Allium Porrum.* Expectorant, stimulant, and contain a little sulphur; juice a powerful diuretic, dissolving the calculi formed of the earthy phosphates.

*Wild leeks. *Scorodoprassum. Allium Ampeloprassum.* Leaves partake the properties of garlic and leeks.

*Vine leeks. *Porrum vitigineum. Allium arenarium.* Leaves more heating than leeks; diuretic and emmenagogue.

Moly of Homer. *Allium nigrum?*

Moly of Dioscorides. *Allium hirsutum.* Root in a pessary, used in prolapsus of the womb.

Onions. *Cepa. Allium Cepa.* Root esculent; the juice, when fermented, forms vinegar, holding manna in solution.

Garlic. *Allium. A. sativum.* Bulbs esculent, strong tasted; used in sauces.

Rocambole. *Viper's Garlic. Allium contortum.* Bulbous heads used in sauces; milder than garlic.

*Crow garlic. *Allium vineale.* Roots diuretic.

Shallots. *Allium Ascalonicum.* Root used as a sauce.

*Wild garlic. *Allium oleraceum.* Roots diuretic.

Welch onion. *Allium fistulosum.* Bulbs and young leaves used in salads.

*Cives. *Allium Schœnoprasum.* Young leaves used in salads.

Spotted ramsons. *Victoralis. Allium magicum.* Root heating; used also as an amulet preserving against spectres and infected air, probably inspiring courage by their stimulant qualities.

*Ramsons. *Allium ursinum.* Infused in brandy, used in gravelly complaints; communicates an ill flavour to milk and butter in the spring, as the cows then eat it.

23. TRILLIACEÆ.

Trillium cernuum. Root violently emetic; berry nauseous and poisonous.

24. ASPARAGI.

The plants of this order are diuretic.

Dracæna terminalis. Root used in diarrhœa.

Dracæna Draco. Yields, by incision, the purest dragons blood: some sorts of it are furnished by trees of other orders.

*Herb Paris. *True love. One berry. Herba Paris. Paris quadrifolia.* Alexiterial, recommended by Boerhaave in maniacal cases, dose ʒj a day; leaves and berries narcotic; root emetic, but dose twice as great as that of ipecacuanha.

*Asparagus. *A. officinalis.* One of the five opening roots; shoots eaten as a dainty, but produce in some bloody urine, and accelerate the fits of the gout.

Rock sparrow-grass. *Asparagus petræa. Corruda. A. acutifolia.* Root opening, diuretic, lithontriptic; shoots nutritive.

*Solomon's seal. *Polygonatum. Sigillum Salomonis. Convallaria Polygonatum.* Root vulnerary, astringent, diuretic, but may be added to flour in time of scarcity, used in a recent state as a cataplasm to take away the marks of bruises; berries, flowers, and leaves, acrid and poisonous.

*Lily of the valley. *Lilium convallium. Convallium majalis.* Flowers cephalic, in doses of ʒj; or dried and used as a sternutatory.

One blade. *Monophyllon. Convallaria bifolia.* Flower alexiterial.

*Butchers broom. *Knee holly. Ruscus. Bruscus. Ruscus aculeatus.* Root one of the five opening ones; berries also opening.

Horse tongue. *Hippoglossum. Bislingua. Ruscus Hypoglossum.* Root cathartic.

Alexandrian bay. *Laurus Alexandrina. Ruscus Hypophyllum.* Root cathartic.

Medeola Virginica. Root diuretic; much used in dropsy.

Rough bind-weed. *Smilax aspera.*

Wild yam. *Bastard ipecacuanha. Smilax Pseudochina.*

China. *Smilax China.*

Sarsaparilla. *Smilax Sarsaparilla.* Roots active cleansing sudorifics, of great use in syphilis, and the rheumatism, in powder, ℈j to ʒj.

Sarsaparilla. *Tamus syphilitica.* Root much used for sarsaparilla.

Bastard China. *Tamus Pseudochina.* Root large; sold for China-root.

*Black briony. *Brionia nigra. Tamus communis.* Root diuretic, incisive, and opening; externally resolvent; young shoots eaten as asparagus.

25. DIOSCOREÆ.

Wild yam. *Dioscorea sativa.* Root, which is very large, eaten as a potatoe, but it has a strong taste; a kind of sago is also made from it.

Negro yam. *Dioscorca alata.* Root esculent.

Yam pee. *Dioscorea triphylla.* Root esculent.

White yam. *Dioscorea bulbifera.* Root esculent.

Oncus esculentus. *Oncorhiza esculenta.* Root very large, tuberous, farinaceous, esculent.

26. HEMEROCALLIDÆ.

Lily-asphodel. *Hemerocallis flava.* Expectorant.

27. NARCISSI.

*Narcissus. *Narcissus poeticus.*

*Daffodil. *Narcissus. Pseudo-narcissus.*

Tuberose. *Polyanthes Tuberosa.* Roots emetic; used also as a dressing to burns.

28. IRIDES.

Florentine orrice. *Iris Florentina.* The fresh root is a drastic hydragogue; when dried it is a sialogogue, dose ℈j to ʒj, and an errhine; it contains fecula, and is used in perfumery to give a violet scent to oils, &c.; the juice of the root, ʒj for a dose, has been used in dropsy.

*Yellow water fleur de luce. *Acorus adulterinus. Pseudacorus. Gladiolus luteus. Iris Pseud-acorus.* Root a nauseous drastic purgative, but used by country people, and in dropsy when other medicines fail, dose gtt. lxxx of its juice every hour or two in syrup of buckthorn; the seeds roasted make excellent coffee, superior to any other substitute.

Common fleur de luce. *Iris vulgaris. I. Germanica.* Fresh root hydragogue, errhine; externally repels eruptions. Root very sweet-scented.

Iris tuberosa. Roots incisive and purgative, in doses of ℈ſs to ʒſs; considered by some as hermodactyles.

*Stinking gladwyn. *Iris fœtidissima.* Juice of the root sternutatory, useful also in dropsy and scrofula; leaves very fetid.

Iris odorata. Flower very odoriferous.

Iris viscata. Odour bituminous.

29. GLADIOLIDEÆ.

Corn flag. *Gladiolus communis.* Root has the same qualities as that of iris pseud-acorus, but is weaker.

*Crocus. *C. sativus.* Root has been proposed to be made into bread in times of scarcity; summits of the pistils dried, *saffron*, have a strong but agreeable odour, and an aromatic taste, used in doses of gr. v to ʒſs, as cordial, emmenagogue, anodyne, and exhilarant; dyes a fine yellow, much used in foreign cookery to colour rice, &c.: the best is called *hay saffron*, *crocus in fœno;* the *cake saffron*, or *crocus in placenta*, formerly, and still in some countries, esteemed the best, being now adulterated with marygold flowers, and those of bastard saffron, or safflour, which is perhaps the true explanation of the very different effects ascribed to saffron by medical practitioners.

Ferraria punctata. *F. undulata.* Odour of carrion, attracting flesh-flies.

30. MUSÆ.

Plantain tree. *Musa. Musa Paradisaica.* Fruit very nutritive, diuretic, aphrodisiac.

Banana. *Musa sapientum.* Fruit very nutritive.

31. CANNÆ.

Plants of this order are warm and aromatic.

Alpinia. Capsules aromatic; seeds surrounded with a purplish pulp, used in dyeing, but the colour is not durable.

Ginger. *Zinziber. Amomum Zinziber.* Roots in powder, gr. x to ʒj, heating, aromatic, stomachic, cordial; in infusion, diaphoretic; used also as seasoning to food. There are two sorts, the black, which are the roots scalded and hastily dried in the sun; and the white, each root of which is carefully washed, scraped, and dried.

Bengalee. *Cassamunar. Zerumbet. Amomum Zerumbet.* Root stomachic, hysteric.

Zedoary. *Zedoaria. Kæmpferia rotunda. Amomum Zedoaria.* Root stops vomiting, stimulant, drying, emmenagogue.

Great cardamoms. *Amomum in the bunch. Cardamomum majus. A. verum. A. racemosum.*

Lesser cardamoms. *Cardamomum minus. Amomum Cardamomum. Elettaria Cardamomum.* Seeds stimulant, drying, assisting digestion, emmenagogue.

Grains of Paradise. *Grana Paradisi. Cardamomum maximum. Amomum Grana Paradisi.* Seeds aromatic, stimulant, taste very hot and biting like pepper; used by some in large doses to cure agues: also to give a false strength to wine, beer, vinegar, and other liquors.

Indian arrow-root. *Maranta Indica* and *M. arundinacea.* Roots yield very fine starch.

Great galangale. *Kæmpferia Galanga.* Root in slices about an inch long, brownish red, inside bright red.

Small galangale. *Galanga. Maranta Galanga.* Roots stop vomiting, are heating, drying, emmenagogue.

Indian cane. *Indian shot. Canna Indica.* Seeds cordial, vulnerary.

Costus. *Costus Arabicus.* Root aromatic, rather acrid, with the smell of orrice, stomachic, tonic, discussive. Distinguished in the shops into sweet and bitter costus, which is merely owing to keeping, the root becoming bitter and stronger by age.

Turmeric. *Curcuma. C. longa* and *C. rotunda.* Root aromatic, tonic, discussive, and heating; used especially in the jaundice and the itch, dose ʒj to ʒij: dyes a fine yellow, and is used as a seasoning in Indian cookery.

Albina Chinensis. Root aromatic.

Stissera curcuma. Root aromatic.

Dietrichia minor. Root aromatic.

Dietrichia major. Root aromatic.

Emdlia subpersonata. Root aromatic.

Thalia. Root aromatic.

Buekia. Root aromatic: all used as spices.

32. ORCHIDES.

These plants are esteemed as highly aphrodisiac.

Banilloes. *Vanilla. Epidendron Vanilla.* Pods brown, as thick as a quill, greasy on the outside, and sometimes covered with an efflorescence of flowers of benzoin, scent strong but very agreeable; cephalic, stomachic, used to scent chocolate and liqueurs.

Green withe. *Epidendron claviculatum.* Expressed juice, in doses of a table spoonful, cathartic, vermifuge, and diuretic.

*Fools stones. *Orchis Morio.*

*Male fools-stones. *Orchis mascula.* Roots washed, baked, and ground into powder, called *Salep*, are extremely nutritive, restorative, and aphrodisiac; gr. viij render an ounce of water so thick that it will hardly pass through a cloth; extremely useful to travellers and seamen, as a reserve stock to be used in case of need.

*Large military goat-stones. *Orchis fusca.* Dried leaves have the same scent as Tonca bean, and are used to scent snuff, as are also those of some other species of orchis.

French satyrion. *Satyrium. Orchis. O. militaris.*

*Butter-fly satyrion. *Satyrium. Orchis bifolia.*

*Dog stones. *Cynosorchis. Orchis pyramidalis.*

Goat stones. *Tragorchis. Satyrium hircinum. Orchis hircina.*

*Triple lady's traces. *Triorchis. Ophrys spiralis.*

*Male satyrion royal. *Orchis palmata. O. latifolia.*

*Tway blade. *Bifolium. Ophrys ovata.* May all be used for salep.

*Bastard hellebore. *Helleborine. Serapias latifolia.* Root strengthening.

33. PANDANEÆ.

Bread nut. *Brosimum Alicastrum.* Fruits eatable.

Vaquois. *Pandanus* ..... Seeds esculent; fibres of the stem and leaves used as cordage.

34. ALISMACEÆ.

*Great water plantain. *Plantago aquatica. Alisma Plantago aquatica.* Root used in hydrophobia.

*Arrow head. *Sagitta aquatica. Sagittaria sagittifolia.* Herb acrid, opening, and incisive; root bulbous, very nutritive, cultivated for this part by the Chinese.

35. BUTOMACEÆ.

*Flowering rush. *Butomus umbellatus.* Herb aperitive.

36. HYDROCHARIDES.

*Frog bit. *Morsus ranæ. Hydrocharis Morsus ranæ.* Root astringent, cooling.

Fresh water soldier. *Aloe palustris. Stratiotes aloides.* Used in wound drinks.

*Water sengreen. *Stratiotes. Pistia aloides.*

*Ducks meat. *Lens palustris. Lemna major* and *L. minor.* Are used externally as coolers.

37. CYCADEÆ.

Meal bark tree. *Cycas Caffræa.*

Cycas circinalis.

Cycas revoluta. All yield a fecula, analogous to sago, from the pith of the trunk.

38. CONIFERÆ.

These plants are mostly resinous, and their timber remarkable for its durability.

STONE PINE. *Pinus Pinea.* Nuts, *Zirbel nuts, pine nuts,* kernels pectoral, used in emulsions, yield oil by expression, are eaten raw or preserved.

APHERNOUSLI PINE. *Pinus Cembra.* Yields an agreeably scented turpentine, Briançon turpentine; nuts, *Cembro nuts,* kernels eatable; a pound yields, by expression, five ounces of oil; shoots yield true Riga balsam by distillation.

FRANKINCENSE PINE. *Pinus Tæda.* Wood very resinous, used for torches.

COMMON FIR. *Silver fir-tree. Pitch tree. Abies. P. Picea.* Yields Strasburgh turpentine, by puncturing the small vesicles of the bark in which it is contained, and common turpentine, by larger incisions.

NORWAY SPRUCE FIR. *Yew-leaved fir. Abies rubra. P. Abies.* Exudes common frankincense, and yields the same by incision; tops used to make spruce beer.

BALM OF GILEAD FIR. *Pinus balsamea.* Yields the fine turpentine called Canada balsam.

SPRUCE FIR. *Pinus Canadensis.* Young shoots, in beer, antiscorbutic, cooling, antiseptic.

LARCH. *Larix. Pinus Larix.* Exudes Orenburgh gum and Briançon manna; yields, by boring, common Venice turpentine.

CEDAR OF LEBANON. *Pinus Cedrus.* Wood astringent, antiseptic.

MOUNTAIN PINE. *Mugho pine. Pinus Pumilio.* Exudes a turpentine, Hungarian balsam. Cones yield the same by expression.

*SCOTCH FIR. *Pinus sylvestris.* Yields, by incision, common turpentine; inner bark eaten raw, or made into cakes and baked; tar is distilled from it, and lamp-black obtained by burning its refuse branches in tents.

ARBOR VITÆ. *Thuja occidentalis.* Leaves alexiterial and diaphoretic.

THUJA QUADRIVALVIS. Yields gum sandarac.

THUJA ARTICULATA. Yields gum sandarac.

CYPRESS. *Cupressus. C. sempervirens.* Wood and berries astringent, vermifuge.

VIRGINIA CYPRESS. *Cupressus disticha.* Leaves dye cinnamon colour.

*Juniper. *Juniperus. J. communis.* Wood sudorific, antisyphilitic, may be substituted for guaiacum; berries incisive, discussive, very stomachic; the infusion of them is drank as tea; if the seeds are broken, they communicate a bitter tart flavour.

Spanish juniper. *Juniperus Oxycedrus.* Does not yield gum sandarac, as usually supposed; see Thuja, p. 29.

Spanish cedar. *Juniperus thurifera.* Does not yield real frankincense.

Berry-bearing cedar. *Oxycedrus. Juniperus Phœnicea.* Wood diaphoretic; berries discutient; yields American olibanum.

Savine. *Sabina. Juniperus Sabina.* Leaves emmenagogue, capable of producing abortion, diuretic, vermifuge, dose, in powder, gr. xv, to ℈ij or ʒj, twice or thrice a day; externally escharotic, applied to warts, &c. once a day.

Juniperus drupaceus. Nut very hard.

Rosa malla. *Altingia excelsa.* Yields a balsam supposed to be the true liquid storax.

39. TAXIDEÆ.

*Yew. *Taxus. T. baccata.* Wood very hard, thought to be poisonous, as were also the berries, *glob berries,* but they may be eaten; leaves poisonous to cattle: pollen may be substituted for that of lycopodium.

Japan yew. *Taxus nucifera.* Berries eatable, aromatic.

Clarisia racemosa. Bark red on the inside; wood hard, exuding a milk-like juice.

Clarisia biflora. Bark whitish on the inside. Used for that of the latter.

Gingko. *Gingko biloba.* Seeds yield an oil used in Japan.

Shrubby horse-tail. *Ephedra distachya.* Berries sweet, eatable; used in lientery and menorrhagia, given in wine.

40. SALICEÆ.

*White willow. *Salix. S. alba.* Bark very bitter, febrifuge, substituted for Peruvian bark, ℈j to ʒj; leaves astringent, antaphrodisiac.

*Crack willow. *Salix fragilis.*

*Yellow dwarf willow. *Rose willow. Salix Helix. S. monandra.*

*Norfolk purple willow. *Salix purpurea.*

*Ozier. *Salix viminalis.*

*Sallow. *Salix caprœa.*

*Almond-leaf willow. *Salix amygdalina.*

Weeping willow. *Salix Babylonica.* Have all the same qualities. Of the latter only female trees are to be found in Europe, as they have all been propagated by cuttings from a single tree brought from the East.

Salix herbacea. Leaves used in tanning.

*Sweet willow. *Salix pentandra.* Leaves gathered about the end of August or beginning of September, and dried in the shade, with 1-30th of potash, dye silk, linen, and woollen, impregnated with alum, of a fine yellow.

Carolina poplar. *Populus balsamifera.* Yields the resin called American tacamahaca; buds very resinous, infused in oil to form a vulnerary balsam.

*Black poplar. *Populus nigra.* Buds resinous, used in vulnerary ointments.

*Abele. *White poplar. Populus alba.*

*Aspen. *Trembling poplar. Populus tremula.* Bark useful in strangury.

Lombardy poplar. *Populus pyramidalis.* With nitromuriate of tin, dyes a fine yellow.

Italian poplar. *Populus fastigiata.* Bark dyes mordore colour.

Populus tremuloides. Bark tonic and stomachic.

41. BETULIDEÆ.

*Birch. *Betula. B. alba.* Sap, by incision, opening, yields sugar, and used for brewing; bark split into leaves used for books, its distilled oil used in currying Russia leather; leaves antipsoric and antihydropic.

*Alder. *Alnus. A. glutinosa. Betula Alnus.* Bark and leaves very astringent, vulnerary.

42. CORYLIDEÆ.

*Hornbeam. *Ostrys. Carpinus Betulus.* Wood very hard.

*Hazel. *Avellana. Corylus Avellana.* Kernel of the nut oily, pectoral, used in emulsions, yields oil by expression.

*Oak tree. *Quercus. Q. Robur.* Bark very astringent, febrifuge in doses of gr. xv to ʒſs, every two hours, also externally in fomentation; seeds, *acorns*, *glandes quercinæ*, and their calyces, *cups*, *cupulæ*, as also the wood, leaves, and the excrescences produced by the bite of insects, *oak-apples*, are equally astringent, and of great use in tanning and dyeing: a decoction of the bark, with some alum, very useful in relaxations of the uvula.

Quercus alba. Bark emetic.

Quercus Castanea. Fruit edible, sweet.

Quercus Castillana. Acorns esculent, sold in the Spanish markets.

Quercus Esculus. Acorns eatable, inebriate a little.

Quercitron. *Quercus nigra. Q. tinctoria.* Bark used in dyeing yellow.

Holm oak. *Quercus Ægylops.* Cups, *valonia*, very large, used in dyeing instead of nut-galls.

Quercus infectoria. Excrescences, *nut galls*, *gallæ*, very astringent, tonic, antiseptic; those from which the insect has not escaped, *blue galls*, are the most esteemed.

Cork tree. *Quercus Suber.* Bark very light, elastic, astringent, more used for stopping vessels, than in medicine; bark of the young twigs, *alconorque*, used in intermittent fevers.

Ever-green oak. *Quercus Ilex.* Astringent, more so than the common oak. On this live the kermes insects.

Quercus Ballota. Acorns used as food, both raw and roasted; yield oil by expression.

Quercus falcata. Leaves used externally in gangrene.

*Beech. *Fagus. F. sylvatica.* Seeds, called *beech mast*, useful in gravelly complaints, yield oil by expression.

*Spanish chestnut. *Castanea. Fagus Castanea.* Bark astringent; fruit nutritive, pectoral.

43. PLATANIDEÆ.

Liquidambar styraciflua. Bark odoriferous in fumigations, yields by incision or decoction liquid storax.

Liquidambar orientalis. Thought to yield cane storax.

Plane tree. *Platanus orientalis.* Leaves ophthalmic in wine; bark antiscorbutic infused in vinegar.

Virginia plane tree. *Platanus occidentalis.* Root vulnerary, dyes red.

44. MYRICEÆ.

*Sweet willow. *Dutch myrtle. Gale frutex. Myrica Gale.* Strong smelling, driving away insects; leaves astringent, substituted for tea, antipsoric, vermifuge, and used as spice.

CANDLEBERRY MYRTLE. *Myrica cerifera.* Berries yield, by decoction in water, one fourth of a green wax; roots in infusion very astringent.

MYRICA PENSYLVANICA. Yields green wax.

MYRICA CAROLINENSIS. Yields green wax.

45. ULMIDEÆ.

*ELM. *Ulmus. U. campestris.* Inner tough bark astringent, febrifuge, in doses of ℈j to ʒj; leaves vulnerary.

ULMUS CHINENSIS. Leaves used as tea.

NETTLE TREE. *Celtis australis.* Berries astringent, esculent; kernels oily; wood dyes brown.

46. PIPERIDEÆ.

Herbs aromatic; seeds hot, used as spices.

BLACK PEPPER. *Piper nigrum.* Herb acrid, aromatic, stimulant, sialogogue; berry the same: when the first skin of the berry is separated by soaking in salt water, it is milder, and called *white pepper*, *piper album;* an inferior kind of white pepper is prepared from the over-ripe berries that fall from the vine; dose gr. v to ℈j, and has been given in large doses as a remedy for intermittent fevers; also used to drive away insects.

LONG PEPPER. *Piper longum.* Unripe fruit opening, attenuant, stimulant, in doses similar to the former; is distinguished into short long-pepper and long long-pepper.

SMALL AMERICAN LONG PEPPER. *Mecaxochitle. Piper obtusifolium.* Leaves used to flavour chocolate.

BETEL. *Piper Betele.* Leaves bitter, stomachic, tonic, highly aphrodisiac; used as a masticatory with areka nut.

PIPER SIRIBOA. Leaves used for those of betel.

JABORAND. *Piper reticulatum.* Juice an antidote against the poison of mushrooms and cassada.

CUBEBS. *Cubebæ. Piper Cubeba.* Berry tailed, the same quality as the other peppers: used in gonorrhœa.

SANTA MARIA LEAF. *Piper umbellatum.* Herb, in syrup, good in colds and coughs.

PEPPER ELDER. *Piper Amalago.* Used externally in baths and fomentations.

CARPAPIGA. *Piper Carpapiga.* Leaves very fragrant, used in dyspepsia, and to preserve stuffed animal substances from cock roaches, and other insects.

NARROW LEAVED PEPPER. *Piper angustifolium.* Decoction used in venereal diseases.

Granular pepper. *Piper granulosum.* Leaves have a grateful odour.

Piper cordifolium. Acrid.

Piper crystallinum. *Peperomia crystallina.* Has the odour of anise, and may be used for it.

Piper inebrians. Green herb used to make an inebriating drink, as may indeed be most of this genus.

Mathuskea. *Saururus vernus.* Root fresh and roasted, used as an emollient poultice, and to allay inflammation.

47. ARTOCARPEÆ.

Stem milky, containing elastic gum.

Fig tree. *Ficus vulgaris. F. Carica.* Fruit very emollient, laxative, pectoral, also used as a suppurative poultice; milk of the tree caustic, consumes warts; leaves kept long upon the skin, inflame it.

Sycamore fig. *Ficus Sycomorus.* Fruit less agreeable and less digestible than the other.

Ficus toxicaria. Used to impoison weapons.

Ficus septica. A powerful vermifuge; milky juice very acrid.

Jamaica fig tree. *Ficus Benghaliensis.* Milky juice used against the poison of manchineel.

Indian fig tree. *Ficus Indica.* Milky juice glutinous, and becomes a soft kind of Indian rubber.

Lisbon contrayerva. *Contrayerva. Drakena. Dorstenia Contrayerva.* Root, when fresh, acrid; when dry, aromatic, stimulant, antiseptic, diaphoretic; dose, gr. x—xxx in decoction or infusion to ʒij.

Caapia. *Dorstenia Brasiliensis.* Root bitter, aromatic.

Dorstenia Drakena. Root diaphoretic.

Dorstenia Houstoni. Root diaphoretic; are all sold as contrayerva.

Bread fruit tree. *Artocarpus incisa.* Fruit, *Meat fruit, Bread fruit,* when unripe, contains a farinaceous pulp; when the seeds do not fill the fruit, is very pulpy, tasting like new bread and boiled artichokes.

Jack tree. *Artocarpus Jaca.* Fruit eatable; juice yielded by incison elastic like Indian rubber.

Antiaris toxicaria. *Ipo toxicaria.* Milky juice, *upas antiar,* used to poison instruments.

Bagassa. Tree lactescent; fruit like an orange, eatable.

White mulberry. *Morus alba.* Leaves used to feed silkworms; bark manufactured into hemp; fruit detersive, made into a cooling syrup.

Red mulberry. *Morus rubra.* Fruit esculent.

Black mulberry. *Morus nigra.* Fruits have the same qualities; bark of the root cathartic, vermifuge, dose ʒſs in powder.

Chinese mulberry. *Morus Tartarica.* Leaves used in China to feed the silkworm.

Morus Indica. The leaves of this species are preferred by the natives of Peru for the nourishment of silkworms.

Fustic. *Old Fustic. Morus tinctoria. M. Xanthoxylum.* Abounds with a sulphureous milk; the fruit is yellowish and sweet; wood is sulphur-coloured, in large blocks, with alum dyes a very durable yellow colour, with iron liquor drab colours, and with both mordants, an olive.

Thoa urens. Seed edible; bark gummiferous.

Thoa edulis. Seed of the taste of the Chesnut, esculent.

Hedycarya dentata. Nut sweet, eatable.

48. URTICÆ.

The juice of these plants is acrid.

*Common nettle. *Urtica. U. dioica.* Roots astringent, diuretic, depurative.

*Roman nettle. *Urtica Romana. U. pilulifera.* Roots astringent; seeds pectoral.

*Small stinging nettle. *Urtica urens.* Roots astringent, diuretic, depurative; plant used in palsy and lethargy as an irritant, producing a crop of small blisters on the skin; the young shoots boiled as potherbs. The stalks of all the species are made into hemp.

Hemp. *Cannabis. C. sativa.* Seeds oily, cooling, antiaphrodisiac, pectoral, aperitive, but inebriating; stalk manufactured into cordage, &c.; the water in which it is soaked for this purpose, is poisonous to fish.

Bang. *Cannabis Indica.* Juice is made into an agreeable inebriating drink, Haschissh; leaves used as tobacco.

*Pellitory of the wall. *Parietaria. Helxine. P. officinalis.* Herb cooling, opening, diuretic, pectoral, antiasthmatic: strewed in granaries destroys the corn weevil.

*Hop. *Lupulus. Humulus Lupulus.* Young shoots eaten as a depurative, determine to the skin; flowers bitter, inebriating, diuretic, excellent in diseases of the liver and spleen, also sedative; used to flavour beer, and the only legal substance for that purpose; leaves externally discussive and anodyne; stalk made into hemp.

49. MONIMIEÆ.

Bark and leaves aromatic.

CITROSMA. The several species have the odour of citrons.

50. EUPHORBIÆ.

The milky juice is caustic, nauseous, and purgative. Embryo, or corculum of the seeds, usually violently emetic or purgative.

*FRENCH MERCURY. *Mercurialis mas et fœmina. M. annua.* Herb detersive, purgative, resolvent, and emmenagogue.

CHILDREN'S MERCURY. *Phyllon. Mercurialis tomentosa.* Herb used by the Moors in female diseases, decoction recommended in hydrophobia.

*DOG'S MERCURY. *Cynocrambe. Mercurialis perennis.* Herb used instead of French mercury, but has produced fatal accidents, and seems poisonous.

EUPHORBIA ANTIQUORUM. Yields gum euphorbium.

EUPHORBIA CANARIENSIS. Yields gum euphorbium.

EUPHORBIA OFFICINARUM. Yields gum euphorbium; is cathartic.

EUPHORBIA HEPTAGONA. Juice used to poison weapons.

EUPHORBIA EDULIS. Cultivated in Cochin China as a kitchen herb.

EUPHORBIA TIRUCALLI. Cathartic, emetic, antisyphilitic; exhalations affect the eyes.

EUPHORBIA CANESCENS. Antisyphilitic.

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA. Antisyphilitic, useful in venomous bites.

*GARDEN SPURGE. *Cataputia minor. Lathyris. E. Lathyris.* Seeds (no. 12 or 14) purge and vomit violently, useful in dropsy as they; yield a fine oil, have been proposed for cultivation for that purpose; leaves inebriate fish; milk corrodes warts; decoction depilatory.

ROUGH FRUITED SPURGE. *Tithymalus myrsinites fructu verrucæ simili. Euphorbia verrucosa.* Caustic.

KNOBBED ROOTED SPURGE. *Apios. Euphorbia Apios.* Caustic.

PETTY SPURGE. *Peplus. Euphorbia Peplus.* Cathartic.

Tree spurge. *Tithymalus dendroides. Euphorbia dendroides.* Acrid, purgative.

Thyme spurge. *Chamæsyce. Euphorbia Chamæsyce.* Purgative.

Myrtle spurge. *Tithymalus Myrtites. Euphorbia Myrsinites.* Purgative.

*Wood spurge. *Tithymalus Characias. Euphorbia Characias.* Violently cathartic.

*Sun spurge. *Wartwort. Euphorbia Helioscopia.* Juice applied to warts.

*Purple sea spurge. *Euphorbia Peplis.* Purgative; milk acrid, the eyelids being touched with it, itch so as to hinder sleep, whence it is called, by the French, Reveille-matin.

Great spurge. *Esula major. Euphorbia palustris.* Cathartic.

Lesser spurge. *Esula minor. Euphorbia Pithyusa.* Milk purgative, corrected by acids.

Bastard ipecacuanha. *Euphorbia Ipecacuanha.* Root emetic, mixed with true ipecacuanha, and used for it.

Caiaca. *Creeping hairy spurge. Euphorbia hirta.* Dried plant, ʒj, purgative; used in dry belly-ache.

*Euphorbia Cyparissias. Juice may be used for scammony; is also emetic.

*Broad-leaved spurge. *Euphorbia platyphylla.* Used to inebriate fish.

Euphorbia piscatoria. Used to inebriate fish.

Euphorbia ophthalmica. A remedy for blindness.

*Evergreen wood spurge. *Tithymalus sylvaticus lunato flore. Euphorbia sylvatica. E. amygdaloides.* Emetic.

Narrow-leaved wood spurge. *Tithymalus amygdaloides angustifolius. Euphorbia segetalis.* Cathartic.

Sea spurge. *Tithymalus Paralius. Euphorbia Paralias.* Are all used as purgatives and for the other uses of spurge.

Cicca racemosa. Berry acid, eatable.

Phyllanthus Emblica. Fruit, *myrobalanus emblica,* purgative, acidulous, rather austere; when preserved excites the appetite; root astringent, used in dyeing.

Phyllanthus Niruri. Febrifuge.

Phyllanthus urinaria. Febrifuge, diuretic, astringent.

Phyllanthus virosa. Bark astringent, deleterious to fish.

Bois de demoiselle. *Phyllanthoides. Phyllanthus Kirganella. Kirginella virginea.* Wood used in cabinet work.

*Box tree. *Buxus. B. sempervirens.* Wood sudorific; leaves purgative in decoction.

Palma Christi. *Oil bush. Ricinus communis.* Seeds, *Mexico seeds*, *castor seeds,* their corculum is violently purgative, but the perisperm is only slightly so; yield oil, by boiling or expression, of the same qualities, according as it contains the oil of the corculum or not; root, in decoction, diuretic; leaves, with lard, used externally, as an emollient poultice.

Molucca grains. *Purging nuts. Grana tiglia. Croton Tiglium.* Seeds very hydragogue, emetic, stronger than palma Christi seeds, corrected by acids, roasting, or oils; wood, *lignum pavanæ,* has the same qualities, but weaker, sudorific in a small dose.

Cascarilla. *Croton Cascarilla. C. Eleuteria. Clutia Eleuteria?* Bark, called also *narcaphte thymiama*, bitter, very febrifuge, stops vomiting, the dysentery, and menorrhagia, dose gr. xv to ʒj; aromatic when burnt, and used to scent tobacco for smoking, but inebriates; dyes a fine black.

Croton balsamiferum. *C. aromaticum,* and some other species, are used to aromatise distilled liqueurs in the West Indies.

Croton mollucanum. Seeds, having the corculum taken out, esculent.

Tallow tree of China. *Croton sebiferum. Sapium sebiferum.* Seeds yield a kind of tallow.

Croton lacciferum. Yield Ceylon lac.

Turnsol. *Heliotropium. Croton tinctorium.* Juice blue, easily changed red by acids, and green by alkalies; used to dye rags and paper.

Croton tricuspidatum. Juice blue, resembles turnsol.

Barbadoes nut. *Common physic nut. Jatropha Curcas.* Seeds very violently purgative and emetic, yield an oil similar to castor oil; shrub yields, on incision, a lactescent and caustic juice which dyes linen black; leaves rubefacient.

Wild cassada. *Jatropha gossypifolia.* Young leaves, no. 6, boiled as greens, a powerful purge; no. 15—20, in decoction, with some castor oil, used as a clyster in dry belly-ache; the powder of the gland contained in the stem is an errhine.

Jatropha glandulosa. Used for the same purposes.

French physic nut. *Jatropha multifida.* Seed, *Avellana purgatrix*, no. 1, a violent purge.

Cassava. *Jatropha Manihot.* Root full of an acrid, poisonous, milky juice, separable by expression, or corrected by roasting, thus yielding a nutritive farina, *manioc cassava;* this virose principle is volatile, and of an insupportable odour; juice of annotto, *bixa orellana*, is said to be an antidote, or a little salt of wormwood in mint water.

Meal roots. *Bitter cassava. Jatropha Janipha.* Farina nutritive.

Hyæna poison. *Jatropha globosa. Hyænanche globosa. Toxicodendron Capense.* Fruit in powder used to poison hyænas.

Vernicia montana. Kernels yield a yellow oil, used as a varnish.

Elastic gum tree. *Jatropha elastica. Siphonia elastica. Hævea Guianensis.* Yields by incision a milky juice, drying into elastic gum.

Agallochum. *Lignum aloes. Excœcaria Agallocha.* Wood cordial, useful in rheumatism and gout, odoriferous; exhalation so acrid as to attack the eyes.

Lignum aloes. *Aloexylum verum.* Wood highly odoriferous, more esteemed in India than the former.

Poonag. *Rottleria tinctoria.* The outside of the capsules yields a yellow dye, *wassunta gunda.*

Sapium aucuparium. The milky juice is used as birdlime to catch parrots.

Manchineal. *Hippomane Mancinella.* Fruit beautiful, but so caustic as to corrode the mouth and occasion vomiting; juice of the tree used to poison weapons; gum may be used for guaiacum.

Hippomane biglandulosa. Yields a soft elastic-gum, used as birdlime; venomous principle very volatile, rendering its shade dangerous.

Stillingia sylvatica. Root large, used in syphilis.

Ficarium Cochinchinense. Fruit edible.

51. ARISTOLOCHIÆ.

The plants of this order are emmenagogue.

Long-rooted birth wort. *Aristolochia longa.*

Round birth wort. *Aristolochia rotunda.* Roots, taken to ʒjſs, hot, odorous, powerfully incisive.

*Upright birth wort. *Aristolochia Clematitis.*

Aristolochia Pistolochia. Roots are efficacious emmenagogues.

Jamaica contrayerva. *Aristolochia odorata.* Root, in infusion, diuretic, purgative, stomachic, and emmenagogue.

Virginia snake root. *Serpentaria Virginiana. Aristolochia Serpentaria.* Root antiseptic, heating, alexiterial, diaphoretic; an active medicine, given in doses of gr. x to ʒſs of the powder, or an infusion of ʒj, every four hours, against the bites of snakes and canine madness. Roots of collinsonia præcox are frequently mixed with that in the market.

Hypocistus. *Asarum Hypocistus. Cytinus Hypocistus.* The dried expressed juice of this parasitical plant is very astringent.

*Asarabacca. *Asarum vulgare. A. Europæum.* Root a drastic purge, working in doses of ℈j to ʒj, if finely powdered, upwards; but if coarsely powdered, downwards; it is also used as a sternutatory, from gr. j to gr. iij: leaves milder, and were the usual emetic before the introduction of ipecacuanha, no. 6 to 9 in whey; they are also applied to wounds.

Black snake weed. *Serpentaria nigra. Asarum Virginiana.* Roots are mixed with those of Virginia snake root, and have the same qualities.

? Aphyteja Hydnora. Eaten raw and roasted; a favourite food of the foxes and weasels at the Cape.

? Rafflesia .... Flower the largest known, three feet in diameter, weighs about 15℔. and holds twelve pints. Both this and Aphyteja consist only of a root and single flower without stalk or leaves.

52. SANTALACEÆ.

? Sandal tree of Tecamez. When burnt, smells like Botany Bay gum, yields a resin; leaves rubbed between the hands, and applied to the temples used to take off the headache occasioned by severe drinking.

White sanders. *Santalum album. Sirium myrtifolium.*

Yellow sanders. *Santalum citrinum.* The outside of the wood is the white, the heart of the tree is the yellow, aromatic, slightly bitter and sweetish, cordial, cephalic.

*THESIUM LINOPHYLLUM. Astringent.

BOLDIC. Leaves applied to the temples in head-ache after drinking.

53. ELÆAGNI.

*SALLOW THORN. *Sea buckthorn. Hippophae Rhamnoides.* Leaves purgative; berries, made into a rob with sugar, an excellent sauce for fresh fish.

NARROW-LEAVED WILD OLIVE. *Elæagnus angustifolia.* Vermifuge.

54. THYMELÆÆ.

Plants of this order are caustic, particularly their bark.

*EVERGREEN SPURGE LAUREL. *Laureola. Chamædaphne. Daphne Laureola.* Usually sold for mezereon.

*MEZEREON. *Spurge olive. Chamælæa. Laureola fœmina. Mezereum. Daphne Mezereum.*

SPURGE FLAX. *Thymelæa. Daphne Gnidium.* Have all similar qualities, but the latter seems the most efficacious. Bark serves as a vesicatory, and ulcerates the parts to which it is applied; but it has been chewed in palsy of the tongue with success; its activity is diminished by vinegar: taken internally, in doses of only a few grains, it is a dangerous drastic, working both upwards and downward, as well as the berries, *grana Cnidia,* which are also sometimes steeped in vinegar to give it apparent strength; herb used to dye yellow.

ROCK ROSE. *Cneorum niger. Daphne Cneorum.* Bark similar to mezereon, but milder.

HEATH SPURGE. *Sanamunda. Daphne Tarton-raira.* Leaves caustic.

POET'S ROSEMARY. *Cassia veterum spuria. Osyris. O. alba.* Astringent.

PASSERINA TINCTORIA. Used to dye yellow.

LACE WOOD. *Lagetta lintearia.* Inner bark is formed of reticulated fibres so as to resemble a coarse kind of lace.

55. PROTEÆ.

GUENVINA AVELLANA. *Quadria heterophylla.* Kernels esculent, very pleasant.

PERSOONIA LAURINA. Fruit esculent.

PERSOONIA SALICINA. Fruit esculent.

Persoonia lanceolata. *Linkia lævis.* Fruit esculent.

Persoonia linearis. Fruit esculent.

Persoonia hirsuta. Fruit esculent.

56. MYRISTICÆ.

Nutmeg tree. *Myristica officinalis. M. moschata.* The kernel of the fruit, *nutmeg, nux moschata, myristicæ nuclei, myristicæ moschatæ fructûs nucleus.* Membrane enclosing the seed, *mace, macis.* Are stomachic, cephalic, uterine, and cordial; in an over dose, say ʒij, the nutmeg is soporific and produces delirium. By distillation they yield an odorous essential oil, and by expression a mild concrete oil.

Myristica sebifera. *Virola sebifera.* Yields a kind of tallow.

57. LAURI.

Very aromatic, fruits or berries oily and odoriferous.

Bay tree. *Laurus. L. nobilis.* Berries ʒſs to ʒjſs, very heating, and emmenagogue; a green oil or rather butter is extracted from them by decoction in water: by the press they yield an insipid fluid oil.

Avocado pear tree. *Laurus Persea.* Fruit eatable, seems to consist entirely of a concrete oil, stomachic; leaves odorous, pectoral.

Laurus glauca. Fruit yields a concrete oil, used for candles.

Camphire tree. *Laurus Camphora.* Wood distilled with water yields part of the camphire found in the market.

Cinnamon tree. *Laurus Cinnamomum.* Root yields camphire by distillation;

Bark of the first quality, breaking shivery, with a warm flavour, *cinnamon, cinnamomum, cinnamomi cortex, lauri cinnamomi cortex;*

Bark of an inferior quality, breaking short, with a slimy mucilaginous taste, *casia, cassia lignea* of the moderns, *cassiæ ligneæ cortex, lauri cassiæ cortex;*

Twigs, with the bark left on, *xylocasia, casia lignea* of the ancients;

Dried leaves, *folium Indicum, folium Indum, Malabathrum;*

Dried receptacle of the seeds, *cassia buds, baccæ cassiæ, cassiæ ligneæ flores nondum expliciti, lauri cassiæ flos nondum explicitus;* are stomachic, tonic, and cordial, in doses of gr. v to ℈j, and are much used in cookery as spices: the bark that is not fit for sale, even under the name of cassia, is distilled with sea water, or a mixture of that and cinnamon water, for its yield of oil.

WILD CINNAMON TREE. *Laurus Cassia. L. Myrrha.* Neither the bark nor any other part is used in medicine, or for other purposes; both bark and leaves are bitter, with a slight flavour and smell of myrrh.

CAPURU CURUNDU. *Laurus.* Root yields camphire by distillation.

SASSAFRAS. *Laurus Sassafras.* Bark and root active sudorifics of an agreeable odour, heating and drying; yield an essential oil like that of cloves.

LAURUS BENZOIN. Juice has the smell of benzoin, but does not yield that resin. Bark used for cinnamon.

CULILAWAN. *Laurus Culilaban.* Bark, *cortex caryophylloides,* brownish red, flat, a quarter of an inch thick, odour strong, between clove bark and sassafras; leaves resemble those of raventsara: both are heating, stimulant, and stomachic.

ISLE OF FRANCE CINNAMON. *Laurus capularis.* Bark aromatic, astringent.

PERUVIAN CINNAMON. *Laurus Quixos.* Bark aromatic, astringent.

LAURUS PARVIFOLIA. Bark aromatic and acrid.

LAURUS GLOBOSA. Contains an acrid principle.

LAURUS FŒTENS. Contains an acrid principle.

LAURUS CAUSTICA. Contains an acrid principle.

BRASILIAN BEAN. *Faba Pichurim. Lauraster Amboynensis. Laurus* .... Seeds stomachic, astringent, anodyne, used in diarrhœa and dysentery; yield a concrete oil.

BOIS PERDIX. *Heisteria coccinea.* Fruit much relished by partridges.

PARROQUET WOOD. *Fissilia psittacorum.* Fruit a favourite food of parrots.

JACK IN A BOX. *Hernandia sonora.* Fruit astringent; seeds oily, purgative; capsule used for sand-boxes.

AMERICAN MYROBALANS. *Hernandia ovigera.* Fruit astringent.

LITSÆA CHINENSIS. Berries exhale the odour of camphor, and would probably yield it.

LITSÆA HEXANTHUS. *Hexanthus scutellatus.* Wood used in building.

LITSÆA SEBIFERA. *Sebifera glutinosa.* Berries afford a thick white oil, used for candles.

Litsæa Cubeba. *Laurus piperita.* Berries black, carminative.

Chloromyron verticillatum. Yields abundantly, by incision, the greenish resin called *Oleum,* or *Balsamum Mariæ.*

Myoschilos oblonga. Drupe dark purple; leaves used for those of senna in infusion.

Plegorhiza astringens. Root vulnerary, astringent.

58. POLYGONEÆ.

Herbs acid or astringent, containing oxalic acid. All contain a red colouring matter, and may be used to great advantage in tanning; their leaves may be made to yield woad.

Rhubarb. *Rhabarbarum verum. Rheum. R. undulatum. R. compactum. R. undulatum,* and *R. palmatum.* Roots purgative, astringent, stomachic, vermifuge, tinging the urine yellow, dose gr. x to ℈ij; also good dentifrices: Turkey rhubarb is reputed the best, but the inferior kind of Russian, East Indian, and even English rhubarb, is dressed up by the retailers, and sold by that name. Used also in dyeing.

Rhapontic. *Rhaponticum. Rheum Rhaponticum.* The radical-leaf stalks of which are used, being peeled, in cookery, instead of gooseberries.

Rheum Ribes.

*Blood wort. *Bloody dock. Lapathum sanguineum. Rumex sanguineus.*

Garden patience. *Patientia. Lapathum sativum. Rumex Patientia.*

*Dock. *Great water dock. Hydrolapathum. Rumex aquaticus. R. Hydrolapathum.*

*Sharp-pointed dock. *Lapathum acutum. Oxylapathum. Rumex acutus,* the root of which dyes a good yellow.

*Monks rhubarb. *Broad-leaved dock. Rhabarbarum monachorum. Rumex obtusifolius.*

Bastard monks rhubarb. *Hippolapathum. Rumex alpinus.* Roots have the same qualities as foreign rhubarb, but rather weaker; hence the dose must be nearly doubled: used in powders, tinctures, and infusions, instead of rhubarb; roots are eaten whilst young as potherbs.

*Curled dock. *Lapathum crispum. Rumex crispus.* Seeds anti-dysenteric; roots bruised and made into an ointment cure the itch.

*Sorrel. *Acetosa. Rumex Acetosa.*

*French sorrel. *Acetosa Romana. Rumex scutata.*

*Sheeps sorrel. *Acetosa arvensis. Rumex Acetosella.* Roots cooling purges; leaves contain much oxalate of potash, very cooling, antiscorbutic, eaten in salads; make excellent whey by boiling a few in milk.

Sea side grape. *Coccoloba uvifera.* Fruit very astringent, and on that account dangerous to eat; the inspissated juice is the common kino of the shops.

*Common knot grass. *Centinodia. Polygonum. P. aviculare.* Herb vulnerary, astringent; seeds nauseously aromatic, emetic, sometimes purgative.

*Buck wheat. *Fagopyrum. Polygonum Fagopyrum.* Seeds nutritive, fattening, made into bread, used in poultices, and yield an oil.

*Black bind-weed. *Volubilis nigra. Polygonum Convolvulus.* Seeds equally nutritive as buck wheat, and much easier to cultivate.

*Bistort. *Snake weed. Bistorta. Polygonum Bistorta.* Root very astringent, dose ℈j to ʒj; tans leather very well; young shoots eaten as greens.

*Dead arse-smart. *Persicaria. Polygonum Persicaria.*

*Arse-smart. *Persicaria urens. Polygonum Hydropiper.* Are vulnerary, detersive, and diuretic; dye wool yellow; juice acidulous, acrid, sharp.

Triplaris Americana. Branches hollow, filled with ants.

59. ATRIPLICES.

Most of these are emollient.

Petiveria alliacea. Exhales the odour of garlic.

Spinage. *Spinachia oleracea.* Leaves emollient, opening, boiled as greens.

Root of scarcity. *Mangel Wurzel. Beta hybrida.* Root red outside, white inside. Very nutritive; yields sugar.

White beet. *Beta vulgaris alba.* Leaves eaten as a substitute for spinage; yields sugar.

Red beet. *Beta vulgaris rubra.* Root red, nutritive; yields a small quantity of sugar.

Strawberry spinage. *Blitum capitatum.* Laxative.

*Common sea purslane. *Portulaca marina. Atriplex portulacoides.* Leaves and shoots pickled used to procure an appetite, warming; also cosmetic.

ORACHE. *Atriplex hortensis.* Emollient; seeds emetic.

SEA PURSLANE. *Atriplex Halimus.* Leaves and young shoots eaten as samphire.

*SEA ORACHE. *Atriplex littoralis.* Leaves and young shoots pickled, and eaten in the manner of samphire.

*NARROW-LEAVED WILD ORACHE. *Atriplex angustifolia. A. patula.* Seeds emetic, sudorific, antidysenteric; a good substitute for ipecacuanha.

*ENGLISH MERCURY. *All good. Mercurialis. Tota bona. Chenopodium Bonus henricus.* Herb opening, eaten as spinage, or the young shoots as asparagus.

*GOOSE FOOT. *Pes anserinus. Chenopodium murale.* Herb laxative.

*WILD ORACHE. *Atriplex sylvestris. Chenopodium viride.* Herb laxative, discusses whitlows; seeds used in the jaundice.

QUINOA. *Chenopodium Quinoa.* Used as a potherb; seeds used like those of rice.

BASELLA CORDIFOLIA. Esculent.

BASELLA RUBRA. Esculent.

*STINKING ORACHE. *Atriplex olida. Chenopodium Vulvaria.*

OAK OF JERUSALEM. *Botrys. Ambrosia. Chenopodium Botrys.* Stinking plants, used beat up with sugar, as antihysterics and vermifuges; their decoction is used externally in eruptions.

WORM GOOSE-FOOT. *Chenopodium anthelminticum.* Expressed juice vermifuge.

MEXICAN TEA. *Chenopodium ambrosioides.* A stomachic, antiasthmatic plant of an agreeable smell, used as tea.

HERBE AUX CHARPENTIERS. *Rivina humilis.* Pectoral.

STINKING GROUND PINE. *Camphorata. Camphorosma Monspeliacum.* Smells of camphire, is nervine, cephalic, antarthritic.

*GLASS-WORT. *Salt-wort. Kali. Salsola Kali.* Violently emmenagogue, diuretic, and hydragogue: this and the other species of this genus are burned for the alkali yielded by their ashes.

GLASS-WORT. *Kali. Salsola Soda.* Ashes yield barilha.

ALICANT GLASS-WORT. *Kali Hispanicum. Salsola sativa.* Ashes yield the alkali called Alicant barilha.

SALSOLA ARABICA. Yields the Egyptian barilha.

*Salt-wort. *Salicornia fruticosa.* Yields a smaller quantity of alkali than is afforded by the salsola.

*Marsh samphire. *Salicornia herbacea.* Pickled, and eaten as samphire; is also burned for the alkali it yields.

? Scarlet mushroom. *Cynomorium coccineum.* Styptic, ℈j in wine.

American poke-weed. *Jucato calleloe. Phytolacca decandra.* Root emetic, infusing 1 oz. in a pint of wine, and taking two spoonfuls; juice red, a very common domestic purge in America; leaves bruised, very detersive, of great use in cancerous cases as a poultice; young shoots eaten as asparagus; berries yield a red dye, but which does not stand used to colour wine.

Anabasis aphylla. Yields barilha.

60. AMARANTHACEÆ.

*Upright blite. *All seed. Blitum minus. Amaranthus Blitum.* Refrigerant, slightly astringent; used as a potherb.

Flower gentle. *Amaranthus. Flos amoris. A. caudatus.* Flowers slightly astringent.

Great white blite. *Blitum album. Amaranthus viridis.* Leaves used as a potherb, laxative, cooling.

Red blite. *Blitum rubrum. Amaranthus viridis.* A variety of the former.

Amaranthus oleraceus. Used as a potherb.

Amaranthus farinaceus. Used as a potherb.

Achryanthes repens. *Gomphrena polygonoides.* Root and flower narcotic.

Achryanthes obtusifolia. Diuretic.

61. NYCTAGINES.

Marvel of Peru. *Mirabilis Jalapa. Nyctago Jalapa.* Plant cultivated in England, and the root sold for that of jalap, convolvulus jalapa; purgative in doses of 40 grains.

Nyctago longiflora. *Mirabilis longiflora.* Root purgative in doses of ℈j.

Nyctago dichotoma. *Mirabilis dichotoma.* Root is purgative, and very like the foreign jalap.

Herba purgativa. *Boerhaavia tuberosa.* Root purgative; yet eaten by the Americans.

62. PLANTAGINEÆ.

These plants are, in general, vulnerary.

*Plantain. *Waybread. Plantago major.*

*Lambs lettuce. *Hoary Plantain. Plantago media.*

*Rib-wort. *Rib grass. Plantago lanceolata.* Roots ʒiij to vj, quovis die, useful in vernal agues; leaves astringent, vulnerary, used whole as a dressing for wounds; juice of the leaves used as a collyrium, and internally, ℥j to ij in fevers; if they are intermittent, the dose must be double: a strong decoction may be used for the juice.

*Bucks-horn plantain. *Cornu cervinum. Plantago Coronopus.* Root and leaves beaten up with bay salt, are applied as a poultice to the wrist in agues; a decoction of the leaves is given in disorders of the eyes.

Flea-wort. *Psyllum Pulicaria. Plantago Psyllium. P. arenaria.* Seeds mucilaginous, purgative, exported from France in large quantity; mucilage used to dress muslins, and in other arts.

Spanish plantain. *Holostium. Plantago albicana.* Herb vulnerary, used in herniæ.

63. PLUMBAGINES.

The plants of this order are acrid or astringent.

Plumbago Zeylanica. Used as a vesicatory.

Plumbago rosea. Used as a vesicatory.

Tooth-wort. *Dentaria. Dentillaria. Plumbago Europæa.* Caustic, corrosive; used by beggars to produce ulcers in order to excite pity; and in tooth-ache as a masticatory.

Herbe au Diable. *Plumbago scandens.* Used in the itch.

64. STATICEÆ.

*Red behen. *Sea lavender. Behen rubrum. Limonium maritimum. Statice Limonium.* Root astringent, used in loosenesses, &c.; seeds also astringent. The druggists sell, under this name, round transverse slices of a root resembling jalap, of a reddish brown colour.

65. GLOBULARIÆ.

French daisy. *Globularia. G. vulgaris.* Herb vulnerary.

Montpelier turbith. *Globularia Alypum.* Root, a drastic purgative; leaves may be used for those of senna.

66. LYSIMACHIÆ.

The plants of this order are esteemed depurative.

Heath pine. *Symphytum petræum. Coris Monspeliensis.* Herb slightly astringent.

*Pimpernel. *Anagallis terrestris mas. A. arvensis.* Has been used in maniacal cases, and against hydrophobia; flower is an excellent indicator of the weather, and useful in epilepsy, gr. xx, quater in die.

*Blue-flowered pimpernel. *Anagallis fœmina. A. cœrulea.* Is of similar qualities.

*Primrose. *Primula veris vulgaris. P. veris acaulis.* Roots dried, ʒjſs is a strong emetic; herb cephalic, anodyne, expectorant.

*Ox lip. *Great cows lips. Primula veris elatior.* Root emetic; herb anodyne.

Yellow bears-ear. *Auricula ursi. Primula Auricula.* Herb vulnerary and expectorant.

*Cows lips. *Pagils. Primula veris officinalis. Paralysis vulgaris.* Flowers used to flavour wine, and render it narcotic.

Bears ear sanicle. *Cortusa matthioli.* Cephalic, anodyne, expectorant, and vulnerary.

*Yellow loose-strife. *Willow herb. Lysimachia vulgaris.* Astringent, vulnerary.

*Money wort. *Herb two-pence. Nummularia. Lysimachia Nummularia.* Astringent and vulnerary.

Annual navel-wort. *Androsace maxima.* Diuretic.

*Butter wort. *Yorkshire sanicle. Pinguicula vulgaris.* Leaves heal wounds and chaps of the skin; the Welch make them into a purging syrup; they thicken rein deers' milk, turn it sour, and make it keep for any length of time.

*Water pimpernel. *Samolus valerandi.* Has similar qualities.

*Sow bread. *Artanita. Cyclamen. C. Europæum.* Root, a drastic purge and emmenagogue, as also an errhine; leaves bruised and made into a pessary are emmenagogue and cause abortion; an ointment is made from it, which, when rubbed on the navel, purges and kills worms.

Soldanella alpina. Has very similar qualities.

67. LENTIBULARIÆ.

None of these are known to be used.

68. ACANTHACEÆ.

These plants are vulnerary and pectoral.

WILD BRANK URSINE. *Acanthus sylvestris. A. spinosus.* Herb diuretic, astringent.

BEARS BREECH. *Branca ursina. Acanthus. A. mollis.* Leaves diuretic, externally maturative; dye a fine yellow.

MALABAR NUT TREE. *Justicia Adhatoda.* Leaves purgative.

BALSAM. *Justicia pectoralis.* Vulnerary, resolvent; a syrup of it is much praised in disorders of the chest; and it is also used in making the elixir Americain of the French.

SARCOCOLLA SHRUBS. *Penæa Sarcocolla* and *P. mucronata.* Are said to yield gum sarcocol; but Thunberg denies it, because they grow commonly at the Cape of Good Hope, and yet sarcocol is not known there.

RUELLIA TUBEROSA. Used instead of ipecacuanha.

RUELLIA BALSAMEA. Smells of turpentine, and may be used as a stimulant.

BARLERIA LONGIFOLIA. Root diuretic.

69. PYRENACEÆ.

AGNUS CASTUS. *Vitex Agnus castus.* Flowering tops cooling, drying; and looked upon as anaphrodisiac, whence they were used to strew the beds of the Vestal virgins and Christian nuns.

TECTONIA GRANDIS. Leaves used against the thrush and dropsy; and also to purify water.

*VERVAIN. *Verbena. V. officinalis.* Febrifuge, vulnerary; used externally as a rubefacient in rheumatism and other pains of the joints. Root worn round the neck cures scrofulous and scorbutic affections.

THREE-LEAVED VERVAIN. *Verbena triphylla. Aloysia citriodora.* Leaves drawn through the hand smell like citrons.

JAMAICA VERVAIN. *Verbena Jamaicensis.* Juice, cochl. maj. j to ij, cathartic, deobstruent, emmenagogue.

VOLKAMERIA INERMIS, of India.

AVICENNIA RESINIFERA, of New Zealand. Yield red astringent resins, but little known at present among druggists.

CITHAREXYLUM CINEREUM. Flowers odoriferous.

TEAK. *Tectonia grandis.* Wood very hard, and durable.

70. MYOPORINEÆ.

Properties not known, nor their uses.

71. LABIATÆ.

Plants of this order are aromatic and heating.

Sage of virtue. *Small garden sage. Salvia virtutis. S. hortensis minor. S. officinalis.* Heating, sudorific, used in palsy and trembling of the nerves; it is also cordial, stomachic, stops night sweats, and the flow of milk after weaning.

Great garden-sage. *Salvia hortensis major. S. officinalis.*

*Clary. *Sclarea. Salvia Sclarea.* Which is added to wine, to imitate muscadell.

Purple-top clary. *Horminum. Salvia Horminum.*

Sage of Crete. *Salvia Cretica.*

Ethiopian sage. *Salvia Æthiopica.* Excite the nervous system, produce a slight intoxication, used in disorders of the eyes, and are aphrodisiac.

Wild clary. *Oculus Christi. Salvia Verbenaca.* Seed put in the eye becomes mucilaginous, and thus facilitates the extraction of any thing that has got into it.

Wild clary. *Horminum sylvestre. Salvia verticillata.* Seeds become mucilaginous; used as oculus Christi.

Cancer weed. *Salvia lyrata.* Root-leaves bruised used to destroy warts, and in cancerous cases.

Rosemary. *Rosmarinus. R. officinalis.* Flowers, *anthos*, cephalic, nervine, cordial, heating, emmenagogue, and strengthening; hence it is drank as tea in chlorosis.

Canadian snake-root. *Collinsonia præcox.* Root used for Virginia snake-root, and mixed with it by the merchants.

Lavender. *Lavandula angustifolia. L. Spica.*

Spike lavender. *Lavendula latifolia. Spica vulgaris. L. Spica.* Flowering tops very odoriferous, and yield much essential oil, containing a portion of camphire; they are nervine, antispasmodic, and cephalic.

French lavender. *Stœchas Arabica. Lavandula Stœchas.* Has the same qualities, and is also diuretic.

Curled-leaved mint. *Mentha crispa.*

*Bergamot mint. *Mentha odorata.*

*Pepper mint. *Mentha piperis sapore. M. piperita.*

*Horse mint. *Menthastrum. Mentha sylvestris.*

*Water mint. *Sisymbrium sylvestre. Mentha aquatica.*

*Penny royal. *Pulegium vulgare. Mentha Pulegium.*

*Water calamint. *Calamintha aquatica. Mentha arvensis.*

*Spear mint. *Mentha viridis. M. sativa.*

*Bushy red mint. *Mentha balsamina. M. gentilis.*

Harts penny royal. *Pulegium cervinum. Mentha cervina.* Are all stomachic, promoting digestion, diuretic, and approved emmenagogues, either in powder or infusion; they all yield oil, containing camphire in considerable quantity, on distillation. The botanical nomenclature of the mint genus is in a state of inextricable confusion, which is continually increasing by the attempts to unravel it.

*Round-leaved horse mint. *Mentha sylvestris. M. rotundifolia.* Herb stomachic, and hysteric.

*Ceylonian plant. *Ear-wort. Marlow. Auricularia. Mentha sylvestris. M. villosa.* An empirical remedy for deafness.

Balm. *Melissa. M. officinalis.*

*Common calamint. *Calamintha vulgaris. C. montana. Mentha Calamintha.*

Mountain calamint. *Calamintha magno flore. Melissa grandiflora.* Used indifferently with common calamint.

*Lesser calamint. *Calamintha odore pulegii. Mentha Nepeta.* Cephalic; useful in nervous and hysteric diseases.

*Bastard balm. *Melissa Fuchsii. Melittis Melissophyllum.* Diuretic, opening.

Sweet basil. *Ocymum Basilicum.* Strong-scented, used as an emmenagogue; it was this plant that gave the peculiar flavour to the original Fetter Lane sausages of London.

Summer savory. *Satureja hortensis.* More acrid, and hotter than the last, as also more active; it dyes a yellow colour.

Winter savory. *Satureja durior. S. frutescens. S. montana.* Vermifuge.

Rock savory. *Satureja spicata. S. Juliani.* Herb agrees with the other savories.

True thrymba. *Thrymba vera. Satureja Thrymba.* Herb emmenagogue, also used with honey in coughs.

True thyme. *Thymum verum. Satureja capitata.* Herb attenuant, incisive, laxative; also vermifuge.

Mountain hyssop. *Thymbra spicata.* Vermifuge.

Hyssop. *Hyssopus. H. officinalis.* Leaves emmenagogue, and pectoral in tea; externally, soaked in water or wine and applied as a cataplasm, used as a discutient for black eyes and other contusions.

Thyme. *Thymus. T. vulgaris.*

*Mother of thyme. *Wild thyme. Lemon thyme. Serpyllum. Thymus Serpyllum.*

Herb mastich. *Marum. Thymus Mastichum.* Herb sudorific, cephalic, opening.

Wild thyme. *Thymus sylvestris. T. Zygis.* Herb aperient, stimulant.

*Wild basil. *Poly mountain. Acinos. Thymus Acinos.* Herb astringent.

Pot marjoram. *Majorana oleracea. Origanum Onites.* Used as a potherb, heating.

Bastard marjoram. *Origanum Heracleoticum.* Herb heating.

*Winter marjoram. *Origanum. O. vulgare,* the tops of which dye purple.

Sweet marjoram. *Majorana. Amaracus. Sampsucus. Origanum Majorana.*

Dittany of Crete. *Dictamnus Creticus. Origanum Dictamnus.*

*Ground ivy. *Hedera terrestris. Chamæcissus. Glechoma hederacea.*

*Cat mint. *Nepeta. Mentha cataria. N. cataria,* which is highly alluring to cats.

*Wood betony. *Betonica sylvestris. B. vulgaris. B. officinalis.*

*Dead nettle. *White archangel. Urtica mortua. Lamium alba.*

*Great wild-basil. *Ocymum sylvestre. Clinopodium vulgare.*

Purple archangel. *Lamium Orvala.*

*Red archangel. *Lamium purpureum.* All of these have analogous qualities, being heating and strengthening; made into tea with honey, they are diaphoretic, discussive, expectorant, and make excellent wound drinks; some are slightly astringent; ground ivy is the most commonly used; dittany of Crete was a celebrated vulnerary and astringent among the old physicians.

*Spotted archangel. *Milzadella. Urtica lactea. Lamium maculatum.* Herb esteemed specific in scrofula and fluor albus.

Jamaica wild hops. *Clinopodium rugosum.* In infusion with honey and alum used as a gargle.

Moldavian mint. *Dracocephalum Moldavica.* Similar in quality to mint.

*Hore hound. *Prassium. Marrubium album. M. vulgare.* Pectoral, used in coughs and colds, ʒj of the leaves powdered, or ℥ij of the expressed juice, or M. ſs infused for tea.

Bastard dittany. *Marrubium pseudodictamnus.*

Galen's mad wort. *Alyssum Galeni. Marrubium Alysson.*

*Black hore-hound. *Marrubium nigrum. Ballote nigrum.*

Jamaica spike-nard. *Ballote suaveolens ;* the infusion of which has a great reputation as a powerful diuretic in dropsy and gravel.

*Clowns all-heal. *Panax coloni. Stachys palustris.*

*Stinking dead nettle. *Stachys sylvatica.*

*Smooth-leaved iron-wort. *Sideritis arvensis latifolia glabra. Stachys arvensis.*

*Common hemp nettle. *Bastard hemp. Galeopsis Tetrahit,* the seeds of which yield a fine oil in abundance.

*Narrow-leaf all-heal. *Galeopsis Ladanum.*

*Yellow archangel. *Lamium luteum. Galeopsis Galeobdolon.*

*Water hore-hound. *Marrubium aquaticum. Lycopus Europœus.*

*Mother wórt. *Cardiaca. Leonurus Cardiaca.*

Bastard hore-hound. *Leonurus Marrubiastrum.*

Sage-leaf mullein. *Phlomis Lychnitis.* All of these are strong-scented plants, more or less disagreeable, emmenagogue, antihysteric, anti-epileptic, expectorant, and for the most part vermifuge ; externally they are vulnerary.

Mountain dittany. *Cunila Mariana.* Leaves in infusion diaphoretic.

Monorda punctata. Root in infusion emmenagogue.

Oswego tea. *Monorda Kalmiana.* Leaves used as those of tea.

*Germander. *Scordium. Teucrium Scordium.*

*Wood sage. *Scorodonia. Salvia agrestis. Teucrium Scorodonia,* which has been used in brewing instead of hops, but gave too much colour to the liquor.

Jagged germander. *Teucrium Botrys.*

Syrian herb-mastich. *Cat thyme. Marum Syriacum.*

Teucrium Marum. Have similar qualities; this last plant is emmenagogue, ℈j to ʒſs; cats are also very fond of it.

*Creeping germander. *Chamædrys. Trissago. Teucrium Chamædrys.*

*Ground pine. *Chamæpitys. Iva arthritica. Teucrium Chamæpitys.* Bitter, tonic, febrifuge.

Poly mountain. *Polium montanum. Teucrium capitatum.*

Lavender-leaf poly. *Teucrium montanum.*

Cretan poly-mountain. *Polium Creticum. Teucrium Creticum.* Have all the same alexiterial heating qualities.

Yellow poly-mountain. *Polium montanum. Teucrium Polium.*

White poly-mountain. *Polium montanum. Teucrium Teuthrion.*

Tree germander. *Teucrium. T. flavum.* Leaves used in diseases of the liver and spleen.

Base hore-hound. *Stachys. Sideritis Syriaca.* Leaves acrid, emmenagogue, fetid, used in nervous diseases.

Iron wort. *Sideritis. S. hirsuta.* Herb cures wounds by the first intention.

German iron-wort. *Sideritis flore luteolo. S. scordioides.*

Mountain iron-wort. *Sideritis montana.*

*Common bugle. *Bugula. Ajuga reptans.*

*Mountain bugle. *Ajuga pyramidalis.*

*Self-heal. *Prunella. P. vulgaris.*

*Hooded willow-herb. *Lysimachia galericulata. Scutellaria galericulata.* Bitter, astringent, nearly inodorous; the English ones are excellent home febrifuges.

72. PEDICULAREÆ.

These plants are incisive, attenuant, and nauseous.

*Eye bright. *Euphragia. Euphrasia officinalis.* Cephalic, ophthalmic.

*Speed well. *Fluellin. Veronica mas. Betonica Pauli. V. officinalis.* Leaves slightly astringent, bitter; may be substituted for tea, but is more astringent and less grateful.

*Smallest fluellin. *Veronica spicata.*

*Mountain mad-wort. *Veronica montana.*

*Speed-well chick-weed. *Veronica arvensis.* Vulnerary, incisive, diaphoretic, antiphthisic.

*Wild germander. *Chamædrys sylvestris. Veronica Chamædrys.* Leaves, a better substitute for tea than those of speedwell.

*Brook lime. *Anagallis aquatica. Beccabunga. Veronica Beccabunga.* Leaves, when fresh, diuretic, antiscorbutic, eaten as salad; juice, in a full dose, an easy purge.

*Red rattle. *Louse wort. Pedicularis palustris.* Nauseous, acrid; its juice, or a decoction used externally in old ulcers; kills lice, although the plant itself is said by Tragus to breed lice in cattle that feed on it.

*Yellow rattle. *Cocks comb. Crista galli. Rhinanthus Crista galli.* Is used to kill lice, as the former.

*Cow wheat. *Triticum vaccinum. Melampyrum arvense.* Seed aphrodisiac; herb fattens cows.

*Wild cow wheat. *Cratæogonum. Melampyrum pratense.* Seeds aphrodisiac.

Galvesia punctata. Leaves very fragrant and aromatic.

73. OROBANCHIDEÆ.

*Tooth-wort. *Squamaria. Lathræa Squamaria.* Herb consolidating, astringent, used in herniæ and wounds.

*Broom rape. *Orobanche. O. major.* Herb in powder gives relief in the colic; is also used in hypochondriasis, and externally as a resolvent.

74. SCROPHULAREÆ.

*Knotted fig-wort. *Scrophularia nodosa.*

*Water fig-wort. *Water Betony. Betonica aquatica. Scrophularia aquatica.* Incisive, attenuating, much praised in scrofulous and cancerous complaints.

Hedge hyssop. *Gratiola. G. officinalis.* A very acrid, drastic vermifuge, useful also in dropsy and jaundice; dose gr. v to ℈jſs, beginning with a small one; the inspissated juice gr. xx to xxx is purgative and diuretic.

Capraria bifolia. A West Indian shrub, whose flowers are used instead of tea.

*Fox glove. *Digitalis. D. purpurea.*

Yellow fox-glove. *Digitalis lutea.* Used externally as vulnerary and antiscrofulous; and internally in doses of gr. ſs to gr. ij, as a sedative, and particularly as a diuretic, but great caution is required in using it: the old writers recommend the decoction without any caution, hence it is probably rendered weaker by this process.

*Snap dragon. *Antirrhinum majus.* Antihysteric, and used externally in ophthalmia.

*Toad flax. *Linaria. Antirrhinum Linaria.* Deobstruent, diuretic.

*Small toad flax. *Antirrhinum minus.*

*Ivy-leaved toad flax. *Cymbalaria. Antirrhinum Cymbalaria.*

*Fluellin. *Female speed-well. Elatine. Veronica fœmina. Antirrhinum Elatine.* Are all anticancerous, especially the last, the juice of which is very successfully used as well inwardly as outwardly in foul ulcers and cutaneous eruptions.

*Orontium arvense. *Antirrhinum Orontium.* Herb poisonous.

Hemimeris caulialata. Stomachic, anodyne.

Diceros Cochinchinensis. Eaten in salads.

Picria Fel-terræ. Intensely bitter, used medicinally.

Besleria violacea. Berry edible.

75. SOLANEÆ.

The plants of this order have, for the most part, a powerful action on the human body, and are more or less poisonous.

*White mullein. *High taper. Cows lungwort. Verbascum. Tapsus barbatus. V. Thapsus.* Anodyne and pectoral, much employed by private practitioners, farriers, and cow doctors; the down has been used as moxa for the actual cautery; a decoction of ℥ij of the leaves in a quart of water, given in doses of ℥iiij every three hours, is of great service in diarrhœas.

*Yellow moth mullein. *Blattaria. Verbascum Blattaria.* Has the same qualities; is said to attract moths; seeds inebriate fish.

*Black mullein. *Verbascum nigrum.* Root astringent; leaves and flowers anodyne and pectoral.

*White-flowered mullein. *Verbascum album. V. Lychnitis.* Leaves pulmonary.

*Hen-bane. *Hyosciamus. H. niger.* Leaves a very powerful narcotic, in doses of gr. iij to gr. x; externally is anodyne or resolvent; seeds narcotic, gr. iij to x, the smoke of them applied by a funnel to the diseased tooth is recommended in severe tooth-ache.

Great white hen-bane. *Hyosciamus albus.* Is also very active, but milder than the black; seeds used in spitting of blood.

Tobacco. *Nicotiana. Petum. Tabacum. N. Tabacum.* Leaves when green detersive, acrid, narcotic, and apophlegmatizant; used externally in diseases of the skin, and as a dressing to verminous sores; and internally as an emetic ʒſs to ʒj in water ℥iiij, and in dropsy and palsy; the smoke of them is used as a stimulating glyster in apoplexy, inveterate costiveness, and apparent death by drowning or hanging, in which last case, however, it is sometimes improper; as, if it does not immediately succeed, it exhausts the patient so much, as to render other means ineffectual. It being necessary that the dried leaves should undergo some kind of fermentation to render them agreeable to smokers and snuff-takers, the best kinds are moistened with treacle and water during the process of drying: the peculiar flavour of the Macouba snuff of Martinique, which is so much praised, is partly owing to the tobacco itself being the produce of a hot country, and partly to its being moistened with the best cane juice. The cultivators of this country, notwithstanding the separation of the United States, are still prohibited from growing this plant in favour of the shipping interest.

English tobacco. *Nicotiana minor. N. rustica.* Leaves narcotic; sometimes sold as those of mandrake.

*Thorny apple. *Stramonium. Datura Stramonium.* The whole herb, dried and chopped up, is a strong narcotic, even when mixed with tobacco and smoked, much used lately in asthma; externally the leaves are anodyne, and used in head-ache and the gout; seeds may be given in powder to gr. x; expressed juice made into an ointment with hogs lard good for irritable ulcers, burns, aad scalds.

Metel. *Datura Metel.* Seeds narcotic, more powerful than the last, produce temporary idiotcy, used for frauds.

Man-drake. *Mandragora. Atropa Mandragora.* Formerly supposed to be aphrodisiac, root gr. iij a powerful narcotic, or it may be steeped in wine: leaves externally used as an excellent anodyne and resolvent, as also the powder of the root to indurated glands.

*Deadly night-shade. *Dwale. Solanum lethale. S. maniacum. S. furiosum. Belladonna. Atropa Belladonna.* Leaves applied to the eye paralyze the iris; they are useful in cancer and scrofula, either applied as poultices, or sprinkled over the sores; used also internally in doses of gr. j to iij in obstinate diseases, acting as a narcotic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and sialogogue. Berries eaten in an over dose, that is, more than three or four, are poisonous; vinegar is the best antidote, as emetics, even tartar emetic ℈ſs, have in this case scarcely any action; juice of the berries cosmetic, rendering the cheeks pale, made into syrup, in doses of coch. parv. j, has been given as an anodyne in dysentery.

Winter cherry. *Alkekengi. Halicacabum. Physalis Alkekengi.* Berries antinephritic, lithontriptic, and diuretic; if in gathering they are rubbed against the calyx, they acquire a nauseous taste, and become purgative.

Jamaica winter cherry. *Physalis angulosa.* Juice of the plant, with Cayenne pepper, diuretic and eases the colic.

*Common night-shade. *Solanum vulgare. S. nigrum.* Leaves used externally as anodyne in erysipelas; young shoots esteemed as a potherb.

*Bitter sweet. *Woody night-shade. Solanum lignosum. Dulcamara. S. Dulcamara.* Diuretic, depurative, in decoction, its taste being covered with milk.

Love apple. *Tomatoes. Lycopersicon. Solanum Lycopersicon.* Berries becoming a common sauce in England, much used in the southern counties; externally anodyne.

Egg plant. *Mad apples. Mala insana. Melongena. Solanum Melongena.* Cultivated in England for curiosity only; leaves narcotic; berries boiled and eaten in the warmer countries.

Solanum incanum. Leaves applied to cancers.

Potatoe. *Batata. Solanum tuberosum.* A Peruvian plant, whose cultivation is spreading rapidly over the whole world, the tubers of the root yielding a vast quantity of food upon a small extent of ground, and with little labour: when it first began to be used, it was supposed to be narcotic, diuretic, and aphrodisiac.

Solanum montanum. Tubers farinaceous.

Solanum Valenzuelæ. Tubers farinaceous; berries oblong.

Tree night-shade. *Amomum Plinii. Solanum Pseudocapsicum.* Fruit anodyne.

Sleepy night-shade. *Solanum somniferum. Physalis somniferum.* Root hypnotic, milder than opium; fruit very diuretic; decoction of the herb used in tooth-ache.

Natre. *Solanum crispum.* Shrub very bitter; berry in infusion used in inflammatory fevers.

SOLANUM MURICATUM. Berry very large, esculent.

SOLANUM ANGUIVI. Fruit eatable.

SOLANUM SCABRUM. Berry used instead of soap to wash the hair and clothes.

SOLANUM GNAPHALOIDES. Berry saponaceous.

LINKIA PERUVIANA. *Desfontainia spinosa.* Leaves bitter, tinges the spittle yellow: makes good hedges, with very beautiful scarlet flowers.

CISTRUM VESPERTINUM. Bark and fruit very fetid, the latter is narcotic.

GUINEA PEPPER. *Pepper pods. Capsicum. C. annuum.*

INDIAN PEPPER. *Bird pepper. Tschilies. Piper Indicum. Capsicum frutescens.* Berries, which are fleshless, are of a burning heat, irritating, attenuant; the powder is given in doses of gr. vj to viiij; also as sauce, or to give a false strength to vinegar, spirits, &c.; infused in vinegar, used as a gargle; externally they are rubefacient; with hog's lard, form a liniment for paralytic limbs.

CALEBASH TREE. *Crescentia Cujete* and *C. lagenaria.* The fruits, whose rinds are used as vessels for various purposes, contain a yellow, sharp, rather disagreeable pulp; used in the West Indies in diarrhœa, dropsy, head-ache; also externally in burns and in coups de soleil; expressed juice of the pulp, in a dose of ℥iiij, is purgative: a pectoral syrup is also made from it, which is sent over to Europe.

76. SEBESTENEÆ.

Fruits fleshy, mucilaginous.

SEBESTEN. *Myxa. Cordia Myxa,* and *C. Sebesten.* The fruit is softening, moistening, and slightly laxative: excellent bird-lime is made from it,

WEST INDIAN LIGNUM RHODIUM. *Cordia Gerascanthus.* Sometimes used for the true.

77. BORAGINEÆ.

The plants of this order are moistening and refreshing.

*BORAGE. *Borago officinalis.* Flower cordial; the tops were formerly used in cool tankards; leaves refreshing, moistening, they contain nitre.

*GARDEN BUGLOSS. *Ox tongue. Buglossum hortense. Anchusa officinalis.* The same qualities as the former. The juice of the corolla produces a beautiful green with acids.

ALKANET. *Anchusa tinctoria.* Bark of the root tinges oily bodies red, hence used in lip-salves, is aperitive, and slightly astringent.

Anchusa Virginica. Root used as alkanet.

*Spotted lung wort. *Spotted comfrey. Sage of Jerusalem. Cows lips of Jerusalem. Pulmonaria maculosa. P. officinalis.*

*Small wild borage. *Great goose grass. German mad wort. Asperugo procumbens.*

Wall bugloss. *Lycopsis. Asperugo Ægyptiaca.* Root sudorific, also used with oil as a dressing for wounds.

Small yellow alkanet. *Onosma echioides.* The bark of whose root tinges oil red.

*Mouse ear. *Scorpion grass. Myosotis scorpioides* α. *M. arvensis.*

*Water scorpion grass. *Myosotis scorpioides* β. *M. palustris.*

*Small wild bugloss. *Lycopsis arvensis.*

Creeping bugloss. *Lycopsis vesicularia.* Are all pectoral plants.

Stone bugloss. *Onosma. Echium Italicum.* Leaves in wine facilitate delivery.

True alkanet. *Echium rubrum.* Bark of the root colours oil.

*Gromwell. *Bastard alkanet. Milium Solis. Lithospermum. L. officinale.* Seeds are diuretic; juice of the root used to paint the face red; bark of the root tinges wax like the foreign alkanet.

Lithospermum tinctorium. Roots used as alkanet.

Lithospermum arvense. Used in dyeing.

Small turnsol. *Heliotropium minus. H. supinum.* Herb laxative; seeds emmenagogue.

Heliotropium Peruvianum. Has the odour of vanilla.

Turnsol. *Heliotropium Europæum.* Softens warts, and makes them fall off; taken internally it opens the belly.

*Jamaica turnsol. *Heliotropium Jamaicense.* Plant in decoction diuretic.

*Vipers bugloss. *Echium. E. vulgare.* Root opening and slightly astringent.

*Comfrey. *Great consound. Symphytum. Consolida major. S. officinale.* Root astringent, glutinous, and celebrated as a vulnerary; leaves used to flavour cakes; young shoots esculent.

*Hounds tongue. *Cynoglossum. C. officinale.* Roots astringent and sedative, like the other species of this genus;

used externally, and internally in decoction, in scrofula: the herb bruised drives away mice.

Cerdana alliodora. Bark when freshly taken off has a fetid odour, which changes to a garlic smell, like that of the leaves.

Nolana prostrata. *N. gallinacea.* Affords an excellent food for poultry.

78. CONVOLVULI.

These are usually purgative.

Jalap. *Jalapium. Jalapa. Mechoacanna nigra. Convolvulus Jalappa.* Root a very active purgative, in doses of ʒſs to ʒj, in powder. In hypochondriacal disorders and hot bilious temperaments it gripes violently, and seldom acts properly as a purge.

Turbith. *Turbeth. Turpethum. Convolvulus Turpethum.* Root has qualities similar to jalap, but is rougher in its operation. Entirely driven out of English practice by jalap, which is only half the price of this root.

Rock rose. *Cneorum album. Dorycnium. Convolvulus Cneorum.* Root purgative.

Lavender bind-weed. *Cantabrica. Convolvulus minimus. C. Cantabrica.* Herb vermifuge.

Mechoacan. *Mechoacanna alba. Convolvulus Mechoacanna.* Root less active than jalap, and not so fatiguing in its operation.

*Sea cole-wort. *Scotch scurvy-grass. Soldanella. Brassica marina. Convolvulus Soldanella.* Root a strong hydragogue, used in Germany.

Aleppo scammony plant. *Convolvulus Scammonium.* The roots of this plant yield, by incision, the grey gum resin, called Aleppo Scammony, to be distinguished from the black, called Smyrna, yielded by the periploca scammonium.

Convolvulus floridus. Root used as an errhine.

Convolvulus edulis. Root eaten in Japan.

*Bind weed. *Convolvulus sepium* and *C. arvensis.* The juices of these plants are purgative.

Sea-side potatoe slip. *Convolvulus Brasiliensis.* Root, in decoction, purgative; yields scammony.

Sweet potatoes. *Spanish potatoes. Convolvulus Batatas.* Root nutritive, supposed formerly to be aphrodisiac, as appears by the allusions of our old playwrights.

African lignum Rhodium. *Convolvulus scoparius.*

Wood hard, white, radiately streaked, raspings have a scent of roses; used also as an errhine.

CONVOLVULUS PAPIRIN. Root a drastic purgative.

CONVOLVULUS TUBEROSUS. Root cathartic.

CONVOLVULUS PANDURATUS. Roots purgative.

CONVOLVULUS MACRORHIZOS. Roots used as purgatives.

CONVOLVULUS MACROCARPUS. Roots used as purgatives.

CONVOLVULUS MARITIMUS. Roots purgative.

*DODDER OF THYME. *Epithymum. Cuscuta Epithymum.*

*GREAT DODDER. *Hell weed. Cuscuta Europæa.* Parasitic plants, composed of interlaced filaments, without leaves; the epithymum is the most esteemed, as being more aromatic, both to the taste and smell; juice purgative and deobstruent; externally used against the itch.

IPOMÆA QUAMOCLIT. Root used as a sternutatory.

79. POLEMONIDES.

*GREEK VALERIAN. *Jacob's ladder. Polemonium cæruleum.* Root is astringent, antidysenteric, and vulnerary.

80. BIGNONIACEÆ.

GINGELLY. *Vangloe. Sesamum orientale.* Seeds yield an oil which is sufficiently mild to be used for food, and in emulsions as a pectoral; the seeds of gold of pleasure, myagrum sativum, are sold in Europe for those of sesamum.

BIGNONIA RADICANS. *B. sempervirens,* and *B. echinata.* Roots vulnerary, sudorific, employed in America against the bites of venomous animals.

BLACK OAK. *Bignonia longissima.* Wood hard, is not attacked by worms.

GARLIC SHRUB. *Bignonia alliacea.* Smells of garlic.

BIGNONIA CHELONOIDES. The fresh flowers immersed in water impart to it a grateful odour, which is employed in the East to sprinkle the temples in the morning.

WHITE CEDAR. *Bignonia Leucoxylon.* Alexiterial, used against the poison of the manchineel apple.

BIGNONIA CRUCIGERA. Infusion used as an alterative.

MILLINGTONIA HORTENSIS. Flowers extremely odoriferous.

SPATHODEA LONGIFLORA. Wood much used in India.

PEDALIUM MUREX. Flowers have a strong smell of musk.

GREEN EBONY. *Tecoma* .... Wood used in cabinet work.

81. GENTIANÆ.

The roots of almost every species are bitter, tonic, and febrifuge.

Great yellow gentian. *Gentiana. G. lutea.* Root very bitter, febrifuge, vermifuge, antiseptic, carminative, dose in powder gr. x to ℈ij; contains a saccharine matter, and when fermented with water, used in Switzerland to furnish a kind of brandy.—A poisonous root was imported from Germany for it in 1748, which seems also to have been sent to Switzerland, as Haller thought it to be sometimes poisonous.

***Gentianel.** *Gentianella verna. Gentiana verna.* Herb very bitter, used in liver complaints.

***Fell wort.** *Bastard gentian. Gentianella autumnalis. Gentiana Amarella.* Used in disorders of the liver, and in defect of the menses.

Gentiana cruciata. Antiseptic, bitter, stomachic.

Gentiana rubra. Used in Germany as a bitter tonic.

Gentiana purpurea. Used in Norway as a tonic.

***Gentiana campestris.** Root bitter, tonic.

Cachen. *Gentiana Peruviana.* Root bitter.

***Marsh gentian.** *Calathian violet. Gentiana Pneumonanthe.* Less active, but bitter, hepatic, as well as its congeners.

Gentiana grandiflora. *G. acaulis.* Very bitter.

***Lesser centaury.** *Centaurium minus. Gentiana Centaurium. Chironia Centaurium.* Flowering tops powerfully bitter, febrifuge, and vermifuge; it is used against obstructions, jaundice, weaknesses, and is reckoned a specific in hydrophobia; sometimes proves cathartic: externally in decoction it destroys lice and cures the itch. Roots more powerful than the flowers.

***Yellow centaury.** *Gentiana perfoliata. Chlora perfoliata.* Root bitter, tonic.

Worm grass. *Carolina pink. Spigelia Marylandica,* and *S. anthelmia.* Bitter herbs, used to expel lumbrici from children; dose of the powdered root or herb, gr. x to ʒj, night and morning; expressed juice, cochl. maj. j to children of four or five years old: infusion of the herb coch. maj. ij, for the same age.

Ophiorrhiza Mungos. Root alexiterial.

Ophiorrhiza lanceolata. Root bitter, alexiterial, used in the East Indies against the bite of venomous serpents, analogous to serpentaria.

Coutoubæa alba. Febrifuge and stomachic.

Coutoubæa purpurea. Febrifuge.

Creata. *Chirayeta. Coutoubœa spicata?* Tops used as a tonic.

Centory. *Chironia angularis.* Root bitter.

Chironia decussata. Root extremely bitter.

Marsh trefoil. *Bog bean. Trifolium paludosum. Menyanthes. M. trifoliata.* Very bitter, astringent; root may be mixed with meal, in a scarcity of bread; leaves dried and powdered, ʒj, purge and vomit, used as a vermifuge; an infusion of them is extremely bitter, and useful in rheumatism and dropsy; they make a good substitute for hops in brewing, 2 oz. being equal to a ℔ of hops.

*Fringed bog bean. *Dwarf water lily. Nymphæa lutea minor. Menyanthes nymphoides. Villarsia nymphoides.* Very bitter, antiscorbutic, febrifuge, and cooling; may also be substituted for hops.

Villarsia ovata. Extremely bitter.

Wild columbo root. *Frasera Walteri. Marctta Columbo.* Root substituted for that of calumba.

Sciuris aromatica. *Raputia aromatica.* Aromatic.

Potalia amara. Bitter, acrid, and vomitive.

82. APOCYNEÆ.

Acrid, stimulant, slightly astringent, but very powerful.

Rose bay. *South Sea rose. Nerium Oleander.* Internally it is poisonous, as also its distilled water; externally astringent, antipsoric, and sternutatory; wood used to clear muddy water; leaves acrid, appear to contain free gallic acid, poisonous, infused in oil they are used in itch.

Conesti bark. *Codaga pala. Bela-aye. Nerium antidysentericum.* A dark brown astringent bark, covered with white moss; taste austere, bitter, used in dysentery.

Lignum serpentinum. *Ophioxylon serpentinum.* Root purgative, bitter, tonic, febrifuge; and used in the bites of serpents.

Echites syphilitica. Decoction used in Cayenne in syphilis, but has less action in cold countries.

Lignum scholare. *Echites scalaris.* Wood very smooth, used by schoolboys, instead of slates, to write upon.

Echites bispinosa. Twigs lactescent.

Echites succulenta. Twigs lactescent.

Swallow wort. *Ipecacuanha blanc. Hirundinaria. Asclepias Vincetoxicum.* Root irritating, forcing out a sweat, and therefore thought to be alexiterial and antihydropic; fibres of the pod used for felt, or even thread.

Syrian dogs-bane. *Apocynum Syriacum. Asclepias Syriaca.* Milk of the plant a drastic poison; leaves, used externally, are resolvent, root emetic.

Asclepias lactifera. Milk used as food.

Ericu. *Asclepias gigantea.* Very poisonous.

Bastard ipecacuanha. *Red head. Asclepias Curassavica.* Root whitish, mixed with ipecacuanha, but less active than that root, dose ℈j to ℈ij; expressed juice of the plant also emetic, coch. maj. j to ij; or as a clyster in bleeding piles: bruised leaves applied to fresh wounds.

Asclepias stipitacea. Young shoots eatable.

Asclepias aphylla. Young shoots esculent.

Asclepias tuberosa. Root in decoction diuretic, in substance purgative.

Butterfly root. *Asclepias decumbens.* Infusion of the root diaphoretic, but slightly stimulant: used in pleurisy; also purgative.

Scammony ipecacuanha. *Cynanchum Ipecacuanha. C. vomitoria. Asclepias asthmatica.* Root used as an emetic; young shoots esculent.

European scammony. *Cynanchum Monspeliacum.* The juice of this plant is weaker than scammony, but is mixed with it in the warehouses.

Cynanchum tomentosum. Root used as an emetic.

Fergulea edulis. Young shoots eatable.

Smyrna scammony plant. *Periploca Scammonium.* The milky juice of this plant is stronger than the other kinds of scammony.

Vomiting scammony. *Periploca emetica.* The root is a kind of ipecacuanha.

Scammony senna. *Periploca Græca.* Leaves are collected in Syria, &c. to mix with senna, whose purgative virtue they increase, sometimes to a violent degree; they are more pointed and longer than those of senna.

Periploca esculenta. Young shoots esculent.

Venetian dogs bane. *Apocynum Venetum.* A dangerous poison, smells strong and disagreeable; leaves mixed up with grease kill dogs, wolves, foxes, &c.

Apocynum Indicum. Young shoots eatable.

*Periwinkle. *Vinca Pervinca. Vinca minor.*

*Greater periwinkle. *Vinca major.* Leaves astringent, used in tanning, antidysenteric, contracting and strengthening the sexual organs: in hot climates, the plants of this genus acquire poisonous qualities.

Elastic gum vine. *Urceola elastica.* Yields very elastic Indian rubber.

Theophrasta Americana. Pulp of the fruit esculent.

Cerbera Manghas. Bark purgative.

Cerbera Thevetia.

Nux ahouai. *Cerbera Ahouai.* Violently emetic. The seeds, which are in the form of little bells, and used for rattles or necklaces, are to be found in some collections of drugs.

Bohon upas. *Cerbera oppositifolia.* The famous Molucca poison-tree.

Plumeria purpurea. Flowers very odoriferous.

Donzellas. *Plumeria pudica.* Flowers remain in the bud, never opening, very odoriferous.

Tabernæmontana arcuata. Stem lactescent; juice hardens into a fine rosin.

Stapelia incarnata. Herb esculent.

Urceola elastica. Yields elastic gum.

Vahea. Yields elastic gum.

83. STRYCHNEÆ.

Nux vomica, *Strychnos Nux vomica.* Seeds button-shaped, velvety, of a horny substance, very bitter, emetic, and poisonous to most animals; they act upon the nervous system, producing tetanus, but are used in paraplegia with some success, and said to render persons insensible to the poison of serpents. Ripe pulp eatable in small quantity.

Saint Ignatius's bean. *Ignatia amara. Strychnos Ignatia.* Seed has the form of a nut, excessively bitter, occasions giddiness, convulsions, and vomiting; but has been used in small doses to cure agues.

Snake wood. *Lignum colubrinum. Strychnos colubrinum.* Root occasions tremblings, is emetic, vermifuge, very bitter, and serviceable in stubborn intermittents.

Titan cotte. *Strychnos potatorum.* Wood and seeds very bitter, used to render muddy water clear; flowers aromatic.

84. PEDALINEÆ.

None are known to be useful.

85. JASMINEÆ.

The flowers of this order are mostly odorous; and leaves slightly astringent.

Jasmine. *Jasminum. J. officinale.* Flowers recommended in shortness of breath, and in scirrhus of the womb.

Jasminum grandiflorum. Yields a fine essential oil.

*Privet. *Ligustrum. L. vulgare.* Leaves bitter and slightly astringent; flowers astringent and temperant, used in washes and gargles for ulcers; berries have a dry spongy pulp, from which a rose-coloured paint may be obtained.

Mogorium undulatum. Leaves astringent, flowers very odoriferous.

Sambac. *Targorium Sambac.* Yields an odoriferous oil; sold for that of jasmine.

Nyctanthes arbor tristis. Flowers very highly scented.

86. OLEINEÆ.

Mock privet. *Phillyrea. P. media.* Leaves astringent, cleansing ulcers of the mouth.

Olive tree. *Olea. O. Europæa.* Ripe fruit yields a fine oil; the lees of which, oleum omphacinum, are astringent, as also the fruit itself and the leaves; bark proposed as a substitute for the Peruvian bark.

Olea fragrans. Flowers used to scent tea.

*Ash tree. *Fraxinus excelsior.* Bark febrifuge and diuretic; seeds acrid, bitter; leaves ʒvj to ℥jſs in infusion a good purge, and a decoction of the same has been used to cure agues; exudes a small quantity of manna from the leaves in hot weather.

Fraxinus rotundifolia. Exudes manna in large quantity, and yields most of that in the market.

Fraxinus Ornus. Exudes manna, but in less quantity.

Fraxinus parvifolia. Exudes manna.

87. TERNSTROMIEÆ.

Koleho. *Scapha* ……… Fruit acidulous, tasting like tomatoes, eaten by the Javanese.

88. SIMPLOCINEÆ.

Alstonia ……… Leaves astringent, used as tea.

Hopea tinctoria. *Symplocos Martinicensis.* Leaves used to dye yellow.

Cane storax tree. *Styrax officinale.* Yields, by incision, the resin called cane, or dry storax.

Benzoin laurel. *Styrax Benzoin.* Yields, by incision, the resin called benzoin.

89. EBENACEÆ.

Pishamin. *Diospyros Virginiana.* Berries eatable when rotten ripe; bark febrifuge.

Diospyros Sapota-nigra. Berries used as food.

Ki. *Kaki. Diospyros Kaki.* Berries esculent.

Diospyros decandra. Berries eaten.

Diospyros chloroxylon. Berries esculent.

Ivory wood. *Diospyros dodecandra.* Wood uniformly white.

Ceylon ebony tree. *Diospyros Ebenus.* Wood very dark coloured.

90. SAPOTEÆ.

Fruit generally esculent; seeds oily; bark astringent.

Inocarpus edulis. Drupe very large, esculent.

Mimusops Elengi. Pulp of the fruit esculent.

Imbricaria Malabarica. Pulp of the fruit eatable.

Mava. *Maduca. Bassia butyracea.* Seeds yield much concrete oil.

Achras Lacuma. Apple mamillary; seeds resemble chesnuts in taste.

Achras Caimito. Tree milky; fruit eatable, soft, excellently tasted.

Neese berry. *Achras Sapota.* Diuretic; bark may be given for the Peruvian bark.

Sapodilla tree. *Achras mammosa.* Kernel bitter, makes a strengthening emulsion.

Star apple. *Chrysophyllum Cainito.* Juice of the unripe fruit, with orange juice, very astringent.

Chrysophyllum microcarpum. Fruit very sweet.

Chrysophyllum Jamaicense. Fruit esculent

Chrysophyllum oliviforme. Fruit eaten.

Chrysophyllum Macoucou. Fruit esculent.

? Butter tree. Yields a concrete oil, in Bambarra.

? Cow tree. Yields a kind of milk; used in South America for food.

91. MYRSINEÆ.

Properties unknown.

92. ERICINEÆ.

Roots and leaves mostly astringent, sometimes narcotic; berries often esculent. The brown powder that adheres to the petioles of almost every species of kalmia, andromeda, and rhododendron, is used, in America, as snuff.

*STRAWBERRY TREE. *Arbutus Unedo.* Fruit astringent. The medical student should be mindful of the pronunciation of arbutus, as the gardeners lengthen the middle syllable, contrary to all classical authority.

*BEAR BERRY. *Uva ursi. Arbutus Uva ursi.* Leaves bitter, astringent, much praised in disorders of the urinary passages, and even thought to be lithontriptic; dose, in powder, gr. x to ℈ij, ter quaterve in die; leaves boiled with an acid dye brown, and are used also to tan leather.

STRAW-BERRY BAY. *Andrachne. Arbutus Andrachne.* Fruit acerb and austere, but esculent.

ARBUTUS ALPINA. Berries esculent.

ARBUTUS INTEGRIFOLIA. Berries eaten.

ARBUTUS MUCRONATA. Berries esculent.

*HEATHS. *Erica vulgaris. E. herbacea. E. purpurascens, &c.* Used in fomentations and baths, against rheumatism and paralytic affections, causing a sweat: dye a fine yellow, and tan leather.

*ROSEMARY-LEAVED ANDROMEDA. *Andromeda polifolia.* Has the same qualities as the preceding.

ANDROMEDA MARIANA. Decoction used as a narcotic.

*WINTER-GREEN. *Pyrola. P. rotundifolia.* Vulnerary, formerly in great esteem.

SMALL WINTER-GREEN. *Pyrola altera. P. secunda.* Herb cooling, drying; leaves diuretic: used in dropsy.

AMERICAN WINTER-GREEN. *Pyrola umbellata.* Leaves diuretic, tonic.

GUALTHERIA PROCUMBENS. Leaves used for tea in Canada.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM. Narcotic, but used in chronic rheumatism.

RHODODENDRON PONTICUM. Narcotic; infusion used in gout and rheumatism.

DWARF ROSE-BAY. *Rhododendron ferrugineum.* Much used in the north of Europe against rheumatisms and eruptions; root and leaves astringent.

YELLOW RHODODENDRON. *R. Chrysanthum.* Leaves austere, astringent, bitter, stimulant; diaphoretic and narcotic; used in Siberia against the rheumatism, ʒij of the dried leaves, infused in half a pint of water, kept hot all night, and drank in the morning: root astringent.

Marsh cistus. *Wild rosemary. Ledum palustre.* Gives an agreeable odour to beer, and renders it heady; also drives away insects: root and leaves astringent.

Labrador tea. *Ledum latifolium.* Leaves used as a substitute for tea.

Azalea Pontica. Bees which feed upon it produce poisonous honey.

Azalea procumbens. Bark and leaves astringent.

Brossæa coccinea. Berries esculent.

Riche's support. *Styphelia Richei.* Berries esculent; supported the life of Riche, the naturalist, when he had lost his way in a desert.

93. VACCINIEÆ.

*Black whortle berries. *Bilberries. Vaccinia. Myrtillus. V. Myrtillus.* Berries acidulous, refreshing, useful in fevers, also antiscorbutic; would make wine: dried berries, *berry dye*, imported from Germany to colour wines.

*Great bil-berry. *Vaccinium uliginosum.*

*Red whorts. *Vaccinium Vitis Idœa.* Leaves sold for those of uva ursi, but are veined in a network above, dotted underneath, and their infusion precipitates neither isinglass jelly nor a solution of green vitriol.

Vaccinium glaucum. Berry glaucous, black, esculent.

Vaccinium meridionale. Berry esculent.

American cran-berries. *Vaccinium macrocarpum. Oxycoccos erythrocarpus.* Berries scarlet, large, acidulous, esculent; much used in tarts.

White cran-berries. *Oxycoccus hispidulus.* Berries snow white, esculent.

*Cran berries. *Vaccinium Oxycoccus. Oxycoccus palustris.* Berries esculent.

94. GESNERIEÆ.

Properties unknown.

95. CUCURBITACEÆ.

Fruits very different; mostly esculent, but a few have the laxative power so increased as to become drastic purgatives.

*White bryony. *Bryonia alba. B. dioica.* Root, ℈j to ʒj, in powder, or coch. j of its juice, is nauseous and violently emetic and purgative; externally resolvent: yields, by washing, a nutritive fæcula, and on being treated like the root of jatropha manihot, it makes good cassava.

Abyssinian bryony. *Bryonia* .... Root esculent, when boiled.

Wild cucumber *Spurting cucumber. Cucumis agrestis. C. asininus. Momordica Elaterium.* Root and herb hydragogue, vermifuge; leaves, externally used, detersive and resolvent; juice of the fruit a very violent hydragogue; fæcula of this juice prepared by settling and pouring off the supernatant liquor, *elaterium*, milder, but still purgative from the remains of the juice left in it; dose, gr. ſs to gr. iij; some prefer the inspissated juice, although still more powerful, because its strength is more equal.

Balsam apple. *Cerasee. Momordica Balsamina.* Root purgative, ℈ij in powder; plant vulnerary, balsamic, refreshing; leaves used in decoctions for clysters; fruit, infused in oil, makes a vulnerary balsam; the juice that exudes upon cutting the ripe fruit, used for fresh wounds.

Momordica Charantia. Very bitter, vermifuge, substituted for hops in brewing.

Momordica Luffa. Used to rub the body in cutaneous eruptions; fruit eatable.

Trichosanthes amara. Fruit very bitter, a drastic purgative, and also emetic.

Bitter apple. *Coloquintida. Colocynthis. Cucumis Colocynthis.* Pulp of the dry fruit purgative, in powder, gr. iij—viij, well rubbed with some gummy or farinaceous substance, or in clysters ʒj; mixed with paste or other cements, to keep away insects by its extreme bitterness.

Cucumber. *Cucumis hortensis. C. sativus.* Seed one of the four greater cold ones, used in cooling emulsions, yields an oil by expression.

Cucumis Chate. Fruit filled with a sweet refreshing juice.

Water melon. *Cucumis Anguria.* Fruit eatable, refreshing.

Melon. *Melo. Cucumis Melo.* Fruit very refreshing; seeds one of the four greater cold ones, used in cooling emulsions.

Gourd. *Calebash. Cucurbita. C. lagenari.* Seeds also one of the four greater cold ones; leaves, no. 15—20, in decoction, form a purgative clyster.

Pumpion. *Pepo. Cucurbita Pepo.* The same qualities as the preceding; applied externally in burns, erysipelas, &c.

Squash. *Cucurbita Melopepo.* Fruit better tasted than the preceding, but of the same quality.

Citrul. *Water melon. Citrullus. Cucurbita Citrullus.* Flesh of the fruit saccharine and watery.

Vegetable marrow. *Cucurbita* .... Fruit, an excellent potherb coming into use in England.

Coccoon antidote. *Feuillea cordifolia.* Alexiterial, febrifuge, useful in venomous bites; kernel of the fruit, called in St. Domingo, *noix de serpente,* infused in rum or water, used against cold poisons.

Calabash coccoon-antidote. *Feuillea scandens.* Seeds, stuck upon a stick, used to burn instead of candles; infused in rum bitter and laxative; a large dose vomits.

96. LOBELIACEÆ.

Lobelia urens. Very active, reputed a poison.

Lobelia cirsiifolia. Very active.

Cardinal flower. *Lobelia cardinalis.* Root used as a vermifuge.

Blue cardinal flower. *Lobelia syphilitica.* Root depurative, antivenereal, used in decoction.

Lobelia Tupa. Plant and root poisonous in the extreme; acts as an emetic simply by smelling the flowers: juice caustic.

Lobelia inflata. Root used in leucorrhœa.

Lobelia longiflora. Juice corrosive.

Symphonia globulifera. Seeds grateful to parrots.

97. CAMPANULACEÆ.

Generally lactescent.

Syrian bell-flower. *Medium. Campanula laciniata.* Roots restrain the menses; seeds stimulate their expulsion.

*Field bell-flower. *Campanula patula.* Leaves lactescent, bitter.

*Rampions. *Rapunculus esculentus. Campanula Rapunculus.* Root is eaten, raw or boiled, in salads, being far more delicate than turnips or radishes; seeds ophthalmic; juice odontalgic.

*Great throat-wort. *Canterbury bells. Trachelium. Campanula Trachelium.* Root eaten in salads; herb astringent, recommended in quinsey, tumours, and inflammation of the mouth.

Coventry bells. *Viola Mariana. Campanula Medium.* Root used as a potherb, cooling.

Phyteuma Charmelii. Used as an antisyphilitic plant.

*Horned rampions. *Rapunculus corniculatus. Phyteuma orbiculare.* Herb used in syphilis.

Spiked rampions. *Phyteuma spicata.* Root astringent, used in quinsey.

*Hairy sheeps scabious. *Scabiosa ovilla. Jasione montana.* Herb astringent, used in inflammations of the mouth and neighbouring parts.

98. CICHORACEÆ.

These are in general lactescent and depurative; the juice is bitter, slightly astringent, and narcotic; roots and blanched leaves esculent; seeds cooling, formerly used in emulsions.

Endive. *Cichorium. Seris. C. Endivia.* Roots used as a potherb; blanched stems as a salad and potherb.

*Wild succory. *Cichorium agreste. C. Intybus.* An excellent aperitive, hepatic and attenuant, very useful in fevers; root, dried and ground to powder, used to improve coffee; the seeds are one of the smaller cold ones.

*Nipple wort. *Lampsana. Lapsana communis.* Used for healing sore nipples; in other respects agrees with the former.

Wart succory. *Zacintha. Cichoreum verrucarium. Lapsana Zacintha.* Herb diuretic, edulcorant; takes off warts.

Blue gum-succory. *Catananche cœrulea.* Similar to wild succory.

Spanish cardoons. *Scolymus Hispanicus.* Root and young shoots esculent.

Golden thistle. *Scolymus maculatus.* Its root may be used instead of eryngo.

*Italian lettuce. *Scariola. Lactuca Scariola.*

Lettuce. *Lactuca. L. sativa.* Refreshing, slightly anodyne, laxative, and antaphrodisiac; seeds of the latter, one of the smaller cold ones.

*Strong scented wild-lettuce. *Lactuca sylvestris* *major odore opii. L. virosa.* Very narcotic and anodyne, occasions giddiness; inspissated juice resembles opium.

Gum succory. *Chondrilla prima. Lactuca perennis.* Herb restrains the menses.

Vejuco. *Prenanthes Serpentaria.* Renders persons inoculated with its juice insensible to the poison of serpents.

Rushy gum-succory. *Chondrilla juncea.* Laxative, diuretic; used in dropsy, gr. xviij to ʒiij, in twenty-four hours.[1]

Sonchus Plumieri. Calyx exudes resinous drops.

*Great hawk-weed. *Hieracium. H. majus. Sonchus arvensis.*

*Smooth sow-thistle. *Hares lettuce. Sonchus lævis. S. oleraceus lævis.*

*Prickly sow-thistle. *Sonchus asper. S. oleraceus asper.* These and the other species of this genus, as well as those of *picris, crepis, prenanthes, hyoseris,* &c. possess similar qualities with lettuce.

*Golden lung-wort. *Pulmonaria Gallica. Hieracium murorum.* Herb cordial and pulmonary.

*Common mouse ear. *Auricula muris. Hieracium Pilosella.* Leaves sternutatory, vulnerary, astringent.

Hieracium Gronovii. Leaves bruised, used to destroy warts.

*Hungarian hawk-weed. *Herba costa. Hypochœris maculata.* Much praised in phthisis.

*Long-rooted hawk-weed. *Hieracium officinale. Hypochœris radicata.* Used in pulmonary affections and pains of the side.

*Small hawk-weed. *Hieracium minus. Leontodon autumnale.* Leaves sharpen the sight, laxative.

*Dandelion. *Piss-a-bed. Dens leonis. Taraxacum. Leontodon Taraxacum.* Blanched leaves used in salads, very opening, refreshing, diuretic; juice, or strong decoction of the roots, ℥j—iv, bis terve in die, detergent, aperitive; root eaten as a potherb, also roasted and used as coffee.

Leontodon bulbosus. Root anodyne.

Scorzonera. *Vipers grass. Scorzonera Hispanica.* Root opening, slightly diaphoretic and diuretic, but eaten as a potherb.

Hungarian vipers-grass. *Scornozera subcærulea. S. purpurea.* Root like that of common scorzonera.

*Yellow goats-beard. *Go to bed at noon. Tragopogon pratense.* Root nutritive; young shoots esculent.

*Salsafy. *Tragopogon purpureum. T. porrifolium.* Root nourishing, opening, and supposed to be useful in affections of the chest; young shoots esculent.

99. CINAROCEPHALEÆ.

The herbs of this order are depurative; stem and leaves generally very bitter, and frequently the stems contain much gum; flowers acidulous.

*Great bur-dock. *Lappa. Bardana major. Arctium Lappa.* The young shoots stripped have been eaten as asparagus; root used in disorders of the skin, diaphoretic, diuretic, also useful in dropsy, ℥ij of the fresh root boiled in three pints of water to two, and the whole drank in a day and night; seeds diuretic, diaphoretic, and slightly purgative.

*Our lady's thistle. *Milk thistle. Carduus Mariæ. C. marianus.* Pectoral, antipleuritic, aperitive.

Artichoke. *Cinara. Scolymus. C. Scolymus.* Receptacle and base of the calyx scales eaten as a potherb; infusion of the flowers used as rennet.

Chardoon. *Cinara Carduncilus.* Aperitive, diuretic, and aphrodisiac; flowers infused in water used to curdle milk; petioles and ribs of the leaves eaten as potherbs.

Fish thistle. *Acarna. Carduus Casabona.* Eaten as a potherb while young.

Theophrastus's thistle. *Acarnus. Carduus Syriacus.* Eaten as a potherb while young.

Melancholy thistle. *Cirsium. Carduus Monspeliacus.* Root bound on varices to assuage the pain of them.

Woolly-headed thistle. *Friars crown. Carduus eriophorus.* Receptacle eaten as artichokes.

Carline thistle. *Carlina. Chamæleon albus. Carlina acaulis.* Root restorative, useful after great fatigue, when proper refreshments cannot be procured: formerly in common use with soldiers and foot travellers.

*Prickly carline thistle. *Carlina vulgaris.* Diuretic and diaphoretic: the dried calyx may serve as a hygrometer; in fine weather it opens horizontally, and is even sometimes reflexed; on the contrary, in wet weather it is closed.

CARLINA ACANTHIFOLIA. Receptacle very large and fleshy; esculent.

*COMMON COTTON-THISTLE. *Acanthium. Onopordum Acanthium.* Qualities the same as the preceding: also astringent, and the flowers used to coagulate milk; receptacle eaten as artichokes.

CNICUS ERIOPHORUS. Used in scirrhous tumours.

BASTARD SAFFRON. *Safflower. Carthamus. Cnicus. Cnicus tinctorius.* Flowers used in dyeing and to adulterate saffron; seeds purgative and emetic; but grateful to parrots.

ATRACTYLIS HUMILIS.

ATRACTYLIS GUMMIFERA. Analogous to carduus benedictus; coagulate milk.

DISTAFF THISTLE. *Atractylis. Cnicus lanatus.* Root depurative.

ATRACTYLIS CANCELLATA. Its latticed calyx a stupendous work of nature; drives away flies.

*SAW WORT. *Serratula. S. tinctoria.* Vulnerary; dyes yellow with alum, but is inferior to weld, and therefore used only for coarser cloths.

*WAY THISTLE. *Carduus arvensis. Serratula arvensis.* Useful in scirrhous tumours; yields a sort of galls, considered as astringent.

PACOURINA EDULIS. Receptacle and whole of the plant edible.

*BLUE BOTTLE. *Cyanus segetum. Centaurea Cyanus.* Flowers cooling; astringent.

GREAT BLUE BOTTLE. *Cyanus major. Centaurea montana.* Flowers cooling, astringent.

*KNAPWEED. *Matfellon. Jacea nigra. Centaurea Jacea.* Astringent.

CENTAUREA STŒBE. Qualities the same as the blue bottle.

GREAT CENTORY. *Centaurium majus. Centaurea Centaurium.* Root vulnerary, astringent, anti-dysenteric.

CENTAUREA AMARA. Odorant, but analogous to the former.

*STAR THISTLE. *Calcitrapa. Carduus stellatus. Centaurea Calcitrapa.*

CARDUUS BENEDICTUS. *Centaurea benedicta.* Root very diuretic, deobstruent, lithontriptic; leaves alexiterial in infusion; seeds diaphoretic.

*St. Barnaby's thistle. *Calcitrapa. Centaurea solstitialis.* Herb and seed opening, deobstruent.

White ben. *Ben album. Centaurea Behen.* Root cordial.

Globe thistle. *Crocodilion. Echinops sphærocephalus.* Root used internally in bleeding of the nose; seed diuretic.

Little globe thistle. *Ritro. Echinops Ritro.* Root astringent.

Echinops strigosus. Down of the flower, *Spanish tinder,* used as amadou.

100. CORYMBIFERÆ.

Cacalia alpina. Used in coughs.

Cacalia Saracenica. Useful in coughs; the juice allays the tickling in the throat.

Cacalia anteuphorbium. Serves as an antidote to euphorbium.

*Hemp agrimony. *Eupatorium Avicennæ. E. cannabinum.* Rather bitter, hepatic, aperitive, useful in catarrh, cough, and cachexy, also diuretic and vulnerary; root a drastic purge.

Eupatorium rigidum. Taste terebinthaceous.

Eupatorium villosum. Has the flavour of wormwood.

Ayapana. *Eupatorium Ayapana.* Sudorific, and particularly alexiterial.

Guaco. *Huaco. Eupatorium saturejæfolium?* Sudorific, alexiterial, used in bites of serpents.

Mountain cudweed. *Cats foot. Gnaphalium montanum. G. dioicum.*

Gnaphalium tomentosum. Flowers recommended in the violent running of the nose in children, slightly astringent and diaphoretic.

*Jersey cudweed. *Gnaphalium luteo-album.*

Eternal flower. *Stœchas citrina. Gnaphalium Stœchas.* Tops used in obstructions and colds.

German goldy-locks. *Stœchas citrina Germanica. Gnaphalium arenarium.* Herb and tops stimulant, used in palsy.

Oriental goldy-locks. *Chrysocome. Gnaphalium orientale.* Root astringent.

*Cudweed. *Herb impious. Gnaphalium. Filago Germanica.*

*Least cudweed. *Gnaphalium minimum. Filago montana.*

Filago arvensis.

Filago Leontopodium. Qualities as the preceding; also astringent and discussive, externally applied.

Conyza sericea. The bark and wood have an acrid pungent taste, and are used against the toothache.

*Ploughman's spike-nard. *Conyza. Baccharis. C. squarrosa.* Root and leaves used in ointments against the itch and farcy, and in wine against the jaundice.

German goldy-locks. *Chrysocoma Linosyris.* Anthelmintic, deobstruent.

*Flea bane. *Erigeron acre.*

*Canadian flea-bane. *Erigeron Canadense.* Are diuretic, lithontriptic, and vulnerary.

Great flea-bane. *Conyza major. Erigeron viscosum.* Herb suppurative.

Small flea-bane. *Conyza minor vera. Erigeron graveolens.* Herb diuretic.

Star wort. *Aster Amellus.* Leaves discussive, vulnerary, resolvent; and useful in angina.

Sea star-wort. *Tripolium. Aster Tripolium.* Root hydragogue.

*Golden rod. *Virga aurea. Solidago Virga aurea.* A celebrated vulnerary, diuretic, useful in spitting of blood; infusion used in fevers.

American golden rod. *Solidago Canadensis.* With alum, dyes wool, silk, and cotton a beautiful yellow.

*Elicampane. *Helenium. Enula campana. Inula Helenium.* Root aromatic, slightly bitter, an excellent tonic, diaphoretic, and stomachic; useful in asthma, hooping cough, and in uterine and exanthematous diseases, usually given in infusion, ʒj for a dose; externally antipsoric: a decoction of the root cures the scab in sheep.

Sweet-rooted star-wort. *Inula odora.* Root aromatic, more so than elicampane.

*Middle size flea-bane. *Conyza media. Inula dysenterica.* A very powerful tonic in diarrhœa.

*Flea bane. *Pulicaria. Conyza. Inula pulicaria.* Drives away insects by its smell.

Inula glutinosa. The unopened flowers secrete a milky viscous juice.

*Colts foot. *Tussilago. Farfara. T. Farfara.*

Leaves form the basis of most of the British herb tobaccos; used also externally to diminish inflammation; an infusion of the dried leaves is much used as an expectorant in coughs and shortness of breath as tea, or the steam is inhaled for the same purpose: a strong decoction of them is of considerable service in scrofulous cases; the downy substance, on the under side of the leaf, dipped in a solution of saltpetre, and dried, is an excellent tinder; juice drank liberally serviceable in calculous complaints.

Alpine colts foot. *Tussilago alpina.* Has the same qualities.

*Butter bur. *Petasites. Tussilago Petasites.* Leaves used to dress ulcers; flowers strongly diaphoretic, diuretic, useful in asthma; root used as a remedy against the tapeworm.

*Ground sel. *Erigeron. Senecio vulgaris.* Weak infusion a common purge; strong infusion, or juice, is used as an emetic, and is also given to horses to free them from botts; leaves externally suppurative: flowers given to song birds as a cooler.

*Rag wort. *Seggrum. Jacobæa. S. Jacobæa.* Used in poultices against inflammation, and in colic pains; and also as a gargle in sore throat.

Alpine ground-sel. *Senecio Doronicum.* Infusion and steam of the infusion used in asthma.

Doria's wound-wort. *Herba Doria. Senecio Doria.* Leaves much used in wound drinks.

Saracens wound-wort. *Consolida Saracenica. Senecio Saracenicus.* Leaves used internally and externally in wounds and malignant ulcers.

French mary-gold. *Tagetes patula.* The dried juice used in disorders of the eyes; but the strong smell of the plant seems to show that it also possesses active properties, analogous to those of marygold: flowers dye yellow.

German leopards bane. *Arnica montana.* Root discussive; leaves attenuant, diaphoretic, and diuretic, in doses of gr. v to gr. x, in larger doses they induce vomiting until the stomach is used to them; they are much used in bruises from falls; flowers may be substituted for Peruvian bark, in intermittents and gangrenes, ℥j to be taken in two days, beat up with honey into an electuary.

Creeping leopards bane. *Doronicum radice dulci. Arnica scorpioides.* Root used to prevent giddiness.

*LEOPARDS BANE. *Doronicum Romanum. D. Pardalianches.* Root aromatic, discussive, used by the sportsmen of the Alps against giddiness.

SMALL LEOPARDS BANE. *Doronicum minus. D. plantagineum.* Root used indifferently with that of D. Parda lianches.

MARY GOLD. *Calendula officinalis.* Flowers cordial, hepatic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue.

*WILD MARY-GOLD. *Calendula Caltha. Calendula arvensis.* Herb cordial.

*DAISY. *Small daisy. Bellis minor. Consolida minima. Symphytum minimum. B. perennis.* Root antiscrofulous; leaves in salads open the body, used in vulnerary fomentations.

DIOSCORIDES' CORN MARY-GOLD. *Chrysanthemum. C. coronarium.* Flowers used to discuss steatomatous tumours.

*GREAT DAISY. *Ox eye daisy. Bellis major. Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum.*

*CORN MARY-GOLD. *Chrysanthemum segetum.* Both these are discussive and attenuant, when used externally; and given against the jaundice, asthma, and shortness of breath.

*FEVER FEW. *Matricaria. Parthenium. M. Parthenium.*

*COMMON CAMOMILE. *Chamæmelum vulgare. Matricaria Chamomilla.* Emmenagogue, stomachic, carminative, anticolic; and used externally as a fomentation in nephritic pains.

COST-MARY. *Tanacetum balsamita.* Leaves stomachic, cordial, cephalic, uterine, supposed to diminish the narcotic power of opium; seed vermifuge.

*TANSEY. *Tanacetum vulgare.* Vermifuge, uterine, diuretic; used in colic pains and in gout; dose in substance ʒj, or more, usually drank as tea; seeds vermifuge, substituted for worm seed or santolina.

GOLDEN CUD-WEED. *Heliochrysum. Tanacetum annuum.* Herb emmenagogue, used in dyeing, and rheumatism.

*MUG WORT. *Artemisia. A. vulgaris.* Tops very active uterines in decoction as a bath; mixed with rice and sugar, are, by the Chinese women, used as a pessary.

MOXA. *Artemisia Sinensis* and *A. lanuginosa.* The down of the leaves, formed into small cones, is burned on the place affected in gout, rheumatism, &c.

*Southern wood. *Abrotanum mas. Artemisia Abrotanum.* Tops very discussive, antiseptic, vermifuge, and tonic; proposed as a substitute for tea.

Worm seed. *Semen contra. S. cinæ. Santonicum. Artemisia Santonica? A. contra?* and *A. Judaica?* The seeds are used as a vermifuge, in doses of gr. x to ʒſs, three or four times a day, when lumbrici are suspected to exist in the intestines: tansey seeds are frequently substituted for them; they are also emmenagogue, stomachic.

*Worm wood. *Absinthium vulgare. Artemisia Absinthium.* Stomachic, splenic, hepatic, excites the appetite, promotes digestion, antiseptic, and vermifuge.

True Roman worm-wood. *Absinthium Romanum. Artemisia Pontica.*

Alpine worm-wood. *Artemisia rupestris.*

*Sea worm-wood. *Common Roman worm-wood. Absinthium maritimum. Artemisia maritima.* Very similar to the former; made into conserve, used to prevent dropsy; the last is the mildest, but the weakest.

Tarragon. *Dracunculus hortensis. Artemisia Dracunculus.* Excites the appetite and the menses, heating, carminative; eaten as a potherb; and communicates a peculiar fine flavour to vinegar.

*Fine-leaved mug-wort. *Artemisia. A. campestris.* Herb astringent, antiseptic, discutient.

Santolina tinctoria. Affords a yellow dye.

*Cotton weed. *Gnaphalium. Athanasia maritima. Santonica maritima.*

Lavender cotton. *Abrotanum fœmina. Chamæcyparissus. Santolina Chamæcyparissus.* A good vermifuge, and is said to drive away insects from wardrobes.

Calea lobata. Very bitter.

*Ox-eye camomile. *Anthemis tinctoria.* Flowers yield a good yellow dye.

*Wild camomile. *Anthemis arvensis.*

*Camomile. *Chamæmelum. Anthemis nobilis.* Flowers used in flatulent colic and spasmodic affections, diuretic, laxative, and diaphoretic; they are equal to bark in curing intermittent fevers, giving ʒſs to ʒj, in powder, several times during the intermission, and avoiding their laxative effect, by joining an opiate or an astringent; used also externally in resolvent fomentations and poultices.

*STINKING CAMOMILE. *May weed. Cotula fœtida. Anthemis Cotula.* Used in hysteric fits; the juice also useful in the king's evil.

PELLITORY OF SPAIN. *Pyrethrum. Anthemis Pyrethrum.* Root acrid, formerly pickled while young for a sauce, sialogogue, and used as a masticatory in the tooth-ache, and in powder, in the cure of intermittents, or as a sternutatory.

OX EYE. *Buphthalmum. Anthemis Valentina.* Vulnerary, aperitive; dyes a good yellow.

SCHKUHRIA ABROTANOIDES. Extremely bitter.

YELLOW STAR WORT. *Aster Atticus. Inguinalis. Buphthalmum spinosum.* Vulnerary, and of great use in buboes, and other swellings of the groin.

MADI. *Madia sativa.* Seeds yield a fine oil.

HUTSELLA. *Verbesina sativa.* Seeds yield a fine oil.

*YARROW. *Milfoil. Millefolium. Achillea Millefolium*, and *A. nobilis.* Astringent, tonic, and vulnerary, used in hæmorrhages; and externally in head-ache, tumours, &c.; added to beer to render it more intoxicating, and lately recommended to smokers, in lieu of tobacco; root warm, might supply the place of contrayerva.

*SNEEZE WORT. *Bastard pellitory. Ptarmica. Achillea Ptarmica.* Leaves sternutatory; root acrid, used as a masticatory in tooth-ache, and sometimes sold for that of pellitory of Spain.

SWEET MAUDLIN. *Ageratum. Eupatorium Mesues. Achillea Ageratum.* Stomachic, cordial, cephalic.

ACHILLEA ODORATA. An excellent vulnerary and astringent, supposed to have been introduced into chirurgical practice by Achilles.

*WATER HEMP-AGRIMONY. *Eupatorium cannabinum fœminum. Bidens tripartita.* Strong smelling, hepatic, vulnerary.

SPILANTHUS ACMELLA. A very powerful diuretic, also diaphoretic, attenuant, and anodyne; leaves and seeds used as tea.

SPILANTHUS TINCTORIUS. Leaves juicy; when bruised they yield an excellent azure dye.

SPILANTHUS OLERACEUS. When masticated it very much irritates the interior of the mouth, has a singular kind of burning taste, and provokes a copious flow of saliva.

BACCHARIS CONCAVA. The leaves are used to dye a black colour.

BACCHARIS EMARGINATA. *B. dependens. B. oblongifolia,* &c. Vulnerary and consolidant.

BACCHARIS PROSTRATA. Decoction used in dysury.

SUN FLOWER. *Helianthus annuus.* Seeds oily, used in emulsions; the young shoots boiled are aphrodisiac.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. *Helianthus tuberosus.* Roots nourishing, diuretic, and give the smell of turpentine to the urine; flowers yield turpentine.

TESSARIA INTEGRIFOLIA, and *T. dentata.* Wood used in Peru.

PLACUS TOMENTOSUS, and *P. lævis.* Juice used to give a smell to cakes.

CINERARIA HETEROPHYLLA. Bark yellow, powerfully anthelmintic.

ECLIPTA ERECTA. Juice used to dye the hair black.

ECLIPTA PUNCTATA. Plant abounds with a green juice, which turns black when placed in contact with brass.

VERBESINA BOSWELLIA. Esculent, having the smell and taste of fennel.

GALINSOGA PARVIFLORA. Vulnerary and antiscorbutic.

AMBROSIA MARITIMA. Cardiac, cephalic, astringent.

*SMALL BURDOCK. *Xanthium. Lappa minor. Bardana minor. X. Strumarium.* Root bitter, antiscrofulous, and anticancerous.

101. DIPSACEÆ.

*SCABIOUS. *Scabiosa. S. arvensis.* Leaves depurative, employed in diseases of the skin, and also in those of the lungs, and in quinsy.

*DEVILS BIT. *Succisa. Morsus Diaboli. Scabiosa Succisa.* Root used in syphilis and scrofula.

*TEASEL. *Fullers thistle. Dipsacus sativus. Carduus fullonum. D. fullonum.* Root bitter, and tonic.

*WILD TEASEL. *Dipsacus sylvestris. Labrum Veneris. D. fullonum.* Roots antiscrofulous, and in wine diuretic.

102. VALERIANEÆ.

VALERIANA HYALINORHIZA. Root tuberous, transparent, colourless.

*Small valerian. *Phu minus. Valeriana dioica.* Root and leaves less active than the common valerian.

*Wild valerian. *Valeriana sylvestris. V. officinalis.* Root very sudorific, diuretic, antiseptic, strengthening the sight, vermifuge, anti-epileptic; appears to contain camphire: given in powder, in doses of ℈j to ʒj, mace covers its unpleasant flavour: plant allures cats and rats to the place.

Great valerian. *Phu. Valeriana major. V. Phu.* Root an active tonic exhibited in spasmodic diseases.

Celtic nard. *Nardus Celtica. Valeriana Celtica.* Root stomachic, diuretic; in Africa they make a tonic cosmetic ointment of it, and use it in Asia to aromatise their baths.

Indian nard. *Nardus Indica. Valeriana Jatamensi.* Root aromatic, used in hysteria and epilepsy.

Mountain valerian. *Valeriana montana.* Qualities the same.

*Corn salad. *Valeriana Locusta.* A refreshing, cooling salad herb.

*Valeriana rubra. Young shoots eaten as a salad.

103. RUBIACEÆ.

These plants are astringent and diuretic; roots frequently red, and useful in dyeing that colour; barks bitter, astringent, febrifuge, sometimes emetic; seeds roasted stomachic and antihypnotic in infusion.

*Woodroof. *Asperula. Asperula odorata.* Hepatic and deobstruent internally; antipsoric externally.

Aspergula arvensis. Root dyes a red colour.

*Squinancy wort. *Rubia cynanchica. Asperula cynanchica.* Used externally in quinsy.

Asperula tinctoria. Aperitive, diuretic; dyes red.

*Ladies bed-straw. *Cheese renning. Gallium. Galium verum.* Vulnerary; infusion used as rennet; root dyes a red colour.

*Cleavers. *Goose grass. Aparine. Gallium Aparine.* Vulnerary, infusion used to curdle milk; root dyes a red colour.

*Wild madder. *Rubia sylvestris lævis. Gallium Mollugo.* Root dyes red.

*Small mountain bastard madder. *Mollugo montana. Gallium uliginosum.* Vulnerary, aperitive; curdles milk.

Galium sylvaticum. Root dyes a red colour.

*Madder. *Rubia tinctorum.* Root slightly astringent, diuretic, emmenagogue, and aperitive, used in the rickets, dose in powder ℈j to ʒſs, or of the decoction ℥ij ter die: it dyes red.

Munjeet. *Rubia ....* Root long, slender, inside red and rather fungous; used in dyeing.

*Cross wort. *Cruciata. Valantia Cruciata.*

*Little field madder. *Sherardia arvensis.* Qualities the same as those of ladies bed-straw.

Danais fragrans. Root red, used in dyeing.

Chay. *Oldenlandia umbellata.* Root used for dyeing red.

Psychotria sulphurea. Extremely bitter, yields a fine yellow tincture; used as a tonic.

Psychotria herbacea. Root emetic.

Brown ipecacuanha. *Psychotria emetica.* Root emetic.

Cephaelis ipecacuanha. *Calicocca Ipecacuanha.* Roots emetic, frequently mixed with the grey and white ipecacuanha.

Lance wood. *Randia aculeata.* Wood astringent; used for poles and shafts.

Bastard lance-wood. *Randia mitis. Gardenia Randia.* Wood astringent.

Macrocnemum corymbosum. Bark bitter, viscid, inside white, often mixed with that of cinchona.

Vaugeria edulis. Seeds like almonds.

Pinknea pubescens. Bark febrifuge, used the same as that of cinchona.

Genipa oblongifolia. Wood rose red, very useful; berry size of a peach; pulp and seeds black.

Genipa Americana. Berry size of a lemon, eatable.

Gardenia longiflora. Berry yellow, very large; pulp eatable.

Gardenia tubiflora. Odour very fragrant.

Gardenia gummifera. Cracks of the bark and leaves exude a gum resin like elemi, perhaps cancame.

Canthium parviflorum. *Webera tetrandra.* Root bitter, red; odour grateful.

Nauclea gambeer. *Uncaria gambeer.* An extract, gutta gambir, is produced from it.

Guettardia coccinea. Bark very bitter.

PERUVIAN BARK TREES. Many species of bark are sold under this name in trade, as the following:

LOXA. *Cascara*, or *Cascarilla fina de Loxa. Cinchona Condaminia.* Bark thin, fine, very much rolled up, the outside is brownish, and cracked transversely; the inside is of a rusty fawn colour, smells aromatic, breaks clean between the teeth, is very tonic and resinous, but of a middling bitterness: it is now rare, being only gathered for the king of Spain; and the barks of other species of cinchona substituted for it.

GREY BARK. *Female loxa. Lima bark. Cinchona grandiflora. C. macrocarpa. C. oxalifolia* of Mutis. *C. officinalis* of Linnæus. Bark much rolled, grey, more or less whitish on the outside, and of a pale fawn colour on the inside; the outward skin is cracked transversely, breaks rather clean, is less resinous, and less astringent than the former, but rather more bitter; mixed with other barks, especially with that of the myrospermum pedicellatum, whose bark is resinous, aromatic, and speckled on the outside.

CASCARILLA PELUDA. *Cinchona ovalifolia* of Bonpland. Bark similar to the preceding, cracked lengthways, clear yellow on the inside, bitter, astringent, and resinous; mixed by the merchants with Havannah bark.

PALE BARK. *Cinchona officinalis* of Vahl. *C. lancifolia. C. nitida. C. coriacea.* Bark rather large, fawn colour on the inside, covered with a brown rugged epidermis, split transversely, rather spicy odour, very bitter and tonic, but less resinous than the former; the colour becomes darker in water and spirit, has a great analogy with the true Calisaya kinkina: sometimes the epidermis is taken off.

HAVANNAH BARK. *Huanuco. Cinchona glandulifera?* Bark in larger pieces than the former, fawn brown on the outside, which is warty and knobby; the inside is fawn colour, breaks fibrous, slightly resinous, not so aromatic or astringent as the grey bark, but more bitter. The cracks in the epidermis are perpendicular. Is frequently mixed with the grey.

BLACKISH HUANUCO. *Cinchona glandulifera.* Bark blackish, but in other respects similar to the Huanuco.

CALISAYA BARK. *Royal yellow bark. Cinchona pubescens. C. cordifolia. C. ovata.* Bark in large pieces, very little rolled, fine grained, but slightly fibrous, sometimes peeled, or with a thick epidermis, which may be separated in flakes; the inside is deep yellow, taste very bitter and astringent, the decoction is red like that of peach blossoms.

New Carthagena bark. *Cinchona micrantha?* Bark yellow, flat like pasteboard, thready, friable, with a silvery white epidermis, not cracked; the decoction is pale, and affords little or no precipitate with infusion of gallnuts, slightly bitter and astringent: its febrifuge power is but feeble.

Bastard royal yellow bark. *Lampigna. Cinchona lanceolata.* Bark very thick, woody, in large pieces not rolled, very little taste, and no resin.

Kinkina Loxa delgada. *Delgadilla. Cinchona hirsuta.* An excellent medicine, but very rare.

Mulberry-leaf bark. *Cinchona purpurea.* A yellowish brown bark, in good esteem in America.

Socchi. *Cinchona lactifera.* A thick red bark, spongy, slightly rolled; the recent bark, scraped on the inside, yields a red lake.

Aharquillado. *Cinchona dichotoma? C. rosea?* Perhaps the bark of a portlandia; is brown with white spots, extremely bitter: leaves eaten by ants.

Cinchona mirantha. Bark thin.

Asmonich. *Cinchona rosea.* Bark chocolate colour on the inside, very styptic, perhaps analogous to kinkina nova.

Thick red bark. *Cinchona magnifolia. C. oblongifolia.* Bark thick, fibrous, of a brown red or fawn colour, bitter, very astringent; the outer coat is rugged, cracked in different directions, it breaks more like fibres than threads: this is supposed to be the bark originally brought to England; it has since given place to the grey bark, but is still considered as an active medicine, especially in gangrenous cases; flowers have the odour of orange flowers.

Cinchona nitida. Bark used for the common Peruvian; is sold much dearer in South America.

Pale red bark. *Cinchona angustifolia?* Much like the former, but its outer coat is whiter and less rugged, and it is neither so bitter nor so astringent.

Kinkina titon. *Saint Domingo bark? Cinchona floribunda. C. montana. Exostema floribunda.* Bark thick, brown, rugged, of a rusty fawn colour on the inside; in no great esteem, being apt to excite vomiting and purging, but useful in external application.

Caribbee bark. *Saint Lucia bark. Cinchona Carib-*

bæa. Exostema? Caribbæa. Bark differs but little from the kinkina piton, and is much cheaper than the other sorts.

Guaiana bark. *Cinchona longiflora.* In thick long woody pieces. These three species are bitter, astringent, and scentless.

Jamaica barks. *Cinchona brachycarpa* and *C. triflora. Exostema?* .... May be used for the others; but these, as well as the St. Lucia bark, must be given in small doses, as being considerably emetic.

Kinkina nova. *Cinchona rosea?* Bark in thick, woody, long, straight, flattened pieces, with a smooth whitish coat, under which are vessels filled with an acrid reddish resin: the inside of the bark is pale red, or flesh colour, tastes at first mawkish, and afterwards acrid and nauseous: it yields, both to water and spirit, a high coloured astringent tincture, without any bitterness: may be used externally, but seems to have little effect as a febrifuge.

Most of these varieties of Peruvian or Loxa bark, as soon as they come out of the merchants' hands, are sold by the druggists, under three or four names only, viz.

1. *Peruvian bark, Grey bark, Pale bark. Cortex Peruvianus, Cortex cinchonæ lancifoliæ, Cinchonæ officinalis cortex communis.*
2. *Yellow bark. Cortex cinchonæ cordifoliæ, Cinchonæ officinalis cortex flavus.*
3. *Red bark. Cortex cinchonæ oblongifoliæ, Cinchonæ officinalis cortex ruber.*
4. *Saint Lucia bark. Cortex cinchonæ Caribbææ.*

Each of which is distinguished into quilled bark (or that taken off the smaller branches, or from the younger trees, rolled up like cinnamon, with the outer coat not taken off), and the large flat pieces, with or without the outer coat.

The chemical habits of these several barks are very different, but they cannot well be examined in Europe. The infusion of some kinds precipitates the infusion of nut galls, as well as isinglass jelly; others, only one or the other of these tests; but the chemists vary in their accounts, owing to the mixture of the barks of several species, and their sale under one common name. Medically considered, they are all tonic and febrifuge, and may be given in powder, from ℈j to ʒij every two or four hours, so as to get down an ounce between each fit of intermittent fevers; of great use in stopping the progress of gangrene: they are also given in infusion and decoction.

Coffee shrub. *Coffe. Coffea Arabica.* The fresh seeds are febrifuge, diuretic, and tonic; when roasted, they acquire a sweet-scented empyreumatic oil, which is heating to the body, and a small portion of tanning matter: they are then well known to form a stomachic, antihypnotic infusion, which stimulates the nervous system.

Iron wood. *Siderodendrum triflorum.* Bark diuretic, stomachic.

Nonatelia officinalis. An excellent pectoral, in infusion.

Cada pilava. *Bancudus latifolius. Morinda citrifolia.* Fibres of the root, *awl*, used in dyeing reds and browns; expressed juice with oil used as a liniment in gout.

Morinda umbellata. Root used in dyeing red and brown.

Hydrophylax maritima. Root dyes red.

Patabea coccinea. Root dyes red.

104. LORANTHEÆ.

Bark astringent; berries contain a principle analogous to caoutchouc, called bird lime.

*Missel toe. *Viscum. V. album.* Berries very purgative, used to make bird lime by maceration; leaves antiepileptic, in doses of ℈j to ʒj, twice a-day.

Missel toe of the oak. *Viscum quercinum. Loranthus Europæus.* Esteemed a sacred plant by our ancestors, hence extirpated by them, but still found plentifully on the oaks in those parts of Europe where the druidical religion was not established: the common missel toe, viscum album, which scarcely ever grows on the oak, is used to deck our present churches, preserve our houses from evil spirits, and is also substituted medicinally for this plant.

Mangrove. *Rhizophora Mangle.* Fruit and bark used in tanning.

Bruguiera gymnorhiza. Fruit eaten, and occasionally the leaves and even the bark.

105. CAPRIFOLIACEÆ.

*Linnæa borealis. Useful in rheumatism and gout; infused in milk and water, is astringent and diuretic.

*Wood bine. *Periclymenum. Caprifolium. Matrisylva. Lonicera Periclymenum.*

*Honey suckle. *Lonicera Caprifolium.* Leaves vulnerary, used in detersive gargles; flowers antasthmatic.

*Way-faring tree. *Pliant mealy tree. Viburnum Lantana.* Berries drying, astringent; bark of the root is made into bird-lime.

Cashio-berry bush. *Perygua. Cassine Peragua. Viburnum cassinoides.* Leaves purgative, sometimes emetic or diaphoretic, used as a specific in diabetes.

Wild bay. *Laurus Tinus. Viburnum Tinus.* Berries purge violently, with great disturbance of the whole body.

*Geldres rose. *Viburnum Opulus.* Leaves and berries refreshing, and used in astringent gargles.

*Elder. *Sambucus. S. nigra.* Second bark, gr. v to ℈j, a very active antihydropic; leaves a nauseous purgative; flowers a good diaphoretic, useful in disorders of the chest, discussive and attenuant, poisonous to peacocks; berries used to flavour sugar wine, poisonous to poultry; the dry berries, *grana actes,* useful in dropsy.

*Dwarf elder. *Ebulus. Sambucus Ebulus.* Qualities the same, but more violent; root ʒjſs a strong purge; leaves used in poultices for the gout and piles; berries used to dye blue, and also to make wine.

Mountain elder. *Sambucus racemosa.* Narcotic.

*Ivy. *Hedera arborea. H. Helix.* Leaves used internally in atrophy, and externally to dress issues, also boiled in wine as a wash to kill vermin; berries purge; the trunk yields a gum resin.

Cornelian cherry. *Cornus. C. mascula.* Fruit very astringent, useful in loosenesses.

*Dog wood. *Gatter tree. Female cornel tree. Cornus fœmina. C. sanguinea.* Seeds yield good oil, like those of the former species; wood used for skewers.

Cornus florida. Bark of the root used as a poultice.

Triosteum perfoliatum. Root emetic and cathartic; bark of the root bitter, tonic.

106. ARALIACEÆ.

Roots slightly tonic; barks exude an aromatic gum.

Grey sarsaparilla. *Aralia nudicaulis.*

Aralia racemosa. Roots of both these species are mixed with those of sarsaparilla.

Ginseng. *Panax quinquefolium.* Roots highly esteemed in China as a cordial, alexiterial, and aphrodisiac; dose ʒj—ij, chewed, or sliced and made into tea; it is different from the ninsing of the next order, with which it was confounded.

Panax undulata. Woods, barks, leaves, flowers, and fruit, aromatic.

Panax fruticosa. Herb diuretic.

107. UMBELLIFERÆ.

The plants of this order are aromatic, and if they grow in water, poisonous; the roots of many contain a saccharine principle; the chief reservoir of the oil is contained in the vittæ of the seeds.

Anise. *Anisum. Pimpinella Anisum.* Seeds one of the four great hot ones, cephalic, stomachic, carminative, diuretic, and emmenagogue. Our summers not being sufficiently warm to ripen the seeds, they are usually imported; those from Spain are the smallest.

Pimpinella lutea. Herb aromatic.

*Burnet saxifrage. *Pimpinella Saxifraga.* Root chewed, relieves the tooth-ache; both it and the seeds are opening, detersive, and lithontriptic; ℈j in powder, or ℈ij in infusion.

*Herb Gerard. *Gout wort. Ash weed. Ægopodium podagraria.* Root and leaves said to be useful in the gout: the young leaves used in salads.

*Carui. *Carum. Carum Carui.* Seeds cordial, cephalic, stomachic, carminative, diuretic, sudorific, emmenagogue, and galactopoietic; root sweet, nourishing, and better eating than parsneps.

*Smallage. *Celery. Apium. Eleoselinum. A. graveolens.* Root very opening, diuretic, emmenagogue, useful in jaundice and the gravel; seeds still more active; blanched stalks eaten in salads.

*Parsley. *Petroselinum vulgare. Apium Petroselinum.* Root is one of the five opening ones, very diuretic; leaves, besides their use as a sauce, resolve coagulated milk in the breasts, are attenuant and detersive; but supposed to produce epilepsy and inflammation of the eyes; seeds carminative.

*Fennel. *Fœniculum vulgare. Anethum Fœniculum.* Seeds aromatic, hot, very carminative; roots opening; leaves diuretic. A variety, with sweet, well-tasted seeds, *F. dulce*, is cultivated for medical purposes.

*Dill. *Anethum. A. graveolens.* Seeds digestive, discussive, galactopoietic, stopping vomiting and the hiccough, antaphrodisiac, and hypnotic; leaves ripen tumours.

*Alexanders. *Smyrnium. Hipposelinum. S. Olusatrum.* Root and herb opening, emmenagogue, useful in colic and asthma.

Common bishops-weed. *Ammi vulgare. A. majus.* Seeds sold for those of ammi verum.

*Pars nep. *Pastinaca hortensis. P. sativa.* Root used as food, but its strong smell renders it disagreeable to many; seeds have the same qualities as the preceding.

Gum pars-nep. *Pastinaca Opoponax.* Root yields, on being wounded, a milky juice, which hardens into the gum resin called opoponax.

Thapsia villosa.

Thapsia Asclepium.

Thapsia garganica. Roots acrid, very drastic, emmenagogue; herbs useful in phagedenic ulcers.

Seseli Turbith. Root acrid, emmenagogue, and purges upwards and downwards very violently.

Seseli saxifragum.

Bastard spignel. *Seseli montanum.*

Seseli glaucum. Roots not so acrid as S. Turbith, antihysteric, cephalic, antispasmodic.

Seseli leucospermum. Root resinous, aromatic.

French hart wort. *Seseli tortuosum.*

Seseli Hippomarathrum. Seeds infused in wine stomachic, aperitive, facilitate labour, dissipate flatulency, and drive away labour pains; roots antasthmatic.

*Master wort. *Imperatoria. Astrantia. Imperatoria Obstruthium.* Root very odorous, sharp-tasted, aromatic, sudorific, alexiterial, and cordial, very restorative after fatigue; useful in apoplexy, palsy, flatulent colic, and disorders of the stomach: ʒſs in substance, or ʒj in infusion, is the usual dose.

*Wild cicely. *Cow-weed. Cicutaria vulgaris. Chærophyllum sylvestre.* Strong smelling, acrid, diuretic, dyes woollen yellow and green.

*Chervil. *Chærophyllum sativum.* Plant used as a potherb.

HEM-LOCK CHERVIL. *Chærophyllum Cicutaria.* Roots poisonous, as well as the leaves.

*MUSK CHERVIL. *Chærophyllum aromaticum.*

*CHERVIL. *Chærefolium. Scandix cerefolium.*

*SWEET CICELY. *Myrrhis. Scandix odorata.* Very resolving, diuretic, emmenagogue, lithontriptic, thinning the blood, and procuring gentle slumbers.

*VENUS' COMB. *Shepherds needle. Pecten Veneris. Scandix Pecten.* The young shoots eaten raw or boiled strengthen the stomach, and are diuretic.

*CORIANDER. *Coriandrum sativum.* Herb eaten as a salad too frequently, occasions fatuity; seeds very stomachic; agree in other respects with the preceding, and are excellently adapted to cover the taste and prevent the griping of senna.

*SPIGNEL. *Meu. Meum. Athamanta Meum. Æthusa Meum.* Root gummy, resinous, smelling like lovage, very carminative, emmenagogue, and antasthmatic.

*LESSER HEM-LOCK. *Fools parsley. Cicutaria fatua. Æthusa Cynapium.* Poisonous, liable to be mistaken for parsley, but is inodorous, and insipid.

*LONG-LEAVED WATER PARS-NEP. *Sium erucæ folio. Cicuta virosa.* The root of which is tuberous, and the juice yellow.

*MARSH HEM-LOCK. *Water hemlock. Phellandrium. P. aquaticum.* Poisonous. mistaken for wild celery – by some of the convicts at Woolwich several died

PHELLANDRIUM MUTELLINA.

*WATER DROP-WORT. *Œnanthe aquatica. O. fistulosa.*

*HEMLOCK DROP-WORT. *Œnanthe cicutæ facie. O. crocata.* All very acrid and poisonous, especially the roots, emetic, and act upon the nervous system: used externally, being boiled, are powerfully resolvent, anodyne, and very useful in scrofulous and scirrhous tumours; they are also used in inflammation of the penis; juice yellow, poisonous.

*ŒNANTHE PEUCEDANIFOLIA. Roots eaten.

*PARS-LEY WATER DROP-WORT. *Œnanthe pimpinelloides.* Roots used as potherbs.

*HEM-LOCK. *Cicuta. Conium maculatum.* Very poisonous in warm countries, but less active in cold ones, powerfully narcotic, of great use in many obstinate disorders, as scirrhus, cancer, chronic rheumatism, ill-conditioned ulcers, and glandular tumours; dose of the dried leaves in powder, gr. j to ℈j, every four hours, to be exhibited with great caution, especially when a fresh parcel of powder is used, or of the inspissated juice, gr. j to gr. ij: aphrodisiac.

CUMIN. *Cyminum. Cuminum Cyminum.* Seeds hot, aromatic, carminative, resolvent, and attenuant.

WILD CUMIN. *Cuminum sylvestre. Lagoecia cuminoides.* Seeds carminative.

MACEDONIAN PARS-LEY. *Petroselinum Macedonicum. Bubon Macedonicum.* Seeds emmenagogue, carminative, cephalic.

BUBON GALBANUM. The gum resin galbanum is yielded by this plant.

BUBON GUMMIFERUM. An inferior sort of galbanum is also yielded by this plant.

AMMI VERUM. *Sison Ammi.* Seeds aromatic, and have all the qualities of anise.

*COMMON AMOMUM. *Bastard stone parsley. Amomum vulgare. Sison Amomum.* Seeds very diuretic, lithontriptic, warm, aromatic.

*CORN HONE-WORT. *Sison segetum.* Useful in indolent tumours.

SKIRRET. *Sisarum. Sium Sisarum.* Root used as food excites the appetite, stomachic; is considered as a specific against the bad effects of quicksilver.

NINSING. *Ninzen. Nisi. Sium Ninsi.* Considered in China as an excellent alexiterial and aphrodisiac, and thought to lengthen life; frequently confounded with ginseng, as in the Pharm. Lond. 1720.

*GREAT WATER PARS-NEP. *Pastinaca aquatica. Sium latifolium.* Roots poisonous; leaves aperitive, diuretic, antiscorbutic.

UPRIGHT WATER PARS-NEP. *Sium Berula.* Has the same qualities.

*CREEPING WATER PARS-NEP. *Sium nodiflorum.* Juice used in cutaneous diseases; dose for children coch. maj. iij, bis in die, and for adults ℥iij, omni mane.

*ANGELICA. *A. Archangelica.* Root and stalk excellently stomachic, carminative, aperitive, diaphoretic and emmenagogue, useful in typhus fever.

*WILD ANGELICA. *A. sylvestris.* The same, but weaker.

*LOVAGE. *Levisticum. Ligusticum Levisticum.* Root aromatic; leaves and seeds have the qualities of angelica and masterwort: it abounds with a yellowish gummy juice, much resembling opoponax.

Great broad-leaved hem-lock. *Seseli Peloponnense. Ligusticum Peloponnesiacum.* Root and seeds used in nervous diseases.

*Cornish lovage. *Ligusticum aquilegifolium. L. Cornubiense.* Root exudes a yellow resin.

Hart wort. *Sescli. Siler montanum. Lascrpitium Siler.*

Laserpitium latifolium.

Laserpitium angustifolium.

Laserpitium Chironium. Roots recommended in the king's evil, spitting of blood, and marisca; they are anaphrodisiac.

*Cow pars-nep. *Sphondylium. Heracleum Sphondylium.* Root and leaves emollient; seeds a specific in hysteric spasms, ʒij being infused and drank in white wine; juice of the head renders the hair curly; young shoots are a good substitute for asparagus.

Heracleum Panax, and some other species, are added to fermented liquors and distilled by the northern nations, in order to augment the strength of the spirit.

Heracleum gummiferum. Is said to yield gum ammoniac.

Fennel giant. *Ferula. F. communis.* Seeds carminative; green pith of the stem used in spitting of blood.

Small fennel giant. *Ferula. F. galbanifera. F. Ferulago.* Seeds found in galbanum.

Ferula assafœtida. From the cut root runs the gum resin called assafœtida.

Ferula. .... The seeds have been found in the gum resin called sagapenum, and are considered as those of the plant from whence it is extracted.

Ferula Persica. Also said to yield gum ammoniac.

*Hogs fennel. *Sulphur wort. Hore strange. Peucedanum. P. officinale.* Root very diuretic, attenuant, expectorant, aperitive; wounded, it exudes a gum resin.

*Meadow saxifrage. *Saxifraga vulgaris. Peucedanum Silaus.* Root aperitive, used in calculous cases.

Cachrys Libanotys. Root very heating and detersive; used externally in piles.

Cachrys odontalgica. Used in tooth-ache, in the same manner as pellitory of Spain.

*Samphire. *Crithmum. Fœniculum maritimum. Herba*

Sancti Petri. Crithmum maritimum. Excites the appetite, used pickled for sauce.

MOUNTAIN PARS-LEY. *Petroselinum montanum. Athamanta Oreoselinum.*

*BLACK GENTIAN. *Gentiana nigra. Athamanta Libanotis.* Diaphoretic, diuretic, discussive, useful in calculus.

DAUCUS CRETICUS. *Athamanta Cretensis.* Seeds odorous, carminative, diuretic, antihysteric, and nervine.

SELINUM CARUIFOLIA.

MILKY PARS-LEY. *Selinum sylvestre.* Roots alexiterial.

*EARTH NUT. *Kipper nut. Pig nut. Haugh nut. Bulbocastanum. Bunium Bulbocastanum.* Root alimentary, very nourishing, stimulant; useful in bloody urine and spitting of blood.

*CARROT. *Daucus nostras. D. vulgaris. D. Carota.* Root saccharine, alimentary; used externally as a poultice to carcinomatous and foul ulcers.

DAUCUS CRINITUS. Flowers when bruised, aromatic.

WILD CARROT. *Daucus sylvestris. D. Visnaga.* Seeds antihysteric, diuretic, antipleuritic, very useful in calculus and in nephritic complaints: considered by Lamarck as an ammi.

HERBE AUX CURE-DENTS. *Visnaga. Ammi Visnaga.* Rays of the umbel used as toothpicks.

DAUCUS GUMMIFER. Yields one sort of opoponax.

ADJOWAEN. *Ammi Copticum. Daucus Copticus. Bubon Copticum.* Seeds carminative.

CAUCALIS LEPTOPHYLLA.

*GREAT BASTARD PARS-LEY. *Caucalis latifolia.*

*FINE LEAVED BASTARD PARS-LEY. *Caucalis daucoides.*

CAUCALIS GRANDIFLORA. Are all diuretic.

*HEDGE PARS-LEY. *Hens foot. Caucalis minor. Tordylium Anthriscus.*

*HARTS WORT. *Tordylium officinale.* Roots and seeds diuretic.

ORIENTAL PICK-TOOTH. *Gingidium. Artedia squamata.* Leaves diuretic, stomachic, used as a potherb, or eaten raw.

*THOROUGH WAX. *Perfoliata. Bupleurum perfoliatum.* Vulnerary, used externally in tumours.

*HARES EAR. *Auricula leporis. Bupleurum rotundi-*

folium. And the other species of the same genus are aperitive, discussive, and diuretic.

SHRUB HART-WORT. *Seseli Æthiopicum. Bupleurum fruticosum.* Seeds carminative, very acrid, and odorous.

BLACK MASTER-WORT. *Astrantia major.*

ASTRANTIA MINOR. Roots used in scirrhus of the spleen, and mania.

*SANICLE. *Sanicula Europæa.* Leaves vulnerary, cleansing.

*COMMON ERYNGO. *Eryngium campestre.* Root one of the principal aperitive ones, diuretic, emmenagogue, hepatic, nephritic, and aphrodisiac.

*ERYNGO. *Sea holly. Eryngium maritimum.* Is still more esteemed; the young shoots boiled may be eaten as asparagus.

THREE-LEAVED ERYNGO. *Eryngium tricuspidatum.* Root aphrodisiac, diuretic.

STINKING WEED. *Eryngium fœtidum.* Leaves, in infusion, antihysteric, either internally or in clysters.

*MARSH PENNY-WORT. *White rot. Hydrocotyle vulgaris.* Qualities the same as those of eryngo.

108. CUNONIACEÆ.

RED TAN. *Weinmannia* .... Bark astringent, frequently mixed with that of the Loxa tree, or Peruvian bark.

109. SAXIFRAGEÆ.

The plants of this order are cooling.

*WHITE SAXIFRAGE. *Saxifraga alba. S. granulata.*

*RUE-LEAVED WHITLOW GRASS. *Paronychia. Saxifraga tridactylites.*

NARROW-LEAVED SAXIFRAGE. *Saxifraga Cotyledon.*

*LONDON PRIDE. *Saxifraga Geum,* and the other species of this genus, are aperitive, diuretic; useful in jaundice, obstructions, and scrofula.

*GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE. *Saxifraga aurea. Chrysoplenium oppositifolium,* and *C. alternifolium.* Aperitive, diuretic, antiasthmatic, and pectoral.

*TUBEROUS MOSCHATEL. *Adoxa Moschatellina.* Has nearly the same qualities.

ALUM ROOT. *Heuchera Americana.* Root astringent, powder used in cancer.

110. CRASSULACEÆ.

The juice of these plants is either detersive or mawkish; the thick juicy leaves are used outwardly as cooling and astringent. Many of them contain malate of lime.

*NAVEL WORT. *Umbilicus Veneris. Cotyledon. C. Umbilicus.* Refreshing, detersive, cooling, very diuretic, useful in inflammations of the skin.

COTYLEDON CALYCINA. Leaves acid in the morning, tasteless at noon, bitter in the evening.

*ROSE WORT. *Rose root. Rhodia radix. Rhodiola rosea.* Root very cephalic, astringent.

*ORPINE. *Live long. Telephium. Crassula. Fabaria. Sedum Telephium.* Vulnerary, astringent, easing pain in fresh wounds or in old ulcers; eaten as a potherb, leaves a slight but disagreeable irritation in the throat.

EVERGREEN LESSER HOUSE-LEEK. *Sedum Anacampseros.*

ANNUAL WHITE HOUSE-LEEK. *Sedum cepœa.* Equally cooling, astringent, and diuretic.

*LESSER HOUSE-LEEK. *Prick madam. Sedum minus. S. album.* Qualities the same; used in salads.

*WALL PEPPER. *Stone crop. Sedum minimum. Illecebra. S. acre.* Emetic, and cathartic, a powerful detersive in cancers and scrofula, antiscorbutic; externally rubefacient.

*COMMON GREAT HOUSE-LEEK. *Sedum majus. Sempervivum. Semp. tectorum.* Very cooling, astringent; used externally to corns.

111. GROSSULARIÆ.

The plants of this order are eatable, acidulous, and cooling.

*RED CURRANTS. *Garnet berries. Ribes. Ribesia. Ribes rubrum.* Fruit acid, cooling; as also the white variety: both make good wine; juice of the fruit, with sugar, drank as lemonade or orgeat.

*BLACK CURRANTS. *Quinsy berries. Ribes nigrum.* Odour similar to that of bugs; leaves, in infusion, aperitive, diuretic, used in gargles, and as a substitute for tea the young ones only being used; fruit aperitive; the juice makes excellent wine.

*GOOSE BERRIES. *Berries. Grossularia. Uva crispa. Ribes Grossularia. R. Uva crispa.* Juice of the berries used as sauce for maycril and other fish; astringent, but when very ripe, laxative; makes an excellent vinegar; seeds, washed and roasted, substituted for coffee.

Ribes triste. Berry black; juice blackish red, used to colour wines.

Ribes punctatum. Berry red, spotted, esculent.

Ribes alpinum. Berry red, very insipid.

Ribes fragrans. Berry reddish, of excellent flavour.

Ribes viscosum. Berry light purple, esculent.

Ribes macrobotrys. Berry hirsute, green, esculent.

Ribes albinervium. Berry bald, red, esculent.

112. NOPALEÆ.

Indian fig. *Prickly pear. Cactus Opuntia*, and the other species of this genus: fruits sweetish, diuretic; plants very cooling; juice contains a red colouring principle, which colours the urine of those that eat the fruit, and forms the dyeing principle of the cochineal, which feed on the *C. coccinellifer, C. Tuna, and C. sylvestris.*

Cactus mamillaris. Juice milky, insipid.

Cactus Melocactus. Fruit acidulous.

Cactus triangularis. Pulp of the fruit white, insipid, edible.

113. TAMARISCINEÆ.

*Tamarisk. *Tamariscus. T. Gallica.* Bark opening, slightly bitter, deobstruent: ashes of the bark contain a large proportion of Glauber's salt.

German tamarisk. *Tamariscus Germanica.* Has similar qualities.

Tamariscus Africana. Ashes are supposed to contain much Glauber's salt.

114. PARONYCHICEÆ.

*Sea chick-weed. *Arenaria. Polycarpon tetraphyllon.* Herb applied to whitlows.

*Verticillate knot-grass. *Corrigiola. Illecebrum verticillatum.* Is refrigerant and astringent.

*Rupture wort. *Herniaria glabra.* Rather saltish and astringent, diuretic, antinephritic; juice removes specks in the eye.

*Strap wort. *Corrigiola littoralis.* The same qualities as purslane.

*Annual knawell. *German knot-grass. Scleranthus annuus.* Diuretic, astringent: the vapour arising from a decoction of it is used in the tooth-ache.

*Perennial knawell. *Scleranthus perennis.* The scarlet grain, or coccus Polonicus, is found upon its roots in the summer months.

Achryranthes aspera. Plant diuretic, and used in the dysentery.

115. PORTULACEÆ.

The plants of this order are cooling and saline.

Purslane. *Portulaca. P. oleracea.* Used as a potherb, very cooling, useful in scurvy, heat of urine, and bilious disorders; seeds one of the cold ones, vermifuge.

Jamaica purslane. *Portulaca pilosa.* In salads, diuretic: as also its expressed juice.

Talinum polyandrum. Obnoxious to cattle.

Talinum umbellatum. Flowers used as a cosmetic.

Claytonia perfoliata. *C. Cubensis.* Has the taste of purslane, and is used both as a salad, and a potherb.

116. FICOIDEÆ.

Leaves fleshy, watery, contain in general much saline matter, especially when they grow nigh the sea, in which case some are used in the manufacture of soda.

Glinus lotoides. Cooling, aperitive, nitrous.

Ice plant. *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.* Contains acetate of potash; like the other species of this genus, it is very mucilaginous, and useful in inflammatory and bilious fevers.

Mesembryanthemum edule. Esculent.

Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum. Used in the preparation of Morocco leather.

Tetragonia expansa. *Demidovia tetragonoides.* Antiscorbutic, cooling, used as a potherb.

Sesuvium portulacastrum. Used as a potherb.

Reaumuria vermiculata. Exudes common salt mixed with saltpetre.

117. ONAGRARIÆ.

*Tree primrose. *Œnothera biennis.* Root cleanses foul ulcers and is eaten in salads.

*Rose-bay willow-herb. *Persian willow. French willow. Epilobium angustifolium.* Suckers eatable; an infusion of the plant intoxicates; down of the seeds, mixed with cotton or fur, has been woven or felted.

*Broad smooth-leaved willow herb. *Epilobium montanum.*

*Square-stalked willow herb. *Epilobium tetragonum.* And the foreign species are used to cleanse foul ulcers.

Jussiæa Peruviana. Leaves used for emollient poultices.

*Enchanters night-shade. *Circœa Lutetiana.* Resolvent, vulnerary; formerly supposed to possess wonderful properties in regard to magic and sorcery.

Fuchsia triphylla and *F. multiflora.* Vulnerary.

Water caltrops. *Nuces aquaticæ. Tribulus aquaticus. Trapa natans.* Herb cooling; nuts farinaceous and nourishing.

Escallonia resinosa. Twigs covered with a purplish resin; wood very hard.

Escallonia revoluta. Leaves bitter.

Escallonia myrtilloides. Wood very hard and useful.

Escallonia pendula. Wood hard.

118. LOASEÆ.

Their properties and uses are unknown.

119. COMBRETACEÆ.

Bark generally astringent.

Chebulic myrobalans. *Myrobalani Chebuli. Terminalia Chebula.*

Belleric myrobalans. *Myrobalani Bellerici. Terminalia bellerica.* Fruits, taken from ʒvj to ℥jſs, are astringent.

Yellow myrobalans. *Myrobalani citrini.*

Indian black myrobalans. *Myrobalani Indici.* Appear to be species of the same genus of plants, but are rather purgative.

Varnish tree of China. *Terminalia Vernix.* Produces the resin used in varnishing the Indian cabinets.

Terminalia Benzoe. Shrub milky, yields benzoin.

Terminalia. The kernels of several species are used as esculent fruits.

120. MYRTINEÆ.

These trees and shrubs are usually aromatic.

GUAVA. *Bay plum. Psidium pyriferum.* Young leaves, buds, and fruit, in decoction, astringent. Marmalade of the fruit the same.

PSIDIUM POMIFERUM. Fruit esculent.

CAJEPUT. *Melaleuca Leucodendron.* Leaves yield an essential oil.

MYRTLE. *Myrtus communis.* Leaves odoriferous, cephalic, astringent; bark and leaves used in tanning; berries used in dyeing, and to form an astringent extract; flowers and leaves yield an essential oil by distillation; and the berries a fixed oil, myrteum, which is astringent.

MUSK MYRTLE. *Myrtus Ugni.* Root in decoction used in dysentery; leaves used as tea.

MYRTUS LUMA. Berries used in Chili to form, by fermentation, an agreeable stomachic wine; leaves form a very cordial tea; root astringent.

MYRTUS CHEKEN. Juice, expressed from the green wood, used in Chili in glaucoma and inflammations of the eyes.

ALLSPICE. *Jamaica pepper. Clove pepper. Piper Jamaicense. Pimenta. Piper odoratum. P. caryophyllatum. Myrtus Pimenta.* Fruit dried before it is thoroughly ripe, is heating, aromatic; used as a sauce, and in liqueurs; yields an essential oil, like that of cloves.

CLOVE BERRY TREE. *Myrtus caryophyllata.* Bark, *clove bark*, *cassia caryophyllata*, thin, reddish iron grey, rolled up in short tubes, external coat taken off, sharp tasted, and smelling like cloves, aromatic, cephalic; fruit round, blackish, bigger than pepper, eyed at the top, enclosing under a thin skin and spongy substance two black seeds, smelling and tasting like cloves, sold for *carpobalsamum* and *amomum;* agree in qualities with cloves.

MYRTUS ACRIS.

MYRTUS FRAGRANS. Have the same qualities as allspice.

CLOVES. *Caryophyllus aromaticus. Eugenia caryophyllata.* Flower buds of the tree before they open, dried and smoked, are hot, stimulating, and aromatic, dose gr. v to gr. x; the ripe fruit, *antophyllus*, *mother cloves*, *fusses*, are large, less aromatic, used, when preserved, as a stomachic and antispasmodic.

Eugenia divaricata. Wood hard, reddish.

Jambos. *Eugenia Jambos.* Fruit eatable, aromatic.

Leptospermum scoparium. Leaves used as tea.

Pomegranate. *Mala Punica. Granata. Punicum Granatum.* Fruit very cooling, antibilious, astringent, cordial; rind of the fruit, *pomegranate peel, cortex granati, malacorium,* very astringent, detersive; dose, in powder, ʒſs to ʒj, in infusion, to ℥ſs; used in tanning; flowers of the wild trees, *balaustiæ,* tonic, astringent.

Syringa. *Mock orange. Philadelphus coronarius.* Flowers very strong scented; leaves detersive, may be used as tea.

Philadelphus aromaticus. Aromatic.

Sonneratia acida. Juice acid.

Alangium decapetalum. Root aromatic, cathartic; fruit esculent, spicy.

Alangium hexapetalum. Root aromatic, a hydragogue cathartic.

Cannon ball. *Couroupita Guajacensis. Lecythis bracteata.* Fruit very round, woody, used for vessels.

Lecythis ollaria. Fruit hard, woody, used for vessels.

Lecythis Zabucago. Seeds. *Brazil nuts.* Kernels eatable, stronger tasted than almonds.

Robinsonia melianthifolia. *Touroulin Guajanensis.* Berry edible.

Brown gum tree. *Eucalyptus resinifera.* Yields the brown gum or Botany-bay kino.

Eucalyptus Malacensis. Bark astringent, used in the dysentery.

121. MELASTOMÆ.

Melastoma clavata. Calyx resembles cloves in form.

Melastoma hirta. Leaves powdered used to sprinkle on ulcers; berries yield a juice like that of myrtle berries; also used for ulcers.

Melastoma succosa. Juice vulnerary.

Melastoma alata. Juice used to wash wounds.

The berries of various species of melastoma dye black, very lasting, and are many of them eatable; some dye the mouth black.

TOCOCA GUAJANENSIS. Berries eatable, but blacken the mouth.

122. SALICARIÆ.

The plants of this order are astringent.

*PURPLE-SPIKED WILLOW HERB. *Lysimachia purpurea spicata. Lythrum Salicaria.* Ophthalmic, useful in inflammation and redness of the eyes, astringent, and used in the winter diarrhœas of northern countries; may also be taken as tea, or even fermented as a beer.

LYTHRUM VIRGATA. The same qualities.

APANXALOA. *Lythrum* .... Astringent and vulnerary.

HENNA. *Lawsonia inermis.* Used throughout Asia and north Africa to colour the nails of females of a reddish colour, as an addition to their charms; is also astringent.

CUPHEA CORDATA. Used in medicine.

CALYPLECTUS ACUMINATUS. Leaves bitter, affording a yellow dye.

HANCHINOL. *Ginoria* .... Juice, ℥iiij, is diaphoretic, diuretic, and strongly cathartic: is used in syphilis, which, according to the Mexicans, it quickly cures.

123. POMACEÆ.

Fruit edible, but some require to become rotten ripe, as otherwise their astringency is too predominant.

APPLE. *Malus. Pyrus Malus.* Fruit of the wild, *crab*, is rough to the taste, contains an astringent principle, and much malic acid; juice of the wild fruit, *verjuice*, the same qualities, used in sprains: fruit of the cultivated, sweet, eatable; its juice forms, by fermentation, cyder.

PYRUS NIVALIS. Fruit globose, very acerb, but when ripe putrescent, extremely sweet.

*PEAR. *Pyrus. P. communis.* Fruit nearly the same as that of the apple, but becomes much sweeter by cultivation; its fermented juice is called perry.

QUINCE. *Cotonea. Cydonia. Pyrus Cydonia.* Fruit rough, astringent, binding, very stomachic; seeds very mucilaginous.

*WHITE BEAM. *Wild pear. Cratægus Aria.*

*WILD SERVICE. *Sorb. Cratægus torminalis.* Fruit ripened upon straw until soft eatable, astringent, useful in fluxes.

Azarole. *Cratægus Azarolus.* Fruit red; pulp yellowish, pasty, of a sharpish taste, saccharine, refreshing.

*Haw thorn. *White thorn. May. Spina alba. Cratægus Oxyacantha.* Flowers odoriferous; fruit, *senellæ, haws,* yields by fermentation a refreshing acidulous liquor.

*Dutch medlar. *Mespilus Germanica.* Fruit extremely astringent, even when ripe, difficult to digest; leaves and seeds used in detersive gargles, very active.

Bastard quince. *Mespilus Cotoneaster.*

Evergreen thorn. *Mespilus Pyracantha.* Fruits astringent.

*Service. *Sorbus domestica.* Fruit rough, very astringent, even when softened; yield, by fermentation, a kind of cyder; wood hard, used by rule-makers.

*Mountain ash. *Quicken. Roan. Fraxinus sylvestris. Sorbus aucuparia.* Fruit astringent; when dried and powdered, make a kind of bread; its infusion forms an acidulous drink; 12℔ fermented yield 4℔ of fine flavoured spirit: seeds yield oil; bark tans better than oak bark.

Atronia rotundifolia. Fruit edible.

Arjuna. *Jarool. Lagerstrœmia reginæ.* Wood dull reddish, hard, very durable.

124. ROSACEÆ.

These plants contain an astringent or acid principle.

Red rose. *Rosa rubra. R. Gallica.* Petals less odoriferous than those of the Provence rose, and in small doses have the same qualities; but the powder in doses of ʒj occasions three or four stools.

*Dog rose. *Wild briar. Cynosbatos. Rosa canina.* Root has been recommended in hydrophobia, and a decoction of it is used in dysentery; fruit, *hips,* lithontriptic, opening, make a fine conserve; excrescences made by an insect, *bedeguar,* formerly used in calculous diseases.

*Rosa systyla. Hips very fine flavoured.

*Rosa arvensis. Hips much finer flavoured than those of rosa canina.

Sweet briar. *Rosa Eglanteria. R. rubiginosa.* Leaves odoriferous; make a good substitute for tea.

Hundred-leaved rose. *Pale rose. Rosa centifolia.* Petals astringent, purgative, yield a very odoriferous distilled water.

Evergreen rose. *Rosa sempervirens.* Petals musky, very purgative; used in the Levant and at Tunis for distilling attar of roses.

White rose. *Rosa alba.* Petals smell less agreeable than those of the hundred-leaf rose, but are more purgative.

Damask rose. *Rosa Damascena.* Petals pale red, good scent, more purgative than the other.

Provence rose. *Rose de Provins. R. Provincialis.* Petals deep red, of a powerful scent, which they preserve after drying; astringent, detersive, tonic, cephalic; may be kept for a year or eighteen months, by being closely pressed together; some prefer iron vessels for this purpose, to keep away worms from the mass as well as the air.

Rosa mollissima. Cultivated for the sake of its large edible fruit.

125. SANGUISORBEÆ.

*Small rurnet. *Pimpinella. Sanguisorba. Poterium Sanguisorba.* Used in salads; astringent, cordial, vulnerary, and pectoral.

*Agrimony. *Eupatorium Græcorum. Agrimonia. A. Eupatorium.* Very detersive, astringent; used in gargles; also hepatic, splenic, and tonic used internally; the infusion of the root is used in fevers and jaundice.

*Parsley piert. *Aphanes arvensis.* Diuretic, lithontriptic.

*Ladies mantle. *Bears foot. Alchemilla vulgaris.*

*Alpine ladies mantle. *Alchemilla Alpina.* Vulnerary, very astringent, detersive, used in decoction as a bath to render women's breasts firm.

Polylepis racemosa. Wood solid, used for various purposes.

Waldstenia geoides. Herb astringent.

126. POTENTILLEÆ.

*Tormentil. *Septfoil. Tormentilla. Heptaphyllum. T. erecta.* Root very astringent, febrifuge, and is not stimulant; dose ℈j to ℈ij.

*Cinq foil. *Five-leaved grass. Pentaphyllum. Quinquefolium. Potentilla reptans.* Bark of the root red, astringent, and antiseptic; used as a gargle for loose teeth: leaves febrifuge, taken as tea.

*Wild tansie. *Silver weed. Argentina. Potentilla anserina.*

*Hoary cinq-foil. *Potentilla argentea.*

*Purple marsh cinq-foil. *Pentaphyllum rubrum pa-*

lustre. Comarum palustre. The same qualities as tormentil. Root of this last dyes a dirty red.

*Straw berry. *Fragaria. F. vesca.* Roots aperitive; fruit cooling, opening, diuretic, dissolves the tartar off the teeth, diaphoretic, very useful in calculous gout and consumption.

*Barren straw-berry. *Fragaria sterilis.* Root astringent; dyes red.

*Avens. *Herb Bennet. Caryophyllata. Geum urbanum.*

*Water avens. *Geum rivale.*

Geum montanum. Roots scented like cloves, sudorific, tonic, antipodagric, stomachic, febrifuge; may be substituted for bark: when young, they give a pleasant flavour to ale, and prevent it from growing sour.

*Rasp berry. *Hind berry. Rubus Idæus.* Fruit cooling, cordial, communicates a fine flavour to liqueurs; leaves form astringent and detersive gargles.

*Dew berry. *Small bramble. Rubus cæsius.* The same, but sourish.

*Knot berry. *Cloud berry. Chamæmorus. Rubus Chamæmorus.* Fruit acerb, astringent, dyes a bluish purple; leaves and tops astringent.

*Black berry. *Bramble. Rubus vulgaris. R. fruticosus.* Fruit rather acerb; used as fruit, and also for wine, which, when mixed with sloe juice, is very palatable; green twigs used in dyeing black; root used in chincough.

*Stone bramble. *Chamærubus. Rubus saxatilis.* Berry esculent.

127. ULMARIEÆ.

*Meadow sweet. *Queen of the meadows. Ulmaria. Regina prati. Spiræa Ulmaria.* Herb sudorific, astringent, antispasmodic; flowers flavour water by infusion or distillation.

*Drop wort. *Filipendula. Spiræa Filipendula.* Herb astringent, diuretic; roots, dried and powdered, may be made into a kind of bread.

Spiked willow. *Spiræa. S. salicifolia.* Seed astringent.

American ipecacuanha. *Spiræa trifoliata.* Bark of the root, gr. xx, emetic, and afterwards tonic.

Mauritius ipecacuanha. *Sudia heterophylla.* Bark a good emetic.

128. AMYGDALEÆ.

NOELA-TALI. *Antidesma alexitera.* Fruit cooling; leaves antiseptic; bark made into ropes.

BRASILLETTO. *Pseudo-brasilium. Picramnia triandra. P. Antidesma.*

LECANIA INCANA. *Hedycroa.* Drupe edible.

CHRYSOBALANUS PURPUREA. Fruit roundish, eatable.

CHRYSOBALANUS OBLONGIFOLIUS. Fruit olive-shaped, eatable.

ICACO. *Chrysobalanus Icaco.* Fruit laxative, may be substituted for myrobalans.

*CHERRY. *Gee. Cerasus. Prunus Cerasus.* Many varieties: fruit cooling, nutritive, laxative; makes a good wine and spirit by itself, and gives a flavour to other liquors; leaves used as tea in fevers.

*BIRD CHERRY. *Wild cluster cherry. Cerasus avium. Prunus Padus.* Fruit astringent, nauseous, but gives an agreeable flavour to wine or brandy; antisyphilitic.

SOUR CHERRY. *Amarelle. Prunus Cerasus acida.* Fruit esculent, acidulous.

PERFUMED CHERRY-TREE. *Prunus Mahaleb.* Wood odoriferous, sudorific; kernels used to scent washballs.

LAUREL. *Laurocerasus. Prunus Laurocerasus.* Leaves have been used in cookery for those of the bay tree, but are less aromatic, and communicate the flavour of bitter almonds: as they contain Prussic acid, they act on the nervous system, and are dangerous; distilled oil of the leaves poisonous to animals.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA. Plum and leaves poisonous to many animals.

PRUNUS ASPERA. Fruit edible; upper surface of the leaves used for polishing.

PRUNUS HYEMALIS. Fruit acerb, edible in winter.

*PLUM. *Prunus domestica.* Many varieties: fruit sweet, acidulous, cooling, laxative, apt to purge.

PRUNELLOES. *Prunus Brignoliensis.* Fruit cooling, not apt to purge, and therefore preferred as an agreeable refrigerant in fevers.

*SLOE. *Black thorn. Prunus sylvestris. P. spinosa.* Leaves, when dried, one of the best substitutes for tea; bark powdered, in doses of ʒij, used in intermittent fevers; flowers ℥j, infused in water or whey, are a pleasant purge;

fruit gives a pleasant flavour and red colour to wine; juice of the fruit stains linen of an indelible colour; used for marking clothes, and for colouring wines; the inspissated juice of the unripe fruit is the astringent extract called German acacia.

Apricock. *Armeniaca mala. Præcocia. Prunus Armeniaca.* Fruit nourishing, laxative, febrile; seeds bitter, saponaceous.

Briançon apricock. *Armeniaca Brigantiaca.* Fruit acid; oil of the kernels excellent.

Peach. *Nectarine. Persica mala. Amygdalus Persica.* Leaves and flowers purgative; fruit in hot countries the same.

Dwarf almond. *Amygdalus pumila.* Flowers purgative.

Almond. *Amygdalus communis.* Two varieties; viz. bitter and sweet: seeds covered with an acrid, resinous skin; the sweet are pectoral and cooling, but mawkish; the bitter are used to relieve the flavour of the sweet, and to clear muddy water; they are poisonous to fowls, parrots, and many animals: both yield a fine oil by expression.

Paranarium? Seed eatable.

Acioa dulcis. Seed like almonds; eatable.

Acioa amara. Seed bitter.

Satin wood. *Ferolia* .... Wood used in fine cabinet work.

Isle of France box tree. *Arbre de buis. Grangeria Borbonica.* Bark white; wood yellow.

Eagle wood. *Lignum aspalathi. Aquilaria ovata.* Wood resinous, yellowish, with black veins, cordial, alexiterial, used for fumigations, of very great value, but less esteemed than lignum aloes.

Calycanthus floridus. Root emetic, seed poisonous.

129. LEGUMINOSÆ.

The seeds of these plants are nutritive, but windy.

Egyptian thorn. *Acacia. Mimosa Nilotica.* Wood red; gum yellowish: expressed juice of its pods is the acacia vera.

Mimosa senegal. Bark white; gum whitish.

Mimosa farnesiana. Yields also a kind of gum.

Mimosa Catechu. Yields the extract called terra japonica, or cutch.

Coccoon. *Mimosa scandens.* Pods four to seven feet long; seeds eatable, shells used for snuff-boxes.

Nephritic wood. *Cats claw. Mimosa Unguis cati.* In decoction, diuretic.

Creeping and prickly sensitive plants. *Mimosa* ...... Roots cleaned and barked, about gr. xv, in red wine, used against poisons; the leaves are themselves poisonous.

Mimosa Inga. Seeds saccharine; pulp of the pod laxative.

Mimosa fagifolia. Pods esculent in small quantity, very laxative.

Mimosa ferox. Seeds purgative, attenuant.

Mimosa natans. Eaten as a salad herb.

Babul. *Barbura. Mimosa Arabica.* Yields a black gum.

Mimosa amara. Bark bitter.

Black wood. *Mimosa Lebbeck.* Wood used in cabinet work.

Mimosa saponaria. A very excellent soap from its bark is sold in the markets of Cochinchina.

Pingadow. *Conda tangheru. Mimosa xylocarpa.* Wood tough and hard, much esteemed for building.

Triple thorned acacia. *Gleditsia triacanthos.* Seeds used to feed animals; sap yields sugar.

Carob tree. *St. John's bread. Siliqua dulcis. Caroba. Ceratia. Ceratonia Siliqua.* Pod used as food for man and beast; ophthalmic, cooling, pectoral.

Tamarind. *Tamarindus. T. Indica.* Pulp of the pods acidulous, cooling, laxative, antiseptic; one or two ounces are required to prove cathartic.

Scotia speciosa. *Guaiacum Afrum.* Wood very hard; seeds eaten.

Cassia stick tree. *Cathartocarpus fistula. Cassia fistularis.* Pulp of the fruit sweet; purgative, cooling, laxative, dose ʒij to ℥j.

Horse cassia. *Cassia Brasiliensis. C. mollis. C. Javanica.* Pods very large, with three nerves—two close together along the back suture, the third separate, opposite to the others; pulp purgative, but not so agreeable as that of the cassia stick tree; bitter.

Stinking weed. *Jamaica piss-a-bed. Cassia occidentalis.* Expressed juice used externally in eruptions; a decoction of the root is diuretic.

West India senna. *Cassia emarginata.* Pulp of the pods laxative; leaves purgative, used for senna.

American senna. *Cassia Marylandica.* Leaves in infusion purgative.

True senna. *Senna Alexandrina. Cassia orientalis. C. lanceolata. C. acutifolia.* Leaves lanceolate, equal sided, with glands above the base of the petiole, and seeds, ℈j to ʒj, or in infusion, purgative, nauseous, and apt to gripe, best corrected with ginger or coriander seeds; pods less purgative than the leaves, but also less bitter, and seldom gripe.

Cassia Absus. Leaves reverse ovate, two awl-shape glands at the base of the petiole; mixed with those of the preceding plant.

Italian senna. *Cassia Senna.* Leaves nearly ovate, petiole not glandular, more nauseous and less active than the preceding.

Cane-piece sensitive plant. *Cassia Chamæcrista.* A decoction of it, drank liberally, 4℔ a day, is useful against the poison of nightshade.

Cassia alata. Flowers made into an ointment, used to cure tetters.

Ring-worm bush. *Cassia herpetica.* Bruised leaves and expressed juice used against itch, tetters, and ring-worms.

Guilandina Moringa. *Moringa Zeylanica. M. oleifera.* Root acrid, like horse-radish; wood, *Lignum nephriticum*, diuretic; its infusion is blue by refraction, and opal yellow by reflection somewhat like that of the ash; nuts, *Balanus myrepsica, Glans unguentaria, Ben nuts,* yield, by expression, a scentless oil; leaves antispasmodic.

Nickar tree. *Guilandina Bonduc.* Has similar qualities: nut ʒſs in powder, astringent; used in gonorrhœa, and to throw out the yaws, and in convulsive diseases.

Log wood. *Nicaragua wood. Lignum Campechense. Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.* Wood astringent; dose ℈j to ʒj, or in decoction; used also to dye purple or violet.

Brasil wood. *Lignum Brasiliense. L. Fernambucense. Cæsalpinia crista.* Wood sweetish, slightly astringent; used to dye red, and for ink; sometimes substituted for red sanders.

Brasiletto. *Cæsalpinia Brasiliensis.* Wood elastic, tough, durable, polishes well, colour is a beautiful orange, full of resin, yields a fine full tincture by infusion.

Bastard nicarago wood. *Cæsalpinia vesicaria.* Wood brown, used in dyeing.

Sappan. *Cæsalpinia Sappan.* Wood used for dyeing red; decoction is dark coloured, but on adding alum becomes of a clear red.

Fernambouc brazilletto. *Cæsalpinia echinata.* Wood used in dyeing red, is full of knots, bark very thick, takes a good polish.

Jamaica brazilletto. *Bahama brazilletto. Cæsalpinia Bahamensis.* Wood used in dyeing.

Barbadoes flower fence. *Barbadoes pride. Spanish carnations. Poinciana pulcherrima.* Tea of the leaves and flowers, and syrup of the flowers, purgative, and emmenagogue; also the seeds in powder, dose ʒj, in common use with the negro slave girls to procure abortion.

Adenanthera pavonia. Sometimes substituted for red sanders.

Lotus Courbaril. *Hymenia Courbaril.* Yields gum anime, which may be used for guaiacum, or burnt as incense; pods contain an acidulous nutritive farina.

Podalyria tinctoria. Root dyes black.

Judas tree. *Cercis Siliquastrum.* Flowers piquant, antiscorbutic, in salads.

Stinking bean trefoil. *Anagyris fœtida.* Leaves emmenagogue, cephalic; seeds emetic.

*Furze. *Whins. Gorse. Genista spinosa. Ulex Europæus.* Plant attenuant, diuretic, determining to the skin, occasioning nausea.

Canary rose-wood. *Genista Canariensis.* Wood, *lignum rhodium verum?* yellowish, with red veins, has the scent of roses; used for fumigation, is cordial and cephalic.

*Dyers broom. *Green weed. Wood waxen. Genista tinctoria.* Flowers and leaves aperitive, diuretic; with alum and tartar, dye an inferior yellow.

Genista ovata. Used to dye woollen and linen yellow.

Spartium purgans. Leaves and seeds purgative.

*Broom. *Genista. Spartium scoparium.* Plant diuretic, even for animals who browse on it; flowers used as a pickle for the table; seeds emetic, yet used as a substitute for coffee: fresh tops and leaves cathartic in decoction.

Spanish broom. *Spartium junceum.* Qualities the same as common broom, but stronger; affords good hemp.

Trefoil acacia. *Aspalathus. Spartium spinosum.* Yields an astringent juice like acacia.

Laburnum. *Cytisus Laburnum.* Leaves diuretic, resolvent; a good food for cattle.

Pigeon pea. *Angola pea. Cytisus Cajan.* Seeds used as food, strong tasted; young shoots pectoral; roots aromatic.

Hairy shrub trefoil. *Pseudo-cytisus. Cytisus hirsutus.* Leaves cooling, diuretic.

White lupine. *Lupinus. L. albus.* Seeds rather bitter, emmenagogue, vermifuge; used as food, and externally in resolvent poultices.

Wild lupine. *Lupinus sylvestris. L. varius.* Seeds bitterish, but nutritive.

*Rest-harrow. *Cammock. Petty whin. Ononis. Anonis. Resta bovis. Ononis spinosa.* Root diuretic, detersive, aperient; used in decoction.

Earth pease. *Pindars. Ground nuts. Arachis hypogæa.* Seeds oily, nourishing, yield oil, and are also made into a common kind of chocolate; root sweet.

*Kidney vetch. *Anthyllis vulneraria.* Herb diuretic, causes cows to give good milk, dyes yellow.

Dalea enneaphylla. Dyes yellow.

Paraguay tea. *Psoralia glandulosa.* Leaves stomachic, vulnerary, vermifuge.

Stinking trefoil. *Trifolium bituminosum. Psoralia bituminosa.* Leaves diuretic, anticancerous; seeds yield oil.

Spanish Contrayerva. *Contrayerva. Trifolium pentaphylla.* Root slightly aromatic, taste sharp, used in typhoid fevers.

Mountain liquorice. *Alpine trefoil. Trifolium Alpinum.* Root sweet, may be used for liquorice.

*Hares foot. *Lagopus. Pes leporinus. Trifolium arvense.* Leaves pectoral, antidysenteric.

Field trefoil. *Lotus urbana. Trifolium odoratum. T. cœruleum.* Herb diuretic, vulnerary, anodyne.

*Common trefoil. *Trifolium. Lotus herba sylvestris. T. pratense.* Herb laxative.

*Melilot. *Melilotus. Trifolium Melilotus officinale.*

Herb pectoral, discussive, causes the peculiar flavour of the schab-ziger, or scraped cheese of Germany.

ITALIAN MELILOT. *Melilotus vera. Trifolium Melilotus Italica.* Herb suppurative.

*LUCERNE. *Medicago sativa.*

SHRUBBY MOON TREFOIL. *Medicago arborea.*

*LITTLE YELLOW TREFOIL. *Melilot trefoil. Trifolium luteum minimum. Medicago lupulina.* Herbs lenifying, excellent forage; the seeds of lucerne dye yellow.

SEA KIDNEY VETCH. *Anthyllis. Medicago circinata.* Herb used in dysury.

FENUGREEK. *Fœnum Græcum. Trigonella Fœnum Græcum.* Seed odoriferous, ripening, mucous, resolvent, paregoric; it is eaten in the Levant, and considered stomachic; dyes yellow.

PILE LOTUS. *Trifolium hæmorrhoidale. Lotus hirsutus.* Seed commended in piles.

WHITE LOTUS. *Lotus Dorycnium.* Seed useful in piles.

*YELLOW LOTUS. *Lotus corniculata.* Anodyne, emollient; used in burns. Leaves turn green in drying, promises to make indigo.

BLACK EGYPTIAN BEAN. *Lablàb. Dolichos Lablab.* Seeds nutritive.

COWHAGE. *Siliqua hirsuta. Dolichos pruriens.* The hair of the pods occasions violent itching, to be allayed by a solution of green vitriol or oil; vermifuge, by scraping the hair off a pod into treacle or syrup for a morning dose, and giving a brisk purge after two or three doses of the cowhage; root in decoction, diuretic, and very useful n dropsy.

DOLICHOS CATIANG.

DOLICHOS SOJA. Seeds used to make soy, and are also eaten in soup.

DOLICHOS TUBEROSUS. Roots eatable.

DOLICHOS BULBOSUS. Roots eatable.

FRENCH BEAN. *Phaseolus vulgaris.* Flour of the seed emollient, diuretic, nourishing.

SCARLET BEAN. *Phaseolus Caracalla.* Flowers sweet scented; pods eatable.

DWARF KIDNEY BEAN. *Phaseolus nanus.* Pod eatable; nourishing.

MUNGO. *Phaseolus Mungo.* Furnishes a kind of sago.

PHASEOLUS TUBEROSUS. Root esculent.

PHASEOLUS TUNKINENSIS. Seeds esculent.

Erythrina monosperma. Yields a red resin used as gum lac.

Wild liquorice vine. *Glycine Abrus. Abrus precatorius.* Root yields an extract like liquorice; herb, in infusion, diaphoretic, pectoral, demulcent; seeds ophthalmic, cephalic; when eaten whole they pass unchanged, indigestible by ordinary stomachs, very flatulent, by some thought to be poisonous.

Dog wood. *Piscidia erythrina.* Bark of the root thrown into ponds or still water stupifies the larger fish, without rendering them unwholesome, and kills the smaller ones; a decoction of it is used to cleanse foul ulcers.

Robinia Caragana. Seeds oleaginous, eatable; bark used for cordage.

Robinia flava. Root yellow, bitter.

Astragalus Creticus. From this shrub, according to Tournefort, is collected the white gum tragacanth.

Astragalus gummifer. Yields a yellowish gum of less value.

Goats thorn. *Astragalus Tragacantha.* Yields no gum.

Milk vetch. *Astragalus. A. Syriacus.* Root astringent, diuretic.

*Wild liquorice. *Liquorice vetch. Astragalus glycyphyllos.* Root sweet, may be used for liquorice; leaves used in retention of urine.

Astragalus Poterium. Root vulnerary, nervine.

Astragalus Glaux. Herb, given in barley water, increases the milk in nurses.

Astragalus Cicer. Seeds opening, detersive.

Astragalus exscapus. Root antivenereal.

Bladder senna. *Colutea cruenta*, and *C. arborescens.* Leaves and pods purgative, but not equal to senna; fruit fattens sheep, and makes them give plenty of milk.

Liquorice. *Glycyrrhiza. Liquiritia. G. glabra.* Root sweet, opening, expectorant, pectoral, diuretic; chewed, it extinguishes thirst; its infusion covers the taste of unpalatable drugs more effectually than sugar.

Prickly liquorice. *Glycyrrhiza echinata.* Root sweet, and the juice is used externally in tetters and ringworms.

Goats rue. *Galega. Ruta capraria. G. officinalis.*

Sudorific, vermifuge, alexiterial, useful in epilepsy and convulsions.

GALEGA TINCTORIA. Yields a pale indigo.

GALEGA PISCATORIA. Intoxicates fish.

INDIGO PLANT. *Anil. Indigofera tinctoria.* Yields the blue fecule, indigo.

GUATIMALA INDIGO. *Indigofera disperma.*

INDIGOFERA ANIL.

INDIGOFERA TRITA.

WILD INDIGO. *Indigofera argentea.*

INDIGOFERA HIRSUTA, and some other species, also yield indigo.

TUBEROUS VETCH. *Lathyrus tuberosus.* Root tuberous, sweet, yielding a white nutritive fecule.

CHICH PEA. *Lathyrus sativus.* Seeds nutritive.

*NARROW-LEAVED EVERLASTING PEA. *Lathyrus sylvestris.*

*EVERLASTING TARE. *Lathyrus pratensis.*

*EVERLASTING PEA. *Lathyrus latifolius.*

*YELLOW VETCHING. *Lathyrus Aphaca.*

SWEET PEA. *Lathyrus odoratus.*

PAINTED LADY PEA. *Lathyrus Clymenum.*

TANGIER PEA. *Lathyrus Tingitanus.* Plants detersive, astringent, vulnerary; make good forage; seeds nutritive.

*TARE. *Vetch. Vicia. V. sativa.* Seeds detersive, attenuant, astringent. The Canadian variety makes good bread.

GARDEN BEAN. *Faba major. Vicia Faba.* Seeds nourishing, difficult of digestion, flatulent.

HORSE BEAN. *Faba minor. F. equina. Vicia Faba β.* Seeds used as forage, and also roasted for coffee.

*BASTARD VETCH. *Orobus sylvaticus.*

OROBUS LUTEUS.

OROBUS VERNUS.

OROBUS NIGER. Seeds yield a resolvent farina.

*BITTER VETCH. *Heath pea. Orobus. Ervum. O. tuberosus.* Roots nutritive; farina of the seed resolvent.

LENTIL. *Lens vulgaris. Ervum Lens.* Seeds difficult of digestion, astringent, hurtful to the eyes.

ERVUM ERVILIA. Farina of the seed highly maturative and resolvent.

PEA. *Pisum. P. sativum.* Green pods contain a saccharine principle, used in the scurvy; dry seeds heavy and flatulent.

Chich pea. *Cicer. C. arietinum.* Seeds a heavy food, but very wholesome for labouring people, diuretic, vermifuge; farina resolvent; plant contains oxalic acid.

Milk vetch. *Polygala vera. Coronilla juncea.* Herb in decoction increases the milk.

Caterpillars. *Scorpiurus vermiculata.* Desiccative.

*Small birds foot. *Ornithopus perpusillus.* Herb lithontriptic, and used in ruptures.

Scorpion wort. *Scorpioides. Ornithopus scorpiodes.* Herb stimulant, applied externally to bites of venomous animals.

*Horseshoe vetch. *Ferrum equinum comosum. Hippocrepis comosa.*

Scorpion senna. *Coronilla Emerus.* Leaves purgative; used instead of senna by the country people where it grows.

Securidaca. *Coronilla Securidaca.* Seed brown, extremely bitter, nauseous, purgative; herb taken just before coition hinders conception, disorders the stomach.

Coronilla varia. Juice emetic.

Hedysarum erythrinæfolium. Root used in hæmorrhages and dysentery.

Hedysarum fruticosum. Grateful to horses.

*Sainfoin. *Cockshead. Onobrychis. Hedysarum Onobrychis.* Herb ripening, and discussive in poultices; useful in strangury.

Sulla. *Hedysarum coronarium.* Has the same qualities, and they are both of them excellent forage.

Alhagi. *Hedysarum Alhagi.* Yields abundantly a kind of manna.

Sesban. *Æschinomene Sesban.* Seeds stomachic, emmenagogue.

Bastard sensitive plant. *Æschinomene grandiflora.* Seeds eatable; yield gum agaty; used in dyeing.

Æschynomene sensitiva. Leaves sensitive.

Æschynomene lagenaria. Stem spongy, elastic, used instead of cork for stopping bottles.

Agelin. *Andira Pisonis.* Seeds vermifuge.

Andira Alstedii. Alexiterial.

Cabbage tree. *Worm-bark tree. Geoffræa inermis.* Bark bitter, astringent, febrifuge, and vermifuge, in doses of ℈j to ʒj; but as it is a violent medicine, the dose should be less at first, and gradually increased, lest it should occasion vomiting, delirium, and fever: gr. xv with as much jalap, a good purgative; or ℥jſs boiled in water, dose coch. maj. ij—iv, omni mane, for three or four days, and afterwards a dose of oil.

Geoffræa Surinamensis. Has the same qualities.

Pterocarpus Marsupium. Wood hard.

Red sanders. *Santalum rubrum. Pterocarpus Santalinus.* Wood resinous, odoriferous, austere, astringent, tonic; used as a red colouring ingredient in spirituous tincture, yields a resin analogous to dragon's blood.

Pterocarpus Draco. Yields one sort of dragon's blood.

Andaman red wood. *Pterocarpus dahlbergioides.* Wood used in dyeing.

Copaifera officinalis. Yields the limpid turpentine, called *balsam of copaiba.*

Original Jesuits bark tree. *Kina Kina* of the South Americans. *Myrospermum pedicellatum.* The first kind of Peruvian bark brought to Europe; speckled on the outside, resinous, odoriferous, not so bitter or astringent as the present sorts from the Loxa tree, which are called there Cascarilla, i. e. small bark, while this is there known by the name of Kina kina. The resin is used by gouty persons, to hold in the hand, as the Turks do their caddarum.

Myrospermum peruiferum. *Toluifera Balsamum.* Yields, by incision, balsam of Peru and balsam of Tolu.

Tonca bean. *Dipterix odorata. Coumarouna odorata. Baryosma Tonga.* Kernel odoriferous, used to scent snuff; contains benzoin acid, which is often found crystallized on its surface.

Derris pinnata. Its fleshy reddish root is used as a substitute for areca nut.

Stizolobium urens. Legume irritating; hairs of the pods of all the species are used as anthelminthics; powdered seeds are applied externally as an antidote against the stings of insects and reptiles.

Jephrosia toxicaria. Intoxicates fish so that they float upon the water, and may be taken with the hand.

Prosopis spicigera. Pod esculent.

Cam wood. *Tespesia? Cercis?* Wood red, with black veins, much esteemed in cabinet work.

130. POLYGALEÆ.

*Milk wort. *Polygala vulgaris.* Root may be substituted for rattlesnake root, dose in powder is ʒſs to ʒj, useful in pleurisy; herb bitter, diaphoretic, in infusion ℥iiij taken daily, promotes expectoration, and is excellent in catarrhous coughs.

Polygala amara. Has the same qualities.

Polygala sanguinea. Root may be used for rattlesnake root.

Rattlesnake root. *Senega. Polygala Senega.* Root diaphoretic, diuretic, used in America against the bite of the rattlesnake, either in powder ℈j to ij, or ℥j boiled in ℔jſs of water to ℔j, and given by ℥ij at a time.

Polygala theezans. Mixed with tea sometimes, in Japan.

Polygala venenosa. Produces direful effects on the nervous system.

Polygala spinosa. Berry esculent.

Yalhoi. *Monnina polystachia.* The whole plant, especially the root, is saponaceous and extremely bitter.

Monnina pterocarpa. Slightly bitter.

Ratany. *Rhatania. Krameria triandra.* Root astringent; according to Cadet it contains gallic acid, but neither tannin nor resin.

131. TREMANDREÆ.

Nothing has been written concerning their use.

132. TEREBINTACEÆ.

Cashew nut. *Cassuvium occidentale. Anacardium occidentale.* Peduncle of the nut, like a pear, acidulous, astringent, eatable, and its juice may be made into a kind of wine; kernel of the nut aphrodisiac, and used to increase the memory as also to quicken the genius; shell of the nut contains an acrid oil, marking linen in an indelible manner, and used for taking freckles from the skin: the red gum that is exuded by the tree, is similar to gum Arabic, but astringent, and is used for varnishing: expressed juice of the fruit, with red wine, astringent, good in female weaknesses.

Malacca bean. *Anacardium orientale. Semecarpus Anacardium.* Nut heart-shaped, containing a caustic, black, oily mucilage, and then a sweet white kernel, which is cephalic, and increases the memory; the mucilage is used externally in disorders of the skin; green fruit makes a good ink for marking, and is eatable.

MANGOES. *Mangifera Indica.* Fruit depurative, fine eating; kernels vermifuge.

AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA. Shade of the tree unwholesome.

SUMACH. *Rhus obsoniorum. R. coriaria.* Leaves, flowers, and fruits, acidulous, very astringent; bark astringent, used in dyeing; a good vinegar is made from the fruit.

YOUNG FUSTICK. *Venice sumach. Red sumach. Rhus Cotinus.* Equally astringent, poisonous to sheep; wood yellow, dyes coffee-colour, and with nitromuriate of tin an orange.

POISON OAK. *Rhus Toxicodendron.* Juice caustic, dyes linen, &c. black, raises blisters on the skin, and is poisonous taken internally; leaves stimulant, narcotic, useful in palsy; dose gr. ſs to gr. iv, twice or thrice a day.

COMMON PENSYLVANIAN SUMACH. *Rhus glabrum.* Berries covered with a red farinaceous matter, containing a large portion of an acid, which is probably the oxalic; bark febrifuge, and used in dyeing red.

RHUS COPALLINUM. Yields, by incision, the West India copal.

RHUS VERNIX. A poisonous tree, which yields, by incision, the turpentine used as varnish by the Japanese; milky juice dyes linen, &c. black.

VIRGINIAN SUMACH. *Rhus Virginianum. Rhus typhinum.* Berries astringent, used in fluxes of different kinds; juice of the stem raises blisters on the skin.

HOG-GUM TREE. *Rhus Metopium.* Yields the hog gum.

RHUS JAVANICUM. Berries boiled in water yield a fine resin, used in varnishing.

RHUS STRIATUM. Juice of the bark yields a black colour.

RHUS RADICANS. Juice vesicatory.

MYRTLE-LEAVED SUMACH. *Coriaria myrtifolia.* Used in tanning and dyeing the same as sumach; fruit sweet and beautiful to the eye, but causes convulsions, delirium, and even death to man and beast.

WIDOW WAIL. *Cneorum tricoccum.* Acrid, caustic, drastic, a powerful detersive, but dangerous.

Bastard Brazil wood. *Braziletto. Red wood? Pseudo-brasilium. Comocladia dentata.* Wood dark red, dyes like Brasil wood; shade of the tree unwholésome, smells like human excrement; juice dyes the skin of a nearly indelible black colour.

Saint Domingo braziletto. *Comocladia angulosa.* Wood used in dyeing.

Comocladia ilicifolia. Juice dyes the skin black.

Balm of Gilead tree. *Amyris Gileadensis. A. Opobalsamum.* Yields, by incision, the true balm of Gilead, in very small quantities, generally at the rate of three or four drops a day from a branch; even the most resinous trees not yielding more than sixty, whence arises its value: fruit, *carpobalsamum*, and branches, *xylobalsamum*, vulnerary, antiseptic, and used against barrenness.

Amyris elemifera. Yields, by incision, gum elemi.

Jamaica rose wood. *Amyris balsamifera.* Wood, *lignum rhodium*, used in cephalic fumigations, burning with a scent of roses; leaves, in infusion, diaphoretic, aromatic, cephalic; berries used for balsam of capivi: the tree might perhaps yield a resin like balm of Gilead, if it were tapped in a proper time.

From undescribed trees of this genus, amyris, are produced, true or male frankincense, thus masculum, olibanum; manna thuris, the dust and small fragments of the preceding; myrrh, myrrha; opocalpasum; bdellium; liquid myrrh, stacte.

Amyris toxifera. Yields a resin, which is, perhaps, that called ticuna, used as a poison in war and hunting.

Amyris ambrosiaca. Yields the resin, coumia.

Amyris Acuchini. *Icica Acuchini.* Yields balsam acouchi.

Icica heptaphylla. Yields the wooraroo poison, and according to some gum elemi.

Myrodendrum Houmiri. Yields balsam houmiri; bark resinous, used for torches.

Canarium balsamiferum. Yields a gum used as incense.

Paulinia Cururu.

Paulinia pinnata. Leaves vulnerary; decoction used to inebriate fish.

Peruvian mastich. *Schinus molle.* Yields a resin smelling of pepper and fennel, used to strengthen the gums; wood purgative, detersive, astringent; fruits make a kind of wine, rather acid, soon turning into excellent vinegar.

PISTACHIA. *Pistachia vera.* Kernel oily, sweeter than those of almonds, forms a green emulsion, cooling.

TURPENTINE TREE. *Pistachia Terebinthus.* Yields, by incision, Chio turpentine; fruit styptic, pickled for eating; bark resinous, substituted for narcaphte.

MASTICH TREE. *Lentiscus vulgaris. Pistachia Lentiscus.* Yields, by incision, the resin mastich; berries yield an oil fit for the table; wood used in dyspeptic affections, gout, and dysentery.

BARBARY MASTICH TREE. *Pistachia Atlantica.* Yields a kind of mastich; fruit acidulous.

PISTACHIA TRIFOLIA. Fruit eatable.

JAMAICA BIRCH TREE. *Bursera gummifera.* Yields the resin chibou, which is excellent for varnishing; bark has the qualities of simarouba; root astringent.

BURSERA ORIENTALIS. Also yields a tonic styptic resin.

SPONDIAS MOMBIN. Fruit acid, refreshing.

SPONDIAS CITHEREA. Fruit acid, cooling.

MOMBIN. *Spondias Myrobalanus.* Yields a kind of resin; fruit acerb, acidulous, laxative.

HOG PLUM. *Spondias Entra.* Bark, externally, as a fomentation in anasarca.

OTAHEITE APPLE. *Spondias dulcis.* Fruit edible.

BOIS DE POUPART. *Poupartia Borbonica.* Wood used in cabinet work.

FALSE ANGUSTURA. *Wooginoos. Brucea antidysenterica. B. ferruginea.* Inner bark astringent.

GYROCARPUS JACQUINI. Fruit used as a toy; when flung up, its wings make it form circles as it slowly descends.

ÆXTOXICON PUNCTATUM. Fruit used as the best poison for wild goats.

AVERRHOA CARAMBOLA. Fruit used in dysentery and bilious fever.

AVERRHOA BILIMBI.

AVERRHOA ACIDISSIMA. Fruits acid, made into preserves with sugar.

BOSWELLIA SERRATA. Yields the true frankincense.

? POIS A GRATTER. *Cnestis glaber.* Hairs of the capsules produce itching.

133. JUGLANDEÆ.

Kernels oily, yielding a fine oil; covering of the fruit and inner bark astringent.

Walnut. *Juglans. J. regia.* Sap yields sugar; kernel cooling, but is difficult of digestion, when old, acrid; yields half its weight of oil by expression, and will yield a small quantity of sugar: peel of the fruit used in dyeing brown colours; leaves detersive, diaphoretic, anti-arthritic, anti-syphilitic; inner bark emetic, and also cathartic when given in pills; spongy substance inside the nut astringent.

American hiccory. *Juglans alba.* Bark, green leaves, and rind of the fruit, used in dyeing, with alum, a bright yellow colour.

Pensylvania walnut. *Juglans cinerea.* Cathartic, and used against worms.

134. SAMYDEÆ.

The properties or uses of the plants composing this order are unknown.

135. PITTOSPOREÆ.

Pittosporum Tobira. Bark very strong smelling; seeds surrounded by a kind of resinous bird-lime.

? Billardiera scandens. Flesh of the berry eatable.

136. CELASTRINÆ.

Bladder nut-tree. *Staphylea trifolia.* Kernels supposed to be similar in quality to pistachias.

*Spindle tree. *Prick wood. Evonymus Europæus.* Seeds, three or four, emetic and purgative; externally used as a powder to kill lice, &c.

Pearl seed. *Margaritaria nobilis.* Seeds very smooth, pearl-coloured, used for necklaces.

Celastrus macrocarpus. Seeds oily.

Celastrus Maytenus. Decoction of the young twigs used as a wash, in the swellings produced by the shadow of the tree called lithi.

137. ILICIDEÆ.

Paraguay tea. *Cassine Peragua. Ilex vomitoria.* Leaves diuretic in infusion, and diminish hunger; but if too much is used, emetic: an infusion of the high-dried leaves is drank by the aboriginal Apalachians as an exhilarant.

*Holly. *Ilex. I. aquifolium.* Root, bark, berries acrid, purgative, and externally used emollient and resolvent; the berries roasted may be used for coffee; bark yields bird-lime by maceration.

138. FRANGULACEÆ.

*Buck thorn. *Spina cervina. Rhamnus catharticus.* Berries, no. xx, or ʒjſs, when dried, very purgative, usually made into a syrup; their inspissated juice is used by the painters under the name of *sap-green;* bark dyes yellow; inner bark is cathartic.

Rhamnus infectorius. Berries purgative; unripe berries, dried, *French berries, grana Avenionensia,* dye yellow: a larger variety, called *Turkey berries,* is preferred by the dyers.

Rhamnus theezans. Leaves used to adulterate the coarser kinds of tea.

*Black alder tree. *Alnus nigra. Frangula. Rhamnus Frangula.* Unripe berries used to make sap-green; ripe berries purgative: bark bitter, emetic, detersive, aperitive, and dyes yellow: bark of the root violently purgative; charcoal, very light, serves to make the best gunpowder.

Evergreen privet. *Rhamnus Alaternus.* Some sap-green is made from it; laxative.

Jujeb. *Rhamnus Ziziphus.* Fruit, *Jujubæ,* nourishing, mawkish, mucilaginous, pectoral.

Lotus. *Rhamnus Lotus.* Fruit eatable, makes a pleasant wine.

Rhamnus Jujuba. Fruit styptic.

Rhamnus soporifera. Fruit anodyne, soporific; used in decoction.

Rhamnus Paliurus. Seeds diuretic; root and leaves astringent, detersive; fruit incisive.

Rhamnus Siculus. *Elæodendrum Argan.* Oil of the nut like olive oil.

Great jujubes. *Oenoplia. Rhamnus Oenoplia.* Unripe fruit stomachic, astringent; juice of the ripe fruit laxative.

Black ram-thorn. *Rhamnus niger. R. lycioides.* Fruit, in decoction, relieves the pain of the gout.

RHAMNUS SANGUINEUS. Bark, boiled in milk, used as a remedy for the itch.

HOVENIA DULCIS. Peduncle fleshy, sweet-tasted, esculent.

NEW JERSEY TEA. *Ceanothus Americanus.* Leaves used instead of those of the tea plant.

APALACHIAN TEA. *Prinos glaber.* Leaves used as tea.

? TRICUSPIS DEPENDENS. Wood extremely serviceable.

? ARISTOTELIA MACQUI. *A. glandulosa.* Fruit eaten with sugar, or rubbed down with water for a drink.

139. BERBERIDES.

The plants of this order are acidulous and astringent.

*BAR BERRY. *Pipperidges. Berberis. Oxycantha. B. vulgaris.* Berries very acid, incisive, astringent, hepatic; bark useful in jaundice as an aperitive; root very bitter: root, wood, and bark, give wool a yellow colour destructible by air and soap.

BERBERIS LUTEA. Wood yellow, bitter.

*ALPINE BARREN WORT. *Epimedium alpinum.* Roots and leaves astringent, said to hinder conception.

BLACK TUR-NEP. *Leontopetalon. Leontice Leontopetalon.* Root stomachic.

RED TUR-NEP. *Chrysogonum. Leontice Chrysogonum.* Root stomachic.

140. NYMPHEACEÆ.

These are refrigerant and antaphrodisiac.

*YELLOW WATER-LILY. *Nymphœa lutea.* Root astringent, contains a quantity of fecula, is used, in times of scarcity, to mix with flour and pine bark, to form a kind of bread.

*WHITE WATER-LILY. *Nymphœa alba.* Roots astringent, refrigerant; a weak infusion useful in leprosy, dose a pint night and morning.

EGYPTIAN BEAN. *Jamaica water-lily. Faba Ægyptiaca. Nymphœa Nelumbo.* Root astringent, as also the liquor that runs out of the footstalk when cut, used in loosenesses and vomitings, also diuretic and cooling; seeds nutritive.

141. PAPAVERACEÆ.

*White poppy. *Papaver album. P. somniferum.* Seeds used in emulsions, better tasted than almonds, and yield a fine oil in larger quantity; capsules without the seed, used in emollient and anodyne fomentations; is said to yield, by incision, the best opium (but Miller observed that a capsule, from which opium had been extracted in Turkey, was of a different shape from those of this species), and, by expression, a coarser sort: cultivated by the Lincolnshire cottagers, for the purpose of distilling a narcotic water from it.

Black poppy. *Papaver nigrum.* A variety of the last.

*Red poppy. *Corn rose. Papaver rubrum. Rhœas. P. erraticum. P. Rhœas.* Petals pectoral, slightly anodyne; used also as a red colouring ingredient in medicines.

*Long-headed bastard poppy. *Argemone capitulo longiori. Papaver Argemone.* Leaves used outwardly in inflammations; the yellow expressed juice takes off spots on the cornea.

*Yellow horned poppy. *Chelidonium glaucum.* Seeds and juice analogous to the preceding.

*Great celandine. *Chelidonium majus.* Root very detersive, attenuant, acrid, purgative, and diuretic; herb ophthalmic.

Sanguinaria Canadensis. Juice blood red; used in dyeing; fruit narcotic; root emetic, purgative, vermifuge.

Podophyllum pedatum. Purgative, made into syrup.

Bocconia frutescens. Juice red, used in dyeing.

Jeffersonia diphylla. Root purgative.

142. FUMARIDEÆ.

*Fumitory. *Fumaria officinalis.* Very opening, refreshing; of use in cutaneous disorders, boiled in milk; or its expressed juice, taken daily to ℥ij, twice a day; the infusion removes freckles and clears the skin; dyes yellow.

*Bulbous-rooted fumitory. *Fumaria bulbosa. F. solida.*

*Yellow fumitory. *Fumaria lutea.* Have the same qualities.

Horned wild cumin. *Hypecoon. Hypecoum procumbens.* Herb narcotic; yields a juice like opium.

Codded wild cumin. *Cuminum siliquosum. Hypecoum pendulum.* Narcotic; yields a kind of opium.

143. CRUCIFERÆ.

Contain azote (nitrogen) in their composition, and therefore easily putrefy and furnish volatile alkali by distillation; they are generally stimulant.

*Wild mustard. *Charlock. Raphanus Raphanistrum.*

Radish. *Raphanus hortensis. R. sativus.* Aperitive, diuretic, and excite the appetite; seed attenuant.

*Mustard. *Sinapi. Sinapis nigra.* Seeds unbruised, coch. maj. j, stimulant, and generally laxative, cure vernal agues; farina of the seeds used as a rubefacient, and as seasoning, first manufactured on a large scale by my grandfather, at the Black Boy in Pall Mall; when mixed with water or vinegar has a bitter flavour, which after some time goes off: hull of the seed sold for ground pepper, under the name of P. D. i. e. pepper dust.

*White mustard. *Sinapi album. Sinapis alba.* Seeds less stimulant than mustard.

*Yellow charlock. *Sinapis arvensis.* Seed detersive and digestive; when given to birds instead of rape, heats and kills them.

Sinapis dichotoma. Seeds used as mustard.

Sinapis ramosa. Seeds also used as mustard.

*Cole wort, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brocoli, &c. &c. *Brassica. Caulis. B. oleracea.* Afford a copious source of aliment to man and beast: was, for six hundred years, the only internal remedy used by the Romans, according to Cato and Pliny; juice a good pectoral, discussive, diuretic, and opens the belly; leaves vulnerary, opening.

*Tur nep. *Rapum. Brassica Rapa.*

*Navew. *French tur-nep. Napus dulcis. Brassica Napus.* Roots nourishing, containing a sweet juice, which is very pectoral, and of great use in coughs, asthma, colds, and consumptions.

*Rape. *Cole. Napus sylvestris. Brassica Napus.* Seeds incisive, diuretic, galactopoietic; but mostly used for the extraction of the oil.

Rocket. *Eruca. Brassica Eruca.*

Wild rocket. *Eruca sylvestris. Brassica Erucastrum.* Bechic, antiscorbutic, diuretic, flatulent, and aphrodisiac; seeds acrid, stimulant, and exciting the appetite.

*Tower mustard. *Turritis hirsuta.*

*Bastard tower mustard. *Arabis turrita.* Their juice kills worms, and cures the thrush.

Dames violet. *Rocket. Hesperis matronalis.* Incisive; used in dysury, strangury, and dyspnœa.

*Wall flower. *Cheiri. Leucojum luteum. Cheiranthus Cheiri.* Flowers cordial, emmenagogue, used in palsy.

Stock gilli-flower. *Leucojum album. Cheiranthus incanus.* Flowers used in inflammation, and to cleanse ulcers.

Treacle worm-seed. *Camelina. Erysimum cheiranthoides.* Herb vermifuge, stomachic, used in nervous diseases.

Broad-leaved hedge mustard. *Erysimum latifolium. Sisymbrium Irio.* Herb used as a heating potherb.

*Hedge mustard. *Erysimum. E. officinale.* Pectoral, expectorant.

*Jack by the hedge. *Sauce alone. Alliaria. Erysimum Alliaria.*

*Winter cresses. *Winter rocket. Erysimum Barbarea.* Antiscorbutic, very incisive, attenuant; used in coughs; externally detersive; seed acrid, lithontriptic.

*Early winter cress. *Erysimum precox. Barbarea precox.* Antiscorbutic; used in salads, having the flavour of water cress.

*Water radish. *Raphanus aquaticus. Sisymbrium amphibium.* Herb acrid, used in scurvy.

*Sisymbrium tenuifolium. Strong smelling.

*Flix weed. *Sophia chirurgorum. Sisymbrium Sophia.* Vulnerary, astringent, detersive.

*Water cresses. *Nasturtium aquaticum. Sisymbrium Nasturtium.* An excellent depurative and antiscorbutic; used in obstructions and calculous cases.

*Ladies smock. *Cuckow flower. Cardamine pratensis.* Qualities of the preceding; flowers antispasmodic, in doses of ʒj to ʒij, twice or thrice a day; the flowering tops are still more successfully used in epileptic fits.

Dentaria diphylla. Dried roots used as mustard in Carolina and Tennessee.

Dentaria heptaphylla. Root astringent, attenuant.

Satin flower. *Honesty. Moon wort. Lunaria rediviva.*

Lunaria annua. Roots detersive, vulnerary; leaves diuretic; seeds extremely acrid, used in epilepsy.

*Alysson. *Alyssum campestre.* Seeds, with honey, take away freckles, and are also useful in mania.

Camelina saxatilis. Used in medicine.

*Common whitlow grass. *Paronychia vulgaris. Draba verna.* Opening, detersive; seed hot, like pepper, and might be used in its stead.

*Draba muralis. Has the same qualities.

*Horse radish. *Raphanus sylvestris. R. rusticanus. Armoracia. Cochlearia Armoracia.* Root powerfully antiscorbutic, antirheumatic, acrid, taken, cut into small pieces, without chewing, coch. j, omni mane, incisive; used as a sauce.

*Swines cresses. *Coronopus Ruelli. Cochlearia Coronopus.* Qualities analogous to the former.

*Scurvy grass. *Cochlearia Batava. C. hortensis. C. officinalis.*

*Sea scurvy-grass. *Cochlearia Britannica marina. C. Anglica.* These herbs abound in volatile principles, which are dissipated by heat; they are the most valuable of antiscorbutics eaten raw, or only their juice, ℥j to ℥iiij: an excellent whey may be made from them.

*Lesser shepherds-purse. *Bursa pastoris minor. Iberis nudicaulis.*

*Iberis amara. Antiscorbutic, may be eaten in salads.

*Shepherds purse. *Bursa pastoris. Thlaspi Bursa pastoris.*

*Treacle mustard. *Penny cress. Thlaspi arvense.*

*Mithridate mustard. *Bastard cress. Thlaspi campestre.* Seeds acrid, detersive, astringent.

Thlaspi alliaceum. Has the smell of garlic.

*Lepidium ruderale. Smells strong.

Garden cresses. *Nasturtium hortense. Lepidium sativum.*

Ambrosia. *Lepidium procumbens.* Seeds very opening, incisive, antiscorbutic, and emmenagogue.

*Dittander. *Pepper wort. Lepidium. Piperitis. L. latifolium.* Acrid, irritative, useful in sciatica; infused in beer, facilitates delivery; as a masticatory is sialogogue.

Sciatica cress. *Iberis. Lepidium Iberis.* Made into a poultice with lard, used in sciatica.

Rose of Jericho. *Anastatica Hieruntica.* The dried plant is highly hygrometrical, and opens with moisture.

*Wild gold of pleasure. *Myagrum sativum.* Vermifuge; seeds useful in palsy, yield much oil, sold for those of sesamum.

Bunias Erucago. Acrid, diuretic.

*Sea rocket. *Eruca marina. Bunias Cakile.* Antiscorbutic, useful in the colic.

*Sea cole-wort. *Sea cabbage. Brassica marina Anglica. Crambe maritima.* Vulnerary, cooling; an excellent potherb when blanched.

*Woad. *Isatis. Glastum. Isatis tinctoria.* Desiccative, astringent, vulnerary; used also as a blue dye; and it is probable that indigo might be manufactured from it, if the mercantile interest did not prevent all improvements of this nature.

Isatis lusitanica. A small plant, used in dyeing.

144. CAPPARIDEÆ.

Caper tree. *Capparis spinosa.* Bark of the root acerb, discussive, splenic, useful in the gout; flowers pickled used as a sauce to sharpen the appetite.

Bastard mustard. *Cleome dodecandra.* Root used as a vermifuge.

Cleome icosandra. Used as a sauce, and also for sinapisms.

145. RESEDACEÆ.

Small base-rocket. *Phyteuma. Reseda Phyteuma.* Herb stimulant, used in philtres.

*Yellow weld. *Dyers weed. Luteola. Reseda Luteola.* Used in dyeing yellow and green.

*Wild rocket. *Reseda vulgaris. R. lutea.* Discussive; used externally to dissipate inflammations and tumours; dyes white cloth yellow, and blue cloth green, by boiling with alum.

146. DROSERACEÆ.

*Sun dew. *Rosa solis. Ros solis. Rorella. Drosera rotundifolia.* Acrid, anti-arthritic, detersive, externally rubefacient: the leaves of the living plant are a curious flytrap.

Dionæa Muscipula. Leaves act as a flytrap.

147. PARNASSIEÆ.

*Grass of Parnassus. *Gramen Parnassi. Parnassia palustris.* Juice ophthalmic; seeds diuretic, aperitive.

148. SAPINDACEÆ.

Soap-berry tree. *Saponaria. Sapindus Saponaria.* Fruit used externally, bruised and mixed with rum, as an embrocation in rheumatism; tops, leaves, and especially the seed-vessels, form a lather with water, and cleanse linen, &c.; and the whole plant intoxicates and kills fish.

Cardiospermum Halicacabum. Juice used as an emollient in gonorrhœa; herb used as food, and to throw out the eruption of the small pox.

Genip tree. *Melicocca bijuga.* Seeds oily, emollient, esculent.

Lit schi. *Euphoria punicea. Dimocarpus. Sapindus edulis.* Fruit esculent.

Paullinia subrotunda. Arillus esculent.

Liane a persil. *Seriana triternata.* Used to catch fish by poisoning them.

149. ACERINEÆ.

Barks of these trees are astringent; juice saccharine.

*Common maple. *Acer minus. A. campestre.* Root useful in liver complaints.

Virginia maple. *Acer rubrum.* The inner bark of which is used, in decoction, as an astringent eye-water.

Sugar maple. *Acer saccharinum.*

*Greater maple. *Sycamore. Acer majus. A. Pseudoplatanus.*

Norway maple. *Acer platanoides.* The sap of these trees, as well as that of the common maple, is used for making sugar and wine: each tree of the sugar maple is computed to yield annually about six pounds of sugar, which might be made in large quantities in England from the common or the sycamore maple, by merely tapping the plant in the winter or spring, and boiling down the juice that runs from it, with a small quantity of chalk or lime, to get rid of the concomitant acid.

150. HIPPOCASTANIDEÆ.

Horse chestnut. *Hippocastanum. Æsculus Hippocastanum.* Bark and skin of the fruit febrifuge, astringent, used for Peruvian bark in doses of ʒſs to ℥j, interposing a laxative occasionally, also errhine; seeds farinaceous, but must be soaked in an alkaline ley, to take off their bitterness, then nutritive.

SCARLET-FLOWERED HORSE CHESTNUT. *Æsculus Pavia.* Bark febrifuge; root used for soap; seeds, *buck eyes*, used to poison fish.

151. MALPIGHIACEÆ.

SWITCH SORREL. *Triopteris Jamaicensis.* Acerb, bitterish, probably astringent.

COWHAGE CHERRY. *Malpighia urens.* Young leaves covered with bristles, which break off and cause a violent itching.

BARBADOES CHERRY. *Cerasus Jamaicensis. Malpighia glabra.* Fruit subacid, carminative, stomachic.

MALPIGHIA MOURELIA. Bark used as a febrifuge.

152. HIPPOCRATICEÆ.

HIPPOCRATEA COMOSA. *H. multiflora.* Nuts white, sweetish.

153. HYPERICINEÆ.

The plants of this order are vulnerary and nervine.

*ST. JOHN'S WORT. *Hypericum. H. perforatum.* Resolvent, vulnerary, attenuant, nervine; contains a reddish resin; the tincture of the flowers is useful in maniacal and melancholic cases. The colouring matter in the leaves gives a good red dye to wool.

*ST. PETER'S WORT. *Ascyron. Hypericum Ascyrum.* Seeds purgative, useful in sciatica.

BASTARD ST. JOHN'S WORT. *Coris. Hypericum Coris.* Seeds diuretic, antispasmodic, emmenagogue.

*TUTSAN. *Park leaves. Androsæmum. Clymenum Italorum. Hypericum Androsæmum.* Qualities of St. John's wort.

HYPERICUM PARVIFLORUM. *Vismia guttifera.* Abounds with a yellow viscous juice, which when inspissated, resembles gummi gutta.

VISMIA SESSILIFOLIA. *Hypericum sessilifolium.* The resinous juice, in doses of 7 or 8 grains, has a purgative effect.

VISMIA TOMENTOSA, and V. GLABRA. Berries have an acid somewhat bitter taste.

154. GUTTIFERÆ.

The juice of these trees is resinous, acrid, and drastic.

PONNA MARAM. *Calophyllum Inophyllum.* Yields a yellow resin, which is similar to tacamahaca, if not the same.

TSI XU. *Augia Sinensis.* Yields a fine black resin used in China for varnish, and which is also purgative.

STALAGMITIS CAMBOGIA. Produces one kind of gamboge.

VALERIA INDICA. Affords a resin very similar to copal, if not the same.

MANGOSTAN. *Garcinia Mangostana.* Fruit extremely delicious.

CAMBOOGE TREE. *Cambogia gutta. Garcinia Cambogia.* Produces one kind of gummi gutta.

GARCINIA MORELLA. Produces the best gummi gutta; the seeds tinge water yellow.

CLUSIA ALBA. The resinous juice used instead of pitch.

CLUSIA ROSEA. Juice used as pitch.

MAMMÆA AMERICANA. Fruit extremely grateful.

MAMMÆA ASIATICA. *Barringtonia speciosa. Butonica speciosa.* Kernels mixed with baits, and flung into the sea, used to intoxicate fish.

GRIAS CAULIFLORA. Half-ripe fruits, preserved in syrup or brine, used as food.

155. GERANIEÆ.

Herbs slightly acrid, or acid, vulnerary, and astringent.

*CRANES BILL. *Geranium cicutarium.*

*MUSK CRANES BILL. *Geranium moschatum.*

*HERB ROBERT. *Gratia Dei. Geranium Robertianum.*

*DOVES FOOT. *Geranium columbinum. Pes columbinus. G. rotundifolium.*

*BLOODY CRANES BILL. *Geranium sanguineum.*

BLUE DOVES FOOT. *Geranium batrachyoides.* Astringent and detersive; used in poultices.

GERANIUM SPINOSUM. Stalk burns like a torch, with an agreeable smell.

GERANIUM MACULATUM. Root boiled in milk, used in the cholera of infants.

Bulbous-rooted cranes bill. *Geranium tuberosum.* Root in wine used as a wash in inflammation of the vulva.

Nasturtium. *Indian cress. Tropæolum majus.*

Smaller nasturtium. *Tropæolum minus.* Eaten in salads as antiscorbutic, exciting the appetite, and assisting digestion; externally used in stubborn itch.

Tropæolum tuberosum. Roots used as potherbs.

*Yellow balsam. *Touch me not. Impatiens Noli tangere.* Herb very diuretic, capable of producing a diabetes; but extremely uncertain in its operation.

*Green sauce. *Wood sorrel. Alleluia. Lujula. Acetosella. Trifolium acidum. Oxalis Acetosella.*

*Oxalis corniculata. Herbs in salads very refreshing, acidulous, anti-putrescent; make a very pleasant whey; used in the Alps and Switzerland for the extraction of salt of sorrel.

Jamaica wood-sorrel. *Oxalis stricta.* In salads diuretic, cooling.

Oxalis compressa. Herb acid.

Oxalis frutescens. Herb acid.

Oxalis dodecandra. Herb acid.

Oxalis tuberosa. Root like potatoes; herb acid.

156. SARMENTACEÆ.

These plants usually contain an acerb principle.

Grape vine. *Vitis vinifera.* Numerous varieties of this plant are cultivated, from whence are produced Raisins of the Sun, Uvæ passæ majores; Grocer's currants, Uvæ minores Corinthiacæ; Blue currants; Black Smyrna raisins; used in pectoral drinks, are refreshing, and open the body, especially the latter. Juice of unripe grapes, French verjuice, Agresta, Labrusca, contains citric acid, used as an acidulous seasoning to food. Juice of ripe grapes, Mustum, an excellent antiscorbutic.

157. MELIACEÆ.

The plants of this order are usually odoriferous.

Wild cinnamon. *Canella alba. Wintera Canella.* Berry aromatic, used as a spice; bark rolled, peeled. whitish, thicker than cinnamon, pungent, and sweet smelling; warm, stimulant, antiscorbutic; dose gr. x to ʒſs; used also as a sternutatory; the very odoriferous gum resin, alouchi, is said to be the produce of this tree.

Azedarach. *Bead tree. Melia Azedarachta.* Seeds oily; leaves vulnerary, vermifuge, diuretic, kill insects; the fruit is dangerous, the pulp being poisonous; tree yields East India gum.

Mahogany. *Swietenia Mahagoni.* Wood hard, beautiful.

Satin wood. *Billoo. Swietenia chloroxylon.* Wood takes a fine polish, green, veined, used in cabinet work.

Rohina. *Swietenia febrifuga.* Bark astringent, tonic, used as a substitute for Peruvian bark; dose, in powder, ʒſs.

Barbadoes cedar. *Cedrela odorata.* Wood nervine, slightly odoriferous, cephalic, antirheumatic; yields a limpid resin.

Cedrela Rosmarinus. Has the same qualities.

Toona. *Poma. Cedrela Toona.* Wood softer and more open than mahogany, bark used as a febrifuge.

Bastard brasil. *Trichilia spondioides.* Wood used in dyeing.

Guarea trichilioides. Bark emetic, and purgative.

158. HESPERIDEÆ.

Fruits generally acidulous, refreshing.

Citron. *Citria malus. Citrus. Citrus medica.* Juice of the fruit excites the appetite, stops vomiting, is acidulous, antiseptic, antiscorbutic, and used along with cordials as an antidote to the manchineel poison; rind of the fruit aromatic, tonic, yields by expression the scented oil called essence de cedrat; seeds bitter; vermifuge.

Limon. *Limonia malus. Limon. Citrus medica. C. Limon.* Juice of the fruit more acid than that of the citron: when mixed with one fifth of brandy or rum, it may be kept fresh for nearly three years; rind of the fruit aromatic, not so hot as orange peel; yields the oil called essence of lemons.

Seville orange. *Aurantia malus. A. Hispalense. Citrus Aurantium.* Leaves and flowers antispasmodic, cordial, cephalic, ʒſs or ʒj, bis terve in die, or in a decoction; rind of the fruit bitter, stomachic, and useful in colic; unripe fruit, *orange peas, Curasso oranges, baccæ aurantiæ, aurantia Curaslavensia, aurantia Curassoventia,* used for issues instead of peas.

Sweet orange. *China orange. Aurantium Chinense.*

Citrus Sinensis. Juice of the fruit contains a saccharine, as well as an acid matter; mixed with salt is a common purge in the West Indies.

LIMON BERGAMOTTA. Rinds of the fruit yield, by expression, essence of Bergamotte; one hundred peels are required to produce an ounce.

SHADDOCK. *Pampelmus. Citrus Decumana.* Fruit esculent.

159. THEACEÆ.

THEA OLEOSA. Seeds expressed yield a fine limpid oil.

GREEN TEA. *Thea viridis.*

BLACK TEA. *Thea bohea.* Leaves, in weak infusion, stomachic, favour digestion, raise the spirits, an excellent diluent; when the infusion is too strong, it weakens the nervous system, and is even emetic. Began to be used in Europe in 1666, and now very common, especially in England; and Morocco. Many attempts have been made to supply its place with native herbs, but hitherto without success; there is, however, very little doubt but that the plants themselves might be cultivated in England, if the mercantile interest in the House of Commons did not oblige the government to prohibit it in the same manner as the cultivation of tobacco, or the manufacture of sugar from maple or birch trees.

Des Guignes gives the following characters of the different kinds of tea, as he observed them in China, using the common English orthography, with their usual price at Canton:

Bohea tea is of a black cast, and yields a deep yellowish infusion; sells in China for 12 to 15 taels, 6*s.* 8*d.* each, per pic, about 130℔, or from 7½*d.* to 9¼*d.* per ℔.

Congou tea: the infusion is lighter than that of bohea, rather green, and seldom of an agreeable smell; sells for 23 to 27 taels, or from 15½*d.* to 16½*d.* per ℔.

Soutchong tea: the infusion is a fine green, smells agreeably; the leaves ought to have no spots on them; sells for 40 to 50 taels, or from 2*s.* 0½*d.* to 2*s.* 6¾*d.*

Pekao tea: the infusion is light and rather green, has a violet scent, and a very fine perfume in the mouth; sells for 34 to 60 taels, or from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 3*s.* 1*d.*

Imperial tea, mao tcha of the Chinese, has a green cast, the infusion is also green; the leaves large and of a fine green, has a slight smell of soap.

Songlo tea has a leaden cast, the infusion is green, the leaves are longer and more pointed than the black teas; sells for 24 to 26 taels, or from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*: the inferior sorts have yellow leaves and a smell of sprats.

Hyson tea is of a leaden cast, the infusion is a fine green, the leaves are handsome, without spots, and open quite flat; it has a strong taste, and a slight smell of roasted chestnuts: sells for 50 to 60 taels, or from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 1*d.*

Tchu tcha, of which he gives no characters, but it sells for 65 to 70 taels, or 3*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 7*d.* per ℔.

The leaves of tea having little or no smell, they are rendered fragrant by mixing with them, the leaves of olea fragrans, and camellia sesanqua.

Japanese camellia. *Camellia Japonica.* Leaves frequently mixed with those of tea by the Chinese.

Camellia Sesanqua. Leaves used for those of tea, are odoriferous, and are also added to tea to scent it; seeds expressed for their oil.

Camellia drupifera. Nuts expressed for their oil.

160. PASSIFLOREÆ.

Passion flower. *Passiflora cœrulea.*

Wild passion-flower. *Contrayerva. Passiflora normalis.*

Red passion-flower. *Passiflora incarnata.* Roots sudorific.

Bull hoof. *Dutchman's laudanum. Passiflora Murucuja.* Herb made into syrup, or flowers infused in rum, narcotic, used for laudanum.

Water lemon. *Passiflora maliformis.* Nut esculent.

Sweet calibash. *Passiflora laurifolia.*

Granadilla. *Passiflora hexangularis.* Fruit esculent.

Papaw. *Carica Papaya.* Fruit nutritive; seed an excellent vermifuge; leaves saponaceous; milky juice corrosive, is mixed with water, and used to wash meat to make it tender.

161. VIOLACEÆ.

White ipecacuanha. *Pombolia. Inodium. Viola Ipecacuanha.* Root emetic, milder than the false kinds, but mostly adulterated with them; dose gr. v to ℈ij: in small doses, gr. ſs to gr. ij, given frequently, it is diaphoretic, expectorant, and stomachic. In both methods it is antidysenteric; gr. v, or enough to excite nausea, given an hour before the fit, has been successful in intermittents.

Viola Ibonbou. Root emetic.

Viola parviflora. Root emetic.

*Dog violet. *March violet. Viola canina.*

*Purple violet. *Viola odorata.*

*Hearts ease. *Pensee. Viola tricolor.* Flowers moistening, pectoral, antipleuritic; seeds diuretic, lithontriptic; roots expectorant, sometimes slightly emetic, and in doses of ʒj, cathartic; the flowers of the purple violet make a fine blue syrup.

162. CISTINEÆ.

The plants of this order are astringent or pectoral.

*Dwarf cistus. *Little sun-flower. Helianthemum Anglicum luteum. Cistus Helianthemum.*

Cistus Fumana.

*Cistus guttatus. And the other species are astringent, vulnerary plants. The parasitic plant hypocistus, cytinus hypocistis, grows chiefly on the cistus incanus.

Cistus Creticus. *C. laurifolius.* Yields the resin called labdanum.

Cistus ladaniferus. Yields, by boiling in water, an inferior sort of labdanum.

Male holly rose. *Cistus mas. C. villosus.*

Female holly rose. *Cistus fœmina. C. salvifolius.* Leaves and flowers are astringent, particularly the flowers.

163. LINEÆ.

*Flax. *Linum. L. usitatissimum.* Fibres of the stem make the best thread. Seeds, *linseed,* extremely emollient, and also diuretic; yield a very drying oil.

*Dwarf wild flax. *Mill mountain. Linum catharticum.* Purgative in doses of ʒſs to ʒj.

Linum selaginoides. Herb bitter, and aperitive.

164. CARYOPHYLLEÆ.

Are generally insipid; a few are saponaceous.

*Field pink. *Caryophyllus arvensis. Holosteum umbellatum.*

*Chick weed. *Alsine. A. media.*

Alsine mucronata. Refreshing, moistening, may be eaten as spinage; externally ophthalmic.

*SPURRY. *Spergula arvensis.* The same qualities; cultivated as food for cattle.

*MOUSE-EAR CHICK-WEED. *Alsine hirsuta myosotis. Cerastium vulgatum.*

*BROAD-LEAVED MOUSE-EAR CHICK-WEED. *Alsine hirsuta altera viscosa. Cerastium viscosum.*

*GREAT MARSH CHICK-WEED. *Alsine aquatica major. Cerastium aquaticum.*

*CORN MOUSE-EAR. *Cerastium arvense.*

CERASTIUM REPENS. All cooling, moistening herbs, nourishing cattle, and may be useful in scarcities of food.

*SAND WORT. *Arenaria media.* Externally used in whitlows and other inflammations.

ARENARIA PEPLOIDES. Herb fermented, used as a beer in Iceland.

*SEA SPURRY. *Arenaria marina.* Very succulent; great quantities are pickled and sold for samphire.

*GREAT STITCH-WORT. *Stellaria holostea.*

STELLARIA ALSINE. Have the qualities attributed to chick weed.

GYPSOPHILA SAXIFRAGA.

GYPSOPHILA STRUTHIUM.

GYPSOPHILA MURALIS. Lithontriptic; and used for sope-wort in lues.

COW BASIL. *Vaccaria. Saponaria vaccaria.* Seed heating, diuretic.

*SOPE WORT. *Saponaria. S. officinalis.* Attenuating, opening, antivenereal.

*CLOVE PINK. *Clove gillyflower. Caryophyllus ruber. Tunica. Vetonica. Dianthus Caryophyllus.* Flowers cephalic, cordial, antispasmodic, nervine, in doses of ℈j to ʒj; useful in heartburn and contagious fevers.

ŒILLET DES CHARTREUX. *Dianthus Carthusianus.*

*DEPTFORD PINK. *Caryophyllus pratensis. Dianthus Armeria.*

SWEET WILLIAM. *Dianthus barbatus.*

FRINGED PINK. *Dianthus superbus.*

*STONE PINK. *Maiden pink. Dianthus arenarius,* and the other species of dianthus, have similar qualities, but weaker.

GREAT SAXIFRAGE. *Saxifraga antiquorum. Silene saxifraga.* Herb used in calculous disorders.

*LOBEL'S CATCH-FLY. *Behen album. Silene Armeria.*

RED CATCH-FLY. *Silene muscipula.*

Silene Behen. Roots cordial.

Silene Virginica. Root in decoction used as an anthelminthic.

*Spatling poppy. *White bottle. White behen. Behen album. Cucubalus Behen.* Roots cordial.

*Campion. *Bachelors button. Lychnis dioica.*

*Catchfly. *Lychnis viscaria.*

*Cuckow flower. *Meadow pink. Lychnis Flos cuculi.* Qualities nearly the same.

*Cockle. *Agrostemma Githago.*

Rose campion. *Agrostemma coronaria.*

Agrostemma Flos Jovis.

Agrostemma Cæl-rosa. Roots vulnerary, astringent; seeds purgative.

165. CUSPARIEÆ.

Angustura. *Cusparia febrifuga. Bonplandia trifoliata.* Bark aromatic, intensely bitter, tonic, stimulant, very useful in dyspepsia, diarrhœa, and dysentery; dose gr. v to xx.

? Carolina shrub trefoil. *Ptelea trifoliata.* Fruits bitter, aromatic, has been used as a substitute for hops in brewing.

Monnieria. The plants of this genus seem to differ but slightly from hedge hyssop.

166. ZANTHOPHYLLEÆ.

Japan pepper. *Piper Japonicum. Fagara piperita.* Bark, leaves, and fruit aromatic, used as spice.

Cacatin. *Fagara Guianensis.* Also used as spice.

Fagara octandra. Yields the true tacamahaca.

Tooth-ach tree. *Prickly yellow wood. Zanthoxylum Clava herculis,* and *Z. fraxineum.* Leaves sudorific, diuretic, sialogogue, even taken internally, used in rheumatism and palsy; expressed juice of the roots, coch. ij, antispasmodic; roots, in infusion, used as a collyrium, powder of the bark of the roots useful in dressing putrid sores.

Zanthoxylum Caribbæum. Febrifuge; bark dyes yellow.

Raventsara. *Evodia aromatica. Agathophyllum aromaticum. Evodia Ravensara. Ravensara aromatica.* Bark aromatic, red, nut of a dark brown colour, size of a nutmeg, covered with dry skin or rind, in smell and taste resembling both cloves and pimento, internally divided into cells; kernel extremely hot, biting, with a strong spicy smell; leaves an excellent tonic cordial spice, form an agreeable cordial, and yield an oil resembling that of cloves.

Bastard dittany. *Fraxinella. Dictamnus albus.* Root rather bitter, cordial, cephalic, alexiterial, uterine, anti-epileptic, vermifuge, in powder ℈j, bis in die.

Melianthus major. If struck when in flower, it sheds a nectariferous dew.

Melianthus comosus. Leaves fetid.

167. DIOSMEÆ.

Buckho. *Diosma* .... Powder of the leaves strong smelling; used by the Hottentots to perfume their bodies.

168. RUTACEÆ.

Rue. *Ruta hortensis. R. graveolens.* Powerfully resolvent, emmenagogue, carminative, diuretic; also alexiterial, nervine, cephalic, antispasmodic, and anaphrodisiac; dose gr. xv to ℈ij; externally rubefacient.

Narrow-leaved rue. *Ruta angustifolia.* Vermifuge.

Wild rue. *Harmel. Ruta sylvestris. Peganum Harmala.* Seeds very inebriating, soporific, letificant, and cause a happy forgetfulness and pleasant delirium.

169. ZYGOPHYLLEÆ.

Wood very hard; stimulant.

Caltrops. *Tribulus terrestris.* Herb detersive, astringent, vermifuge; seeds cordial.

Bean caper. *Zygophyllum Fabago.* Vermifuge.

Zygophyllum arboreum. Wood becomes as hard as a stone, under ground.

Lignum vitæ. *Guaiacum. G. officinale.* Wood resinous, hot, aromatic, diaphoretic, diuretic, much used in dropsy, gout, and especially in the venereal disease in warm climates; its use having been communicated by the Caribs along with the disease; yields also the resin called guaiacum: leaves detergent, used in scouring floors, and washing printed linens.

Lignum sanctum. *Guaiacum sanctum.* Has the same qualities.

Porliera hygrometra. Wood sudorific and antirheumatic; leaves a good hygrometer.

170. SIMAROUBEÆ.

Bark and wood intensely bitter, and devoid of astringency.

Stave wood. *Mountain damson. Simarouba. Quassia Simarouba.* Bark inodorous, bitter, astringent, useful in dysentery, intermittent fever, dyspepsia, the whites; dose ℈j to ʒſs; wood inert.

Quassia. *Coissi. Quassia amara.* Wood of the root very bitter, febrifuge, introduced by a negro physician of that name, stomachic, useful also in gout; dose gr. x to ʒj, three or four times a day, or it may be taken in an infusion: it is also much used by brewers instead of hops; and pastry-cooks, &c. put a few chips into a plate of water, as a poison for flies: bark of the root esteemed in Surinam the most powerful, but not officinal in Europe.

Quassia excelsa. The same qualities, but weaker.

Bitter wood. *Quassia polygama.* Wood makes a good bitter infusion, ʒij—iv to 1℔ cold water; or the powder, gr. xv, may be taken.

171. OCHNACEÆ.

Walkera serrata. *Meesia serrata.* Root and leaves bitter, used in decoction as a tonic stomachic, and anti-emetic.

172. MARGRAVIACEÆ.

Properties not known.

173. ELÆOCARPEÆ.

Ganistrum. *Dicera serrata. Elæocarpus serratus.* Fruit eatable, either raw, or preserved in sugar or salt and vinegar, strengthening.

Ganistrum oblongum. *Elæocarpus integrifolius.* Fruit eatable.

Paenoe. *Oriental copal. Vateria Indica. Elæocarpus copalliferus.* Yields a kind of resin.

174. TILIACEÆ.

The flowers of these plants are nervine.

*Lime. *Linden. Bast. Tilia Europea.* Flowers antispasmodic, cephalic; bark and leaves drying, astringent, diuretic, emmenagogue; berries astringent; slime of the bark very useful in burns and wounds; wood used for cutting and carving, as having a fine even grain; inner bark used to make mats and cordage.

JEWS MALLOW. *Bhungee paut.* *Corchorus olitorius.*

GHEE NALTHA PAUT. *Corchorus capsularis.* Leaves emollient, eaten as spinage in hot countries; stalk made into a kind of hemp, called paut, of which the coarse cloth in which the goods brought from the East Indies, or gunny bags, are made.

ARNOTTO PLANT. *Bixa Orellana.* Yields the fecule called arnotto.

GREWIA ORIENTALIS. Fruits and leaves boiled in water to make a kind of drink.

SCHAGERI COTTAN. *Grewia Microcos.* *Microcos paniculata.* Juice with sugar used as an astringent gargle, also internally in dysentery.

COUROU MOELLI. *Flacourtia sepiaria.* Fruit delicious, eatable; a decoction of the bark in oil used against gout; a decoction of the leaves and root in cow's milk used as an antidote against the bite of serpents.

FLACOURTIA RHAMONTCHI. Fruit red violet, figure and taste of the arline plum.

SPINA SPINARUM. *Jamgornas.* *Stigmarota Jamgornas.* Berry eatable.

FLACOURTIA SAPIDA. Fruit the size of a currant, eatable.

VALLEA CORDIFOLIA. Leaves give a yellow colour to cloth.

ABATIA RUGOSA. *A. parviflora.* Leaves give a black colour.

AZARA. Leaves of all the species are bitter.

175. STERCULIACEÆ.

KOLA. *Sterculia acuminata.* Fruit, *Kola nuts,* much esteemed in Africa, as brackish water tastes well after eating them.

STERCULIA MONOSPERMA. Flowers have the scent of vanilla.

STERCULIA URENS. Yields the gum kuteera.

CAVALAM. *Clompanos minor.* *Sterculia Balanghas.* Pulp of the fruit esculent, kernels toasted and eaten.

KARIL. *Clompanos major.* *Sterculia digitifolia.* *Ster-*

culia fœtida. Root, leaves, and fruit, in decoction, useful in pains of the joints.

STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA. Seeds pressed for their oil.

176. MALVACEÆ.

Roots mucilaginous; stems fibrous, affording thread; petals astringent; seeds mild and emollient.

*COMMON MALLOW. *Malva communis. M. sylvestris.*

*DWARF MALLOW. *Malva rotundifolia.*

CURL-LEAVED MALLOW. *Malva crispa.*

*VERVAIN MALLOW. *Alcea. Malva Alcea?*

*MUSK MALLOW. *Malva moschata.* All these herbs are eminently emollient and moistening, proper to cool and open the belly; flowers pectoral; fibres of the stem useful for threads and cordage.

*MARSH MALLOWS. *Althæa. Bismalva. Ibiscus. Althæa officinalis.* Leaves and roots very emollient, particularly useful in diseases of the bladder; flowers pectoral.

ALTHÆA HIRSUTA. Has the same virtues.

HOLLY HOCK. *Malva arborea. Alcea rosea.* Leaves emollient; flowers used in diseases of the tonsils, stinking breath, and excess of the menses.

*TREE MALLOW. *Malva arborea. Lavatera arborea.*

LAVATERA TRILOBA.

LAVATERA THURINGIACA. Have the same qualities, but are seldom used.

INDIAN MALLOW. *Sida Abutilon.* Leaves emollient, cleansing to ulcers; seeds opening, diuretic.

SIDA CORDIFOLIA. Mixed with rice, used in dysentery.

SIDA RHOMBOIDEA. Used for mallows.

MUSK MALLOW. *Musk ochra. Bamia moschata. Hibiscus Abelmoschus.* Seeds smell like musk, are cordial, cephalic, stomachic, and emetic; used also in perfumes, and by the Africans in coffee.

OKRA. *Hibiscus esculentus.* Unripe pod used as a potherb, contains a kind of gelatine; decoction of the leaves and pods demulcent, pectoral.

GUINEA SORREL. *Red sorrel. Hibiscum Sabdariffa.* Herb acid, refreshing, diuretic.

HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS. Flowers astringent.

HIBISCUS SURATENSIS. Acidulous.

HIBISCUS CANNABINUS. Acidulous; stem made into cordage.

Hibiscus tiliaceus, *H. mutabilis*, and *H. clypeatus.* Used for cordage.

Cotton. *Bombax. Gossypium herbaceum.* Seeds pectoral, anti-asthmatic; down of the seeds used as a caustic, instead of moxa, and as a thread for weaving, and felting; young buds very mucilaginous, pectoral.

Silk cotton tree. *Bombax* .... Fibres very difficult to spin, not being toothed as those of gossypium.

Cacao. *Chocolate nut. Cacao. Theobroma Cacao.* Kernels rather bitter, butyraceous, nourishing, emulsive, contained in a capsule filled with an acidulous pulp: used for the extraction of the butyraceous oil, and for making chocolate; being buried for thirty or forty days they lose their bitterness.

Theobroma Guazuma. The leaves rubbed first in the hand and then on the joints of casks stop their leaking.

Wild cacao. *Serjeant. Pachera aquatica. Carolinea princeps.* Seeds esculent, similar to almonds; nut obovate, torulose, like a cucumber.

Peumus fragrans. *Ruizia fragrans. Peumus Boldus.* Very aromatic.

Baobab. *Adansonia digitata.* Emollient.

Buttneria cordata. Leaves bruised and applied to the bites of spiders.

Muchucunda. *Pentapetes* .... Flowers, expressed, yield a mucilaginous and refrigerant juice, used in gonorrhœa.

177. CHLENACEÆ.

Sarcolæna .... Pulp of the fruit like that of medlars, but the core is lined with stiff hairs that cause a scarcely supportable itching.

Schizolana .... Fruit covered with a kind of coloured bird-lime.

178. MENISPERMEÆ.

Cabatha. *Menispermum edule.* Berry esculent, but acrid, producing an intoxicating liquor by fermentation.

Cocculus Indicus. *Menispermum Cocculus.* Capsules acrid, used to intoxicate fish; and in powder to destroy vermin; also by brewers, to give a false strength to beer.

Kalumb. *Columbo. Calumba. Menispermum hirsutum.* Root bitter, aromatic, stomachic, anti-emetic, astringent; dose ʒſs frequently in a day.

Red columbo. *Menispermum palmatum.* Root used as a stomachic bitter.

Menispermum cordifolium. Tonic and febrifuge.

Menispermum lacunosum. Fruit used to poison or intoxicate fish and birds, that they may be caught.

White pariera brava. *Velvet leaf. Cissampelos Pareira.* Trunk or root, in powder, ℈j to ℈ij; or in infusion, ʒiij to ℔j water, for three doses; diuretic, very useful in obstructions, dropsy, or gravelly complaints; decoction of the plant made into syrup, pectoral.

Liane a glacer l'eau. *Cissampelos Caapeba.* A very powerful diuretic, in use among the negroes in Martinique against bites of serpents; its mucilage thickens water.

Brown pariera brava. *Merispermum Abuta. Abuta rufescens.* The same qualities as the white pariera brava.

Bitter pariera. *Abuta amara.* Root bitter.

Liane amere. *Abuta candicans.* Root a powerful bitter.

Lardizabala biternata. Berry very sweet; a pleasant esculent.

Funis felleus. Bark esteemed equal to that of the Loxa tree.

Epibaterium tomentosum. Bark extremely bitter.

179. ANNONACEÆ.

Fruits nourishing or spicy.

St. Domingo lance wood. *Uvaria* .... Wood used for poles and shafts.

Uvaria tripetaloidea. Yields an odoriferous gum by incision.

Cananga. *Uvaria odorata.* Flowers aromatic, but strong scented; pulp of the fruit odoriferous.

Ethiopian pepper. *Uvaria aromatica. Unona Æthiopica.* Capsules, *Piper Æthiopicum*, very aromatic, heating, used to flavour liqueurs: differs from the amomum grana Paradisi.

Unona discreta. Fruit purple, sapid, aromatic.

Cananga virgata, and some other species. Flowers strongly scented; fruits aromatic, very heating.

Asimina triloba. Fruit fleshy, the juice of the fruit very acid.

Sour sop. *Annona muricata.* Root, in decoction, used against fish poison; fruit eatable; inner bark made into bast.

Nettle custard-apple. *Annona reticulata.*

Sweet sop. *Annona squammosa.*

Water apple. *Alligator apple. Annona palustris.* Fine fruits, esculent.

Bitter wood. *Hylopia glabra. Xylopicrum. Picroxylon ....* Fruit eatable.

Porcelia nitidifolia. Fruit grateful, leaves yield a yellow colour.

Mollinedia repanda. Fruit yields a purple colour.

Mollinedia ovata. Fruit, which is greedily eaten by the sparrows, yields a violet colour.

180. MAGNOLIACEÆ.

Barks of these trees are bitter, astringent, or aromatic.

Winter's cinnamon. *Winter's bark. Cortex Winteranus. Winterana aromatica. Drymis Winteri.* Bark thick, channelled on the outside, grey, unequal, much cracked; on the inside solid, iron-grey; sharp-tasted, aromatic, very fragrant; used in scurvy, vomiting, and palsy: rare at present, being not in such esteem as canella alba, which is usually substituted for it: dose, in powder, gr. x to ℈j.

Canelo. *Drymis magnoliæfolia.*

Drymis granatensis, and two other species, not well known. Bark slightly bitter, very acrid, heating, and aromatic.

Melambo. *Drymis?* Bark newly introduced as a febrifuge; contains the bitter principle without any tannin or gallic acid.

Star anise. *Anisum stellatum. Illicium anisatum.* Seeds contained in radiated brown capsules, fine scented, stomachic, make excellent liqueurs: also burnt as incense.

Virginia tulip-tree. *Liriodendron tulipifera.* Root and bark smell like essence of bergamotte, and are used to flavour liqueurs, &c.; bark of the root used in fevers, contains only the bitter principle without tannin or gallic acid.

Elephant wood. *Magnolia Plumieri. Annona dodecapetala. Falauna Plumieri.* Wood used in cabinet work; flowers distilled with spirit into a spirituous liqueur.

Magnolia glauca. Bark aromatic, used for the Peruvian bark; flowers so strongly scented, as to produce a feverish paroxysm, with an attack of gout.

Magnolia grandiflora. Bark aromatic.

Magnolia auriculata. Bark aromatic.

Magnolia acuminata. Cones used to make a spirituous tincture, employed in rheumatism.

Tsin-y. Yu-lan. *Magnolia precia. M. Yu-lan.* Seeds bitter, febrifuge; flowers used in perfumery.

Magnolia tripetala. Flowers strongly scented, causing nausea or head-ache.

Champac. *Michelia Champsaca. M. suaveolens.* Flowers used in perfumery.

181. DILLENIACEÆ.

Bark and leaves usually astringent; leaves very rough, used to polish cabinet work.

Dillenia speciosa.

Dillenia elliptica. Fruits used to acidulate cooling drinks for feverish patients.

182. RANUNCULACEÆ.

These plants are acrid, and many of them are poisonous.

Clematis Mauritiana. Is used as a vesicatory.

*Wild travellers-joy. *Clematis Vitalba.* Bark and herb caustic, raising blisters, ophthalmic; young shoots eaten as a potherb.

Clematis Flammula.

Clematis erecta. As caustic and burning as the former; used for issues and venereal ulcers; seeds drastic; leaves used outwardly in leprosy, internally, ʒij or iij in ℔j boiling water, the infusion to be drunk in a day and night, in inveterate syphilis.

Virgins bower. *Clematis. C. Viticella.* Leaves used as a poultice in leprosy; seeds purgative.

Atragene alpina. Qualities the same.

*Lesser meadow-rue. *Thalictrum minus.*

Thalictrum aquilegifolium.

Thalictrum angustifolium. Roots and herbs bitter, purgative, diuretic, useful in old ulcers and the jaundice.

*Spanish meadow-rue. *Pseudo-rhabarbarum. Thalictrum flavum.* Root bitter, yellow, sold for those of rhubarb.

*MEADOW RUE. *English rhubarb. Thalictrum majus.* Root the best substitute for rhubarb, but requires a double dose.

YELLOW ANEMONE. *A. vernalis.* Caustic.

ANEMONE PRATENSIS. Acrid, exulcerating.

*WOOD ANEMONE. *Wood crowfoot. Anemone nemorosa.*

WHITE WOOD-ANEMONE. *Anemone sylvestris.* Plants acrid, caustic, exulcerating, used in gout and rheumatism; being chewed, they act as sialogogues; flowers poisonous.

*PASQUE FLOWER. *Pulsatilla. Anemone Pulsatilla.* Root acrid, sternutatory; leaves detersive; extract of the root useful in palsy and amaurosis, also externally for ulcers and herpetic eruptions.

GARDEN ANEMONE. *A. coronaria.* Less caustic.

HEPATICA. *H. nobilis. Trifolium aureum. Anemone Hepatica.* Aperitive, vulnerary, useful in diabetes and dysentery; leaves detergent in diseases of the skin, or in gargles.

*LESSER CELANDINE. *Pilewort. Chelidonium minus. Ranunculus Ficaria.* Juice of the root acrid, styptic, useful in piles, being weakened with wine or beer; leaves caustic, but mild and eatable in Sweden, according to Linnæus.

*LESSER SPEAR-WORT. *Ranunculus flammeus minor. R. Flammula.*

*GREAT SPEAR-WORT. *Ranunculus flammeus major. R. Lingua.*

ALPINE CROW-FOOT. *Thora. Ranunculus Thora.* Very acrid, cauterises the skin; poisonous to man and horse.

*UPRIGHT MEADOW CROW-FOOT. *Butter cups. Ranunculus acris.* Equally caustic; root used, when dry, as a febrifuge in intermittents.

*ROUND-ROOT CROW-FOOT. *Ranunculus bulbosus.* Very acrid, kills rats, but not sheep; root used as a vesicatory; yields a nutritive fæcula.

*MARSH CROW-FOOT. *Ranunculus palustris. R. sceleratus.* Very acrid and poisonous, but eaten by animals in some countries.

*WATER CROW-FOOT. *Ranunculus aquatilis.* Acrid, eaten by cattle.

*CORN CROW-FOOT. *Ranunculus arvensis.* The same.

*WOOD CROW-FOOT. *Ranunculus auricomus.* Less acrid, used while young as a potherb; by drying most of the ranunculi lose their acridness.

*Crow foot. *Ranunculus. R. repens.* Herb used as a potherb, while young.

White-flowered crow-foot. *Ranunculus montanus. R. aconitifolius.* Herb used to cure intermittents, by being applied to the wrists.

*Marsh mary-gold. *Caltha palustris.* Herb acrid, caustic, useful externally in diseases of the reins or loins.

*Piony. *Pæonia officinalis.* Root and seeds anti-epileptic, emmenagogue.

*Mouse tail. *Myosurus minimus.*

Birds eye. *Adonis vernalis.*

*Pheasants eye. *Red morocco. Adonis autumnalis.* Are vulnerary and astringent; root bitter.

*Herb Christopher. *Bane berries. Christophoriana. Actæa spicata.* Vulnerary, astringent; juice of the berries affords a deep black dye.

Actæa racemosa. Root infused in spirit, used in rheumatic pains, used also in astringent gargles.

Zanthorhiza apiifolia. Root extremely bitter; bitterness very permanent, scarcely to be got rid of by washing the mouth with very hot water; tinges the spittle of a fine yellow.

Yellow root. *Hydrastis Canadensis.* Root bitter, used for calumbo; gives out a most beautiful yellow colour.

Black hellebore. *Christmas rose. Elleborus niger. Melampodium. Helleborus niger.* Root nauseous, violently purgative to both man and horse, diuretic and emmenagogue, also used as an exutory in cattle to keep open issues; dose in powder, gr. x to ℈j.

Three-leaved hellebore. *Helleborus trifolius.* Dyes skins, wool, &c. yellow.

*Wild black hellebore. *Bears foot. Helleborus viridis.* Root violently purgative.

Helleborus hyemalis. Qualities the same as black hellebore.

*Great bastard bears-foot. *Setter wort. Helleboraster maximus. Helleborus fœtidus.* Leaves vermifuge, in powder, gr. x to ʒſs, or a decoction of ʒj; the juice (a little vinegar being added to moisten the bruised leaves) made into a syrup, is also used with advantage, a tea spoonful at night, and one or two in the morning.

*Globe crow-foot. *Locker gowlons. Ranunculus globosus. Trollius Europæus.*

Trollius Asiaticus. Equally acrid, and must be used with caution.

Fennel flower. *Devil in a bush. Nigella. Gith. Nigella sativa.* Seeds acrid, oily, attenuant, opening, used as a spice.

Nigella arvensis. Seeds have the same qualities.

*Columbine. *Aquilegia sylvestris. A. vulgaris.* Herb, flower and seeds opening, acrid, diuretic, and used in detersive gargles.

Cimicifuga fœtida. Root antispasmodic, but weaker than piony.

*Larks spur. *Delphinium. Consolida regalis. D. Consolida.* Root vulnerary, consolidating wounds, ophthalmic.

Upright larks-spur. *Delphinium Ajacis.*

Siberian bee larks-spur. *Delphinium elatum.* Have the same qualities as the common larks spur.

Stavesacre. *Staphisagria. Delphinium Staphisagria.* Seeds acrid, nauseous, kill lice and rats, purging violently in doses of gr. iij to gr. x; used as a masticatory in tooth-ache, and also in apophlegmatizant gargles.

Wolfs bane. *Aconitum lycoctonum.* Root poisonous, occasioning vertigo, stupor, and spasm; used to kill dogs and wolves.

Purple monks-hood. *Aconitum. A. neomontanum.* Leaves powerfully diaphoretic, diuretic, and stimulant, in doses of gr. j, gradually increased; of great use in obstinate diseases.

Early blue wolfs-bane. *Aconitum Napellus.*

Greater monks-hood. *Aconitum Cammarum.*

Aconitum Tauricum. Are used indiscriminately for one another, and sold under the name of aconitum.

Wholesome wolfs-bane. *Yellow helmet flower. Anthora. Antithora. Aconitum Anthora.* Roots cordial, alexiterial.

Knowltonia vesicaria. Used as a vesicatory.

PLANTS WHOSE NATURAL FAMILY IS UNKNOWN.

Sala. *Shal-chucua. Shorea robusta.* Wood excellent for ship-building; exudes a resin called saul dammer; bark used in tanning.

Blighia sapida. Aril of the seed esculent.

Denphol. *Xanthochymus pictorius.* Yields a yellow colour used in painting. Query puree?

Bastard cedar. *Bubroma Guazuma.*

Wood oil-tree. *Dipterocarpus turbinatus.* Yields the balsam called wood oil.

Lucuma keale. *Adenostemum nitidum.* Leaves resinous; fruit very fine tasted; wood very heavy, beautifully veined.

Actinophyllum angulatum.

Actinophyllum pedicellatum. Exude a crystalline gum.

Gilibertia umbellata. Bark and seed-vessels slightly aromatic.

Bread nut. *Brosimum Alicastrum.* Nut esculent.

PARTS OF PLANTS NOT KNOWN.

Agal agal. *Fucus tenax?* A sea-weed from which the Chinese obtain a kind of mucilage used to stiffen silk, paper, &c.

Putchuck. A fleshy root, moderately hard, texture like a decayed bone; smell fragrant; when chewed, its taste is similar to that of the tea leaf: is burnt in China as a perfume.

Peepulmul. *Pimplemool. Piplamore.* A slender root in small knotty pieces, of a pungent aromatic taste, slight smell, decoction slight yellow, smell very fragrant and agreeable.

Missoy bark. From the Papua islands, inside obscure yellow, covered with a greyish epidermis; has a sweet smell and spicy taste.

Surahwah nut. *Rhizobolus.* Esculent.

Illinois nut. Esculent.

Butter nut. *Bassia?* Yields a concrete oil used instead of butter.

II. SPECIES;

Or Denominations comprising several Vegetables.

FOUR GREATER CARMINATIVE HOT SEEDS. *Quatuor semina calida majora carminativa.* Anise, Carui, Cummin, and Fennel.

FOUR LESSER HOT SEEDS. *Quatuor semina calida minora.* Bishops weed, Stone parsley, Smallage, and Wild carrot.

FOUR COLD SEEDS. *Quatuor semina frigida.* Cucumber, Gourd, Melon, and Water melon.

FOUR LESSER COLD SEEDS. *Quatuor semina frigida minora.* Endive, Lettice, Purslain, and Succory.

FIVE OPENING ROOTS. *Quinque radices aperientes.* Asparagus, Butcher's broom, Fennel, Parsley, and Smallage.

FIVE LESSER OPENING ROOTS. *Quinque radices aperientes minores.* Caper, Dandelion, Eryngo, Madder, and Restharrow.

FIVE EMOLLIENT HERBS. *Quinque herbæ emollientes.* Beet, Mallow, Marsh mallow, French Mercury, and Violet.

FIVE CAPILLARY HERBS. *Quinque herbæ capillares.* Harts tongue, Black, White, and Golden maidenhair, and Spleen wort.

FOUR SUDORIFIC WOODS. *Quatuor ligna sudorifica.* Guaiacum, Perfumed cherry, Sarsaparilla, and Sassafras.

FOUR CORDIAL FLOWERS. *Quatuor flores cordiales.* Borage, Bugloss, Roses, and Violets.

FOUR CARMINATIVE FLOWERS. *Quatuor flores carminativi.* Camomile, Dill, Fever few, and Melilot.

FOUR RESOLVENT MEALS. *Quatuor farinæ resolventes.* Barley, Bean, Linseed, and Rye.

THE FIVE MYROBALANS. *Myrobalani quinque.* Belleric, Chebulic, Emblic the most purgative, Indian, and Yellow the most astringent.

Glyster herbs. *Herbæ pro enemate.* Mallow leaves, two parts, and camomile flowers one part: an ounce and a half to a pint of water.

Fomentation herbs. *Herbæ pro fotu.* Leaves of southernwood, tops of sea wormwood, and camomile flowers, each two parts, bay leaves one part: three ounces and half to six pints of water.

Cake saffron. *Crocus in placenta.* Hay saffron one part, petals of marygolds or safflower nine parts, made into thin cakes with a little oil: sold at the small shops for saffron, and also as a cordial for birds when in moult.

Alexandrian Senna. *Choice senna. Senna Alexandrina. S. electa.* Made up, according to some French authors, by the merchants of Cairo, of five cwt. of the leaves of cassia lanceolata, three cwt. of those of cassia senna, and two cwt. of those of cynanchum arguel.

Tripoli Senna. *Common Senna. Senna Tripolitana. S. communis.* Contains a larger proportion of cynanchum arguel, as also various proportions of periploca græca, and different species of apocynum.

Species for bitters. Rad. gentianæ ℥ſs; cort. cinch. ℥j; cort. aurant. ʒij; canellæ albæ ʒj; for two bottles of white wine.

2. Rad. gent. ℥ij; cort. aurant. ℥j; cardam. minor. ℥ſs; for a quart of brandy.

3. Rad. gent., cort. aurant. sicc. ana ʒij; cort. limon. recent. ℥ſs; for a pint and a half of boiling water.

Species for diet drink. Lign. guaiaci ℥jſs; rad. chinæ, rad. sarsa. ana ℥ij; lign. sassafr. ʒiij; rad. glycyrrh. sicc. ʒiv; for three quarts of water.

2. Lign. guaiaci, rad. sarsa., rad. chinæ, ana ℥j; sennæ electæ ℥ſs; rad. rhæi ʒij; for four quarts of water, to which add, before it is boiled, subcarb. potassæ ʒj; antimonii crudi ℥iiij: used in gonorrhœa and syphilis for common drink.

British herb tobacco. Thyme, two oz. coltsfoot, three oz. betony and eyebright, ana four oz. marjoram and hyssop, ana two oz. rosemary and lavender, ana eight oz. M.

China tea. Leaves of thea, dried and mixed with a small proportion of those of camellia Japonica, camellia sesanqua, and olea fragrans, the two last being added for the purpose of scenting the tea, as the thea leaves alone have little or no scent.

China tea is not turned black by being put into water impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, nor does it tinge spirit of hartshorn blue. The infusion is amber coloured, and is not reddened by adding a few drops of oil or spirit of vitriol to it.

Imitation tea. The leaves which have been found in the possession of the manufacturers, are those of the sloe tree, ash tree, elder bush, and white thorn. They are described as having been boiled in some cases with logwood, or scalded, then rolled up and dried, the green bloom being given to them by Dutch pink, or verditer. The use of sheep's dung, verdigris, or copperas in colouring them seems a mere slander.

Russian tea. Composed of the leaves of saxifraga crassifolia, pyrola rotundifolia or winter green, clematis alba, pyrola uniflora, prunus padus or bird cherry, spiræa coronata, ulmus campestris or common elm, polypodium fragrans, and rosa canina or dogrose.

Bowles herb tea. Wood betony, wood sage, and ground pine, ana p. æquales. Very useful in gout, headache, and nervous disorders.

Semilla del guacharo. Various sorts of hard and dry fruits, found in the stomachs of the young guachoroes, a sort of nocturnal bird. A celebrated South American remedy against intermittent fevers.

III. ANIMALS.

In a medical or chemical point of view, animals are inferior in rank to vegetables, as neither affording remedies of such power, nor consisting of so many distinct principles as the latter.

There is even reason to suppose that most of the virtues attributed to animal substances are imaginary, and that their apparent effects ought to be ascribed to the other substances exhibited with them.

As the perducent system of Linnæus has been abandoned in treating of vegetables for the natural system, so the perficient system of the French naturalists has been also adopted in respect to animals.

In general only those animal substances are mentioned, which are, or rather have been, kept in the shops, as many of them are now seldom kept in England, except in certain situations, where there is a resort of foreigners, who still retain the use of them in their medical practice: a few others are added, on account of some peculiar qualities that they possess.

1. MAMMALIA.

Human skull. *Cranium hominis.* The powder, in doses of ʒj, used in epilepsy: those which have been long buried are to be preferred; and some even limit the effect to that triangular bone called the os triquetrum!

Paring of the nails. *Rasura unguis.* Was a common vomit.

Mummy. *Mumia.* Either that brought from Egypt, or prepared at home, by dipping muscular flesh in spirit of wine, and hanging it up in a brisk draft of air, or smoking it like ham. Used in bruises, epilepsy, asthma, phthisis, in powder ʒſs to ʒj, in wine, horâ somni.

Puppies. *Catelli.* Live puppies, split in half and applied while warm, have been employed as poultices to draw out venom from sores or boils; they have also been boiled in oil to render it mucilaginous.

Wolf's liver. *Hepar lupi.* Used dried in diseases of the liver.

Fox lungs. *Pulmones vulpis.* Was used, when dried and powdered, in a pectoral linctus, still a favourite with the common people.

Huckle bone of a hare. *Astragalus leporis. Talus leporinus.* In powder diuretic!

Hare's fur. *Pili leporis.* Styptic.

Musk in the bags. *Moschus in vesicâ.* The China, in thin bags, well filled, round, and with short hairs, is accounted the best; those which have been sewed up, are often adulterated by the Dutch drug-manufacturers.

Musk bags. *Exuviæ moschi.* From which the musk has been extracted, are used by perfumers to make the essence of musk, out of economy, as they communicate a considerable scent to liquids in which they are soaked.

Elk's hoof. *Ungula alcis.* Anti-epileptic, either worn externally, so as to touch the skin, or taken in powder in doses of ʒj: it smells very sweet when scraped, by which it may be distinguished from a buffaloe's hoof, which is sometimes sold for it.

Bone of a stag's heart. *Os e corde cervi.* Cardiac, esteemed good to remove barrenness and prevent abortion in women! dose, in powder, ʒſs, nocte maneque.

Harts horn shavings. *Rasura cornu cervi. Cornua,* P. L. ed. 1809. Are really the horns of the buck, or fallow deer, Cervus Dama, as those of the stag or hart, C. Elaphus, called foreign horns, are too brown on the inside; used to form a nutritive and restorative jelly, and as a substitute for isinglass in fining beer, wine, and other liquors.

Stags pizzle. *Priapus cervi.* Aphrodisiac, ℈j to ʒj, in powder.

Raw mutton suet. *Sevum ovillum. Sevum,* P. L. 1809. *Adeps Ovi Arietis.* Used for preparing rendered mutton suet; eaten as a pectoral medicine in coughs.

Gold-beaters skins. The intestina recta of oxen, which have been beaten quite smooth for the manufacture of gold leaf; used as a defensive dressing for slight cuts.

Allantoides of calves. Used in philosophical experiments for small air balloons.

Shagreen. *Corium granulatum.* The prepared skin of a wild ass.

Rennet bag. One of the stomachs of a calf, which being salted and dried, is used to coagulate milk, by soaking a piece of it in some water, and mixing the strained infusion with the milk.

Stone-horse warts. *Verrucæ pedum equinorum.* Used in intermittent fevers.

Boars tooth. *Dens apri.* Used as hartshorn shavings, and certainly of greater value, because they are dearer.

Huckle bone of a sow. *Astragalus suillus. Talus suis.* Diuretic!

Pigs flare. *Adeps suillus. Adeps*, P. L. 1809. Only used for extraction of hog's lard.

Rhinoceros horn. *Cornu rhinocerotis.* Alexiterial in powder to ʒj for a dose.

Ivory shavings and dust. *Rasura eboris. Dens elephantis.* Used, like hartshorn shavings, for making jelly.

Unicornu fossile.

Sea-horse teeth. *Dens equi marini.* Used to make artificial teeth, as this sort of ivory does not grow yellow.

Manati stone. *Lapis manati.* The tooth of the sea cow, used also for artificial teeth. The specimen in the collection of the London College of Physicians is a very heavy solid bone, nearly spherical, appearing like a stone, but of a bony structure: another specimen in the same collection, labelled lapis manati spurius, is a flat bone, somewhat similar in weight and hardness.

Whale bone. *Laminæ balenarum.* The teeth of the balena mysticetus, used for flexible probes, and various other purposes.

Unicorns horn. *Cornu unicornu. C. monocerotis.* Resists the operation of poisons!

Sweet hoof. *Unguis odorata. Blatta Byzantica vera.* The specimens in the College collection are evidently the claws of some animal.

2. AVES.

Inward skin of a fowl's gizzard. *Pelliculæ stomachi gallinæ interiores.* To strengthen the stomach!

Egg shell. *Ovi gallinacei testa.* Antinephritic, cardialgic, in powder, ʒſs to ʒj.

Guacharo. The peritoneum of these nocturnal birds furnishes a fine oil used in cookery.

Carolina pigeons. *Columbaria migratoria.* Very fat, yield a fine oil, used in cookery. Several thousand barrels of this oil have been collected in a single year in America.

3. AMPHIBIA.

Toad. *Bufo.* Dried, diuretic, antihydropic, in powder to ʒj.

Frogs spawn. *Sperniola.* Used as an ingredient, from whence to distil a simple water.

Salamander. *Salamandra.* Infused in oil, renders it diaphoretic internally, and externally useful in rheumatism.

Hyla tinctoria. The native Americans rub the skin of perroquets with its blood, to cause the growth of various coloured feathers.

4. REPTILIA.

Turtle. *Caro testudinis.* Highly nutritive, analeptic, antiscorbutic.

Turtle's pizzle. *Priapus testudinis.* Astringent, restorative.

Skinks. *Scinci.* Dried, salted, and powdered, alexiterial, aphrodisiac, and diuretic.

Scaly lizard. *Lacerta agilis.* May be used instead of skinks.

Vipers. *Viperæ.* Both live and dried, alexiterial, sudorific, depurative, very nutritive, but have given way to turtle.

Serpents slough. *Exuvia serpentis. Spolium serpentis.* Used as a ligature in intermittent fevers; a practice lately revived, but without the mummery of the serpents slough, by George Kellie, in his tract on the medical effects of compression by the tourniquet: also to facilitate delivery, bound round the belly or loins!

5. PISCES.

Isinglass. *Fish glue. Ichthyocolla.* The dried air-bladders of the acipenser huso form the best kind, the inferior sorts are the dried air-bladders and entrails of any other large fish found in cold countries: nutritive, demulcent; used by clear-starchers, as gr. vj form a stiff jelly with half a pint of water: it is also used to fine wines and vinous liquors. The sorts found in trade are short staple, long staple, book, leaf, and indissoluble: S. S. shred is usually employed in medicine.

Caviar. Dried roes of sturgeon, used as a sauce.

Bone of a perch's head. *Os e capite percæ.* Absorbent, lithontriptic, and externally in tooth-powders, and to dry ulcers. The College specimens resemble dentalia spuria.

Barbel roe. Violently cathartic.

Scales of the bleak. Used to make the oriental essence with which artificial pearls are coloured.

Anchovies. The real, *Encrasicolus*, or the common made of sprats, much used as sauce.

Pike's jaw bone. *Mandibula lucii.* The powder used in leucorrhœa, and to facilitate labour, in doses of ʒj to ʒij.

Liver of eels. *Hepar anguillæ.* Dried and powdered, facilitate labour, ℈j to ℈ij in cyatho vini.

Botargo. *Red caviar.* The dried roe of the mugil cephalus, used as a sauce.

Tooth shells. *Dentalia spuria.* The bones taken out of haddocks' heads, used with vinegar as a stimulant to warts.

Lapis carpionum. A quadrangular flat bone, yellow, and rather cartilaginous; absorbent.

Sharks teeth. *Dens squali.* Teeth of the squalus carcharias, used as an absorbent.

Fish skin. The skin of the white shark, squalus carcharias, used for polishing wood.

Indian grass. *Sea grass. Fucus Tendo* of Linnæus. Used by anglers as the end of the line next the hook; becomes brittle unless greased: it has lately been said to be of an animal nature, and to be the fibres which are attached to the ovules of the shark.

6. MOLLUSCA.

The Linnæan order is reversed by putting mollusca before insects, but the organization of these animals approaches the nearest to those of the more perfect orders.

Cuttle fish bone. *Os sepiæ.* Astringent, much used by calf farmers, also in dentifrices, and by silversmiths, &c. to make moulds for spoons and other small work, as it is tender, and takes a good impression by merely pressing together, with the pattern placed between them.

Purpura. *Murex Brandaris.* Its yellowish juice reddens in the sun, and dyes woollen cloth scarlet.

Blatta Byzantina spuria. The horny operculum of the *murex ramosus;* hepatic, anti-epileptic, in powder ʒſs to ʒj.

Buccinum lapillus. Its juice used to dye red.

Helix pomatia. A large kind of snail, used as food, transported from the south of Europe into this country by Sir Kenelm Digby, for his lady when in a decline, and now living wild in the neighbourhood of his seats in Sussex and Buckinghamshire; highly restorative.

Ear shell. *Concha margaritifera. Haliotis.*

Concha Veneris. A species of marginella, like M. Anglica, but ovate.

Concha. In the College collection is turbo natatorius, which is like T. helicinus, but variously coloured.

Testæ ciconiæ. In the same collection are the columellæ of buccinum undatum, the other part being broken off.

Buccinum. Under this name are included various species of univalves.

Dactylus. Shells of solen vaginatus or ensis.

Tooth shell. *Lapis dentalis. Dentalium. D. Entalis.*

Fluted elephant tooth. *Horn green pencil. Entalium. Dentalium elephantinum.*

Oyster shells. *Testæ ostreorum. Testæ.*

Mother of pearl. *Mater perlarum.*

Pearls. *Seed pearl. Margaritæ. Uniones.* Absorbent, antacid, ʒſs to ʒj, or even more.

Umbilicus marinus. The shell-like operculum of turbo marmoreus, or some turbinated shell about an inch and half over; aphrodisiac: there is a spurious sort, of a much larger size.

7. VERMES.

Leech. *Hirudo. H. officinalis.* Bite of these animals used as an inartificial and clumsy mode of bleeding; of use in country places, where neither surgeons nor cuppers can be procured, and the animals are plentiful—and elsewhere, for the sake of increasing the charge to rich patients.

Foreign leeches. Imported from France and Portugal; foot uniformly coloured.

Earth worms. *Lumbrici.* Dried and powdered, ℈j to ʒj, diuretic.

8. CRUSTACEI.

Crabs eyes. *Oculi cancrorum.* A concretion found in the stomach of craw-fish, *cancer Astacus*, at the season in which they are about to change their shell.

Crabs claws. *Chelæ cancrorum. Cancri Paguri chelæ.* The tips of the claws of the large sea crab. Absorbent, antacid, ʒj to ʒij, weaker than oyster-shell.

9. INSECTA.

Internally diuretic, and in excess produce strangury or bloody urine; externally vesicatory.

Hog lice. *Wood lice. Millepedes. Aselli. Oniscus Asellus.* Alive, no. 12, or dried and powdered, ℈j to ʒj, diuretic, aperitive, useful in jaundice.

Scorpions. *Scorpiones.* Infused in oil, render it alexiterial.

Spanish flies. *Blistering flies. Cantharides. Meloe vesicatorius. Lyttæ.* Vesicatory; internally acrid, stimulant, and diuretic, gr. j to iv.

Oil beetle. *Meloe Proscarabæus.*

Meloe majalis. Weaker than the former.

Riband cantharides. *Meloe cichorii. Milabris cichorii.* The blistering fly of the ancients, and still of the Chinese.

Lady bird. *Lady cow. Coccinella septempunctata.* Bruised upon an aching tooth, is odontalgic, as are also many other insects.

Common bed bug. *Cimex lectularius.* Powerfully emmenagogue.

Kermes berries. *Kermes. Coccus infectorius. C. baphicus. C. ilicis.* Dried, or their juice, aphrodisiac, alexiterial, and used to promote delivery.

Cochineal. *Coccinella. Coccus. C. cacti.* Cordial, alexiterial, gr. viij to ℈j, but chiefly used at present as a colouring drug for medicines, pickles, and in dyeing, for which last purpose 2400 cwt. are annually consumed in the British islands.

Wild cochineal. *Granillo. Grana sylvestria,* which is smaller than the cultivated, and is not to be confounded with the grana sylvestria of the present day.

Scarlet grains. *Coccus Polonicus.* Used as the former.

Bees. *Apes.* Dried and powdered, ℈j, diuretic.

10. ZOOPHYTÆ.

Red coral. *Corallium rubrum. Isis nobilis.*

White coral. *Corallium album. Madrepora oculata.*

Corallium album spurium. The specimen in the College collection is a kind of incrusting millepora.

Corallium album secundum. A species of the caryophyllea of Lamarck, perhaps corallium fascicularis. Absorbent, antacid, to ℈j or more.

Black coral. *Corallium nigrum. Gorgonium Antipathes.* Used in epilepsy.

Sea navel-wort. *Androsaces. Acetabulum. Tubularia Acetabulum.* Of this ʒij drank in wine, are a powerful diuretic; has been confounded with umbilicus marinus, by Lewis.

IV. CONDITA;

Or, Parts of Vegetables and Animals preserved for Use, and arranged according to the Mode adopted for their Preservation.

Dried roots. They should be rubbed in water to get rid of the dirt, and also some of the mucous substance that would otherwise render them mouldy. The larger are then to be cut, split, or peeled: but in most aromatic roots, as those of the umbelliferous plants, the odour residing in the bark, they must not be peeled. They are then to be spread on sieves or hurdles, and dried in a heat of about 120 deg. Fahr. either on the top of an oven, in a stove, or a steam closet, taking care to shake them occasionally to change the surfaces exposed to the air. Thick and juicy roots, as those of rhubarb, briony, piony, water lily, &c. are cut in slices, strung upon a thread, and hung in garlands, in a heat of about 90 to 100 deg. Fahr. Squills are scaled, threaded, and dried in chaplets round the tube of a German stove, or in a hot closet; but they are very subject to grow soft. Beaume advises that rhubarb should be washed, in order to separate that mucous principle which would otherwise render it black and soft when powdered. Potatoes are first boiled, and then cut in slices and dried, to form a kind of sago. Orchis roots are boiled in water, and then dried to form saloop.

Dried woods require little attention; but the silver grain is liable to the attack of insects. Buffon advised trees intended for timber to be barked a year before they were felled, as in that time the silver grain becomes as hard as the heart of the wood. Timber for ship-building is sometimes soaked in a solution of arsenic, to hinder it from affording a lodgment to marine worms. By floating timber for some time in water, it loses part of its extractive and saccharine juices, and becomes harder, so as to be less liable to be attacked by insects or worms: by soaking in alum water, it is rendered less combustible.

Dried barks, for medical purposes, require the outer skin to be peeled off, as it is usually coarse and inefficacious. The ordinary heat of the atmosphere is in general sufficient.

Dried peels of fruits, as those of pomegranates, oranges, or lemons. In this case, the outer peel should be separated from the greatest part of the white fungous substance, and it should not be squeezed or moistened with the juice of the fruit.

Dried tops, leaves, or whole herbs. They should be gathered in a dry season, cleansed from discoloured and rotten leaves, screened from earth or dust, placed on hurdles, covered with blotting-paper, and exposed to the sun or the heat of a stove, in a dry airy place. The quicker they are dried the better, as they have less time to ferment or grow mouldy; hence they should be spread thin, and frequently turned: when dried, they should be shaken in a large meshed sieve to get rid of the eggs of any insects that would otherwise be hatched amongst them. Aromatic herbs ought to be dried quickly with a moderate heat, that their odour may not be lost. Almost all plants, after they have been dried so as to become brittle, give a little, and become more odorous, as melilot, red roses, oak of Jerusalem, lesser centaury. Cruciferous plants, or the tetradynamia of Linnæus, should not be dried, as in that case they lose all their antiscorbutic qualities. It is singular that although these plants are so hot to the human taste, they are the most liable of any to the attacks of insects, and are always the first that are destroyed by them, when kept in a hortus siccus. Some persons have proposed to dry herbs in a water-bath, but this occasions them to be as it were half boiled in their own water, especially as the evaporation goes on slowly in close vessels.

Dried flowers. They should be dried as speedily as possible, the calyces, claws, &c. being previously taken off: when the flowers are very small, the calyx is left, or even the whole flowering spike, as in the greatest portion of the labiate flowers. Compound flowers, with pappous seeds, as coltsfoot, ought to be dried very high and before they are entirely opened, otherwise the slight moisture that remains would develope the pappi, and these would form a kind of cottony nap, which would be very hurtful in infusions, by leaving irritating particles in the throat. Flowers of little or no smell may be dried in a heat of 75 to 100 deg. Fahr. The succulent petals of the liliaceous plants, whose odour is very fugacious, cannot well be dried, as their mucilaginous substance rots and grows black. Several sorts of flowering tops, as those of lesser centaury, lily of the valley, wormwood, melilot, water germander, &c. are tied in small parcels, and hung up, or else exposed to the sun, wrapped in paper cornets, that they may not be discoloured. The colour of the petals of red roses is preserved by their being quickly dried with heat, after which the yellow anthers are separated by sifting. The odour of Provence roses and red pinks is increased by drying. Much of the odour of labiate plants resides in their calyx.

After some time, the dried flowers of violets, bugloss, or borage, grow yellow, and even become entirely discoloured, especially if they are kept in glass vessels that admit the light; if, however, they are dipped for a moment in boiling water, and slightly pressed before they are put into the drying stove, the blue colour is rendered permanent.

Plants lose more or less by drying, according to their state of dryness or freshness.

The flowers of borage, bugloss, spotted lungwort, lily of the valley, violet, St. John's wort, red poppy, sundew, lose about fourteen ounces in the pound: water lily flowers lose still more. The flowers of marygold, broom, rosemary, sage, and almost all the labiate flowers, as also wet saffron as it is called, the tops of water germander, and wormwood, lose twelve and a half, or thirteen ounces. Roses, clove pinks, leaves of bugle, tops of wild marjoram, feverfew, camomile, arnica, gnaphalium dioicum, and other corymbiferous plants, lose eleven and a half or twelve ounces. Flowers of the mallow kind, and elecampane root, lose nearly the same. Eyebright, yellow ladies' bedstraw or cheese rennet, melilot, and other herbs of the papilionaceous kind, sanicle, the flowers of the lime tree, lose ten or eleven ounces. Periwinkle, tops of lesser centaury, the excrescence of the dog-rose called bedeguar, and all herbaceous stalks not of a woody nature, lose from nine to ten ounces. Saxifrage and other roots of a middling size, lose nine ounces, or rather more than a half. Rhubarb, the succulent roots of briony or wild vine, wake robin or cuckow pint, lose about two thirds. Barks, woods, especially those that are resinous, lose about one half.

Dried plants *for a hortus siccus.* The plants being laid down, in their natural position as far as possible, upon some sheets of blotting-paper, are then to be covered with two or more sheets of the same, and a board being laid upon the whole, to prevent the leaves, &c. from curling up, weights are put upon the board, and the whole exposed to the air in a dry place. If the stalks or other parts of the plants are very thick, the lower part may be pared, so as to lay the whole as flat as possible. The paper should be changed every two or three days, and the weights increased until the plants are thoroughly dry. A number of plants may be submitted to the same press at once, placed one upon another, with several sheets of blotting-paper between them. If circumstances require haste, the plant spread between papers may be dried by a warm smoothing iron, such as is used for linen. When this is done by a well-practised hand, the colours of the flowers are preserved better than by any other mode.

A still better way is to have a box the size of a sheet of paper, and about nine inches or a foot deep, then strew some sand about an inch thick at the bottom, over which place a sheet of blotting-paper, and upon this, as many of the plants as will conveniently lie upon it, carefully expanding and smoothing them; then put a sheet of blotting-paper over them, and the thickness of about half an inch of sand, upon which another sheet of paper, another layer of plants, paper, and sand, may be placed, thus continuing till the stock of plants is exhausted, or the box filled, observing to have a layer of sand at the top: the box is then to be put into a dry airy place, or near a common fire, till the drying is complete: when the plants are dried, they may either be pasted down on sheets of paper, or otherwise fastened by thread, or slips of paper passed through slits in the sheet.

Instead of flattening the plants for the purpose of placing them in books, they are sometimes dried in their natural form, by suspending them in a tin box of sufficient depth, then carefully filling the box with sand, and placing it in a warm dry place for a few days; after which the sand is to be taken out carefully, and the dry plants may be either made into nosegays and covered with a glass case, or stuck in pots, and scented with a few drops of a proper essential oil: even mushrooms may be dried under sand in a similar manner. The sand should be rather coarse, that the moisture may breathe out the more freely.

Dried seeds. These require, in general, but little attention. The farinaceous and leguminous sorts may be dried in a stove; oily seeds, fit for making emulsions, must not be dried by heat, but only in the free air, and even then they are liable to become rancid. The seeds of cruciferous plants soon lose their germinative faculty, unless they are kept under moist sand in a cool place; but those of black and white mustard, rape, and charlock, are dried in stoves until they become in some degree friable, for the purpose of being ground into flour of mustard. Almonds, pistachias, and in general all seeds, keep best in their shells or other integuments. Horny seeds, although highly dried, retain their germinative faculty for a long time. The seeds of umbelliferous plants, although they are oily, dry very well in the air, the oil being volatile.

Seeds preserved for transport. Large seeds, as acorns, have been sent to distant countries by being wiped dry, rolled up very close in thin ribands of bees wax, put into boxes, and the interstices filled with melted wax, poured in when it was just upon the point of becoming solid; but the best way with all seeds is to put them in their natural covers among raisins or brown sugar, which keeps them moist, and in a state fit for vegetation.

Dried fruits. Fruits gathered before they are thoroughly ripe, are kept upon a layer of straw, in order to ripen, in a cool, dry, shady place. Citrons and oranges will thus ripen, although gathered quite green. The fruit ought not to touch one another, lest they should grow rotten, for want of free evaporation at the place where they touch. Cherries and plums are usually dried in an oven heated to 110 deg. Fahr. Figs, dates, jubebs, sebestens, myrobalans, and other nutritive fruits of warm climates, are dried in the sun upon hurdles. Dried grapes, raisins, and grocers' currants, are made by dipping the fruit into a ley made of wood ashes or barilla, at 12 or 15 degrees of Beaume's hydrometer, to every four gallons of which is added a handful of salt, and a pint of oil or a pound and a half of butter, and then drying them in the sun; they lose about two thirds of their weight, and become covered with a white saccharine exudation.

Mangoes are peeled, pulped, pressed into thin sheets, like brown paper, and then dried. Chestnuts are dried upon hurdles over a clear fire.

DRIED ANIMAL SUBSTANCES, *for the materia medica.* These are usually done in a stove or oven, as vipers, skinks, cantharides, cochineal, &c.; but if any larvæ should hatch in them, they must be heated to 122 deg. Fahr. to destroy the insects.

FROZEN SUBSTANCES. The action of frost has been used to dry some animal substances, as ling, haddocks, rein-deer tongues, &c.

SUBSTANCES PRESERVED BY HEATING IN WELL-CLOSED VESSELS. This mode of preserving vegetables as well as animals has been lately written upon by Appert, in France, and a patent has been taken out by Donkin and Co. in England, to prevent us from receiving any benefit by Appert's work, unless through their medium. The substances to be preserved are to be put into strong glass bottles, with necks of a proper size, corked with the greatest care, luted with a mixture of lime and soft cheese, spread on rags, and the whole bound down with wires across it: the bottles are then inclosed separately in canvass bags, and put into a copper of water, which is gradually heated till it boils, and thus kept until it is presumed that the substances are, as it were, boiled in their own water. Meat or poultry ought to be three quarters boiled or roasted before it is put into the bottles: the whole is then left to cool, the bottles taken out and carefully examined before they are laid by, lest they should have cracked, or the lute given way. The patentees use stone-ware jars and tin boxes soldered up, instead of glass bottles.

FRUIT, &C. PRESERVED IN WATER. This mode is in some measure similar to the preceding: the fruit not quite ripe, pulse or other substance, is put into wide-necked bottles, which are placed in a copper of water nearly up to their mouths, and they are lightly corked; the water is then heated till it is very hot, but does not scald, and this heat is kept up for half an hour: the bottles are then taken out, and immediately filled with boiling water to the very brim, carefully corked, wired, placed on their sides, and turned at first every week, but afterwards seldomer, to prevent any part, in consequence of the bubble of air that forms in them, from getting dry, and thus becoming mouldy. Some attempt to preserve fruits, &c. without water, by heating the water-bath to boiling, and corking the bottles while in the boiling water, but this does not succeed so well, unless the fruit is very green; and the water is at any rate useful to put into pies. Great quantities of cranberries are yearly brought from the northern countries, in casks preserved in water.

PICKLES IN BRINE. A brine is made of bay-salt and water, thoroughly saturated, so that some of the salt remains undissolved; into this brine the substances to be preserved are plunged, and kept covered with it. Among vegetables, French beans, artichokes, olives, and the different sorts of samphire are thus preserved; and among animals, herrings and pork, but these latter can hardly be said to belong to this work. Specimens of animals may also be preserved in brine, as also anatomical preparations; and this method, although it may not be so elegant as the use of spirit of wine, yet it answers nearly as well, and is much more economical: for this purpose, the brine should be filtered.

PICKLES IN DRY SALT. This mode of preservation is almost entirely confined to beef or pork: the salt is to be well rubbed in, and the meat then laid on a table, or in a tub with a double bottom, that the brine may drain off as fast as it forms, and frequently turned; when the brine ceases to run, the meat is to be buried in salt, and thus kept closely packed. Meat which has had the bones taken out is the best for salting: in some places the salted meat is pressed by heavy weights or a screw, to extract the moisture so much the sooner. In hot climates, the meat being cut up as soon as killed, is immediately rubbed over with the still warm fat, before the salt is applied to it.

SALTED FLOWERS. *Flores saliti.* Rose or elder flowers one bushel, brown salt 2℔; mix and beat them to a paste, which keep in a close vessel; by this means the chemists are enabled to distil rose or elder flower water at any time.

PRESERVES IN OIL. In some countries they keep salmon and tunny in olive oil, as also truffles; the jars are kept closely luted till the substances are wanted, to prevent the oil from growing rancid.

WET CONSERVES IN SYROP. In making these, it is necessary to consider the manner in which the several degrees of strength in syrop is judged of in boiling: if moist sugar is used, the syrop must be clarified with white of eggs, but if refined sugar is used, it need only be melted over the fire in a quarter, or at most one third of water, and as the water evaporates, the syrop must be taken up with a large spoon, and let to fall into the pan again. If, during this manipulation, it forms a broad sheet as it falls, it is said to be boiled to a candy height, and will exhibit when taken from the fire, but still warm, 36 deg. of Beaume's hydrometer: if it has not been boiled quite so far, the sheet is formed but imperfectly, and it exhibits a smaller number of degrees; it is then said to be boiled to a weak candy height. In shaking the ladle of syrop, when in this state, it runs over in the form of the feathers of a quill, or drops in the manner of pearls, which being received in a glass of water, ought to fall to the bottom in solid and brittle globules. If the boiling is continued a little longer, these effects are produced in a more perfect manner, and the syrop exhibits 37 deg. by the hydrometer; it is then said to be boiled to a full candy height: if it be now stirred until it is cold, it forms a dry powdery mass. As all the water is now evaporated, if the sugar is continued on the fire, it begins to turn red, and acquires a burnt taste.

To preserve fruits, then, which are the substances usually preserved in syrop, the latter is boiled to a weak candy height, and poured hot upon the fruits so as to cover it; the juice of the fruit of course weakens the syrop, which must, therefore, the next day be poured off the fruit, and reboiled to the former height, and then poured on the fruit again; and this must be repeated if the fruit is very juicy, a third or fourth time, until the syrop is no longer weakened by the juice of the fruit.

Dry preserves in sugar. The fruit, if very succulent, is first soaked for some hours, in very hard water, or in weak alum water, to harden it, and then drained. Upon the fruit, either prepared or not, syrop boiled to a candy height, and half cold, is to be poured: after some hours, the syrop, weakened by the juice of the fruit, is poured off, reboiled, and poured on again, and this repeated sometimes a third time. When the syrop is judged to be no longer weakened, the fruit is taken out of it, and drained.

Candied angelica. *Caules angelicæ conditi.* The stalks are to be boiled for a quarter of an hour in water, to take away their bitterness and some of the strong scent;

they are then to be put into syrop boiled to a full candy height, kept on the fire until they appear quite dry, and then taken out and drained. Cordial, aphrodisiac.

CANDIED ERYNGO. *Radix eryngii condita*, is prepared nearly in the same manner, but the roots are only slit, and washed three or four times in cold water, before they are put into the syrop. Highly aphrodisiac.

CANDIED ORANGE PEEL. *Cortex aurantiorum condita.*

CANDIED LEMON PEEL. *Cortex limonum condita.* The peels are soaked in cold water, frequently changed, till they lose their bitterness, and are then put into syrop, till they become soft and transparent, when they are taken out and drained. Stomachic.

CANDIED ORANGE FLOWERS. *Flores aurantiæ conditi.* Orange flowers, freed from their cups, stamina and pistils, four ounces are put into ℔ij of sugar, boiled to a candy height, and poured on a slab, so as to be formed into cakes. Stomachic, antispasmodic.

PRESERVES IN HONEY. Seeds and fruits may be preserved by being put into honey, and on being taken out, washed, and planted, they will vegetate. Honey has also been used to preserve the corpses of persons who have died at a distance from home, that they might be conveyed thither. The Spartans who fell in battle were usually buried on the spot, but the bodies of their kings were preserved in honey, and carried home.

PRESERVES IN BRANDY, OR OTHER SPIRITS. Plums, apricocks, cherries, peaches, and other juicy fruits, ought to be gathered before they are perfectly ripe, aed soaked for some hours in very hard water, or in alum water, to make them firm. As the moisture of the fruit weakens the spirit, it ought to be strong, and five oz. of sugar should be added to each quart of the spirit.

OBJECTS OF NATURAL HISTORY PRESERVED IN SPIRIT. In this case a small quantity of spirit of hartshorn is usually added to the spirit of wine, which prevents the specimens from growing so brittle as when preserved in pure vinous spirit, and renders them capable of being examined anatomically, even after being kept for several months. Flowers and fruits are also preserved in this manner, but in pure spirit of wine, or other similar liquor.

PICKLES IN VINEGAR. Many of these are kept in the shops: the vegetables are usually soaked in salt and water for some hours, then drained, and boiling vinegar poured upon them; in a few days the vinegar is poured off, boiled a little, and then poured on again: if the vinegar is good, and the substances are not too moist, it is sufficient to pour it cold upon them, and keep the vessel closely covered.

SAUR KRAUT. *Brassica acidulata.* Large white cabbages are cut into thin horizontal slices, and placed in a barrel with a layer of salt at top and bottom, and between each layer of cabbages. A board with some weights on it is then put on the top, and it is kept in a cool place for some weeks: a kind of fermentation takes place, and vinegar is formed. Some add juniper berries, coriander seeds, tops of anise, or carui seeds, to the salt, as a kind of spice. It may be dried in an oven without any loss of its flavour.

POTTED MEATS. Quails are taken at the time of their passage in the Archipelago, and preserved by pouring melted butter over them. Char is also treated in this manner in England.

SMOKED MEATS. They are usually salted previous to the smoking, which ought to be done with a wood fire, or rather one of moist saw-dust, by which means the pyroligneous acid is better enabled to penetrate into the substance exposed to its action.

PRESERVED MUSHROOMS FOR SPECIMENS. The mushrooms should previously be allowed to remain in the air as long as their texture will permit, in order to allow some of the moisture to evaporate: then they are to be put into a solution of two oz. blue vitriol, in a pint of water, to which half a pint of spirit of wine has been afterwards added: the specimens should remain in this pickle for a day or two, and then put into a wide-mouth jar of a proper size, and the jar filled up with a mixture of eight parts of water with one and a half of spirit of wine, if the specimen is large, juicy, or fleshy; but if thin and woody, it will be sufficient to fill up the jar with a mixture of eight parts water, with one of spirit. The jar must be filled to the top, then corked very tight, and the cork and rim of the jar covered with Venice turpentine, by means of a painter's brush: in a few days the turpentine will be nearly dry, and a piece of wetted bladder should then be tied very tight over the top of the jar. Other succulent plants may also be preserved in this mode.

STUFFED ANIMALS FOR SPECIMENS. The animal being carefully embowelled, the opening for that purpose being made in some place that will be out of sight, as, for example, under the wings of birds, gashes cut in the remaining flesh, and the brain extracted by a wire; the whole of the inside is washed with a ley of common soda, then dried with tow, and afterwards the inside is done over, by means of a brush, with *Bécœur's arsenical soap*, which is prepared by melting thirty-two oz. of soap in a little water, adding twelve oz. of salt of tartar, and four oz. of quicklime, then mixing with these thirty-two oz. of white arsenic, and five oz. of camphor previously rubbed down with a little spirit of wine; more water is then added to form the whole into a thin gruel: this illinition drives away insects. Larger animals are usually merely skinned: the internal cavity is then filled with tow, shred tobacco, straw, or this powder. Tobacco and powder of black pepper, of each 1℔, flowers of sulphur and sal prunellæ, of each eight oz. burnt alum, four oz. to which may be added an ounce of corrosive sublimate. Animals have also been preserved by embowelling and keeping them for some time in a solution of corrosive sublimate, then hanging them up to dry in the air, and simply stuffing them with tow, which has been dipped in the same solution. Fish are sometimes skinned, the skin is then drawn over a mould made of clay, or plaister of Paris, and varnished with spirit varnish. False eyes are made for these specimens, by dropping some black sealing-wax upon a piece of card, cut a little larger than the size of the natural eye. For large eyes, common glazier's putty may be used, and when dry, painted of any required colour. Baking is not only useful in fresh specimens, but it should be a constant practice to bake them over again once in two or three years, and to have the cases washed with camphorated spirit of wine, or a solution of corrosive sublimate.

INSECTS FOR SPECIMENS. The hard-shelled winged insects to be pinned through the left wing, so that the pin may pass just under the first pair of feet: other insects to be pinned through the thorax. As their feet and antennæ generally fold under them, pin them at first upon a slice of cork, pull out the feet and antennæ very carefully, with a small pair of forceps, and fix them in a proper position with pins for two or three days, after which they will retain their situation: if they are already stiff, breathing upon them for a few minutes will relax the muscles. For the sending of them to any distance, stick them in boxes about four inches deep, the top and bottom of which are lined with cork, or soft wax spread between paper, about 1-8th of an inch thick, fixed to the box with glue and small tacks; into each box put a small bag of powdered camphire, or a sponge impregnated with oil of cajeput, or any other strong-scented oil. The larger insects must not be put in these boxes, along with small ones, lest they should get loose and break the others during the carriage.

Spiders are best kept in spirit of wine, by pinning them to a skewer of soft wood stuck into the cork of a wide-mouth vial, so as to keep it in the middle; but if they are desired to be kept along with other insects in boxes or drawers, then procure a glass tube, seven or eight inches long, and 3-4ths in. in diameter, open at both ends, with a cork fitted to one end; as also a splinter of wood sharp at both ends, and so long, that one end may be stuck into the cork, and the other may reach to the middle of the tube. When you catch a spider, pin it through the thorax, put the legs in the right position with pins, as above; cut off the abdomen with scissars, and stick it on the splinter of wood, put it into the tube, and hold this over the flame of a candle, turning it constantly, till the abdomen appears dry and round, then let it cool in the tube, and when cold, cut it off, and fasten it again to the thorax with gum water thickened with starch.

Caterpillars may be preserved in a similar way, by being dried over the fire or candle in a tube; a slit being made by which the inside may be pressed out, and the skin, by means of a blow-pipe, blown up to its proper size again.

V. SIMPLE SUBSTANCES.

1. These substances have hitherto been generally arranged in two separate divisions; the first, including those found native, or bought of persons who either import them from foreign parts, or manufacture them on a large scale for the retailers; the second, including those which the retailers are accustomed, or at least expected to prepare at home, which are very few.

2. The substances to be arranged under these divisions vary, however, in different places, and therefore they are here mixed together under one head; the more so, because such division of them occasions substances nearly related to each other to be separated, as Spanish liquorice and extractum glycyrrhizæ, the resinous exudations of plants, and the resins obtained from bark, jalap, &c. by treating them with spirit of wine, as also many others.

3. The name of *simple substances*, as applied to this division of the subjects of pharmacy, must be understood with some latitude, they being far from absolutely simple; but they are designated in this manner to distinguish them from the compounds of the next division.

1. SUGARS.

Honey. *Mel Anglicum.* Collected by bees, and deposited in the cells of their nests as food in store for winter; being chiefly collected from furze and broom, it is more waxy than the foreign honey from the south of Europe.

Narbonne honey. *Mel Narbonense.* Chiefly from rosemary and other labiate flowers.

Minorca honey. *Mel Minorcense.*

East country honey. From pines, birch, &c. only fit for making mead, ointments, and oxymels, on account of its strong taste and bad colour: when heated, this last sort passes almost entirely into scum. Honey is nutritive, laxative, but apt to gripe; it covers the taste of salts, &c. better than sugar; used externally or in gargles, detergent.

Stone honey. Found in the clefts of the rocks in Imerethi, a part of Georgia; it is as hard as sugar-candy, brittle, and not viscid, originally white, but becomes yellow by age. The Imerethians carry it about with them in their pockets, like lozenges.

Clarified honey. *Mel despumatum.* The best kind of honey is clarified by merely melting it in a water-bath, and taking off the scum; the middling kind by dissolving it in water, adding the white of an egg to each pint of the solution, and boiling it down to its original consistence, scumming it from time to time; the inferior kind requires solution in water, boiling the solution with bruised charcoal, ℔j to ℔xxv of honey, adding, when an excess of acid is apprehended, a small quantity of chalk or oyster-shell powder, straining it several times through flannel, and reducing the solution to its original consistence by evaporation. It has not the agreeable smell of crude honey, but does not ferment so soon, nor is it so apt to gripe as the other.

Manna in tears. *Manna in lacrymis.* Flows spontaneously from the manna ash trees, and dries upon the bark, in the months of June and July. Manna is mostly obtained from the fraxinus rotundifolia, but is yielded, though in less quantity, by the F. ornus, F. excelsior, and F. parvifolia. It is also yielded by the plum, oak, and willow.

Common manna. *Manna pinguis. M. vulgaris.* Flows from incisions made after the first of August.

Flake manna. *Manna cannulata.* Hangs in stalactites from straw, &c. bound round the tree in June and July. Manna is laxative, in a dose of ʒij to ℥ſs for children, or ℥ſs to ℥jſs for adults, in milk or any other liquid. The druggists distinguish manna by its native country, as Sicily, &c.

Briançon manna. *Manna laricis.* Exuded from the leaves of the larch in Dauphiny; laxative, but weaker than that of the ash.

Persian manna. *Tereniabin.* Exuded from the hedysarum alhagi; also used as a purgative.

Sarcocolla. Is said to be the dried sap of pænæa sarcocolla, and P. mucronata, but this is doubtful. It seems a natural combination of sugar and tannin or gum. Used as a slight astringent.

Brown sugar. *Moist sugar. Mel cannæ. Saccharum rubrum. S. non purificatum. Saccharum*, P. L. 1809 & 1815.

White sugar. *Refined sugar. Saccharum album. S. purissimum. S. purificatum.* The essential salt of the sugar-cane, prepared by clarifying the juice with eggs or blood, getting rid of the superfluous acid by the addition of lime-water, and evaporating it till the sugar crystallizes on cooling. The uncrystallizable portion (treacle) is then drained from the granular mass, and that which remains in the first instance got rid of by passing small portions of water, or, according to a late improvement, of saturated syrop through the mass; 112℔ of raw sugar yields, on refining, 56 of refined lump, 22 of bastards, 29 of melasses, and 5 of dregs. The different proportions of treacle left in the sugar, occasioning a corresponding variation of colour through all the shades, from dark reddish brown to a pure brilliant white: the brown, cheaper kinds being used in glysters, in making wines, and in those syrops which are of a dark colour; the white refined sugar for medicines and light coloured syrops. Sugar is nutritive, laxative, but griping; externally applied to ulcers it is escharotic.

Brown sugar candy. *Saccharum candum rubrum.*

White sugar candy. *Saccharum candum album.* Sugar crystallized by the saturated syrop being left in a very warm place, from 90 to 100 deg. Fahr.; and the shooting promoted by placing sticks, or a net of threads at small distances from each other in the liquor; it is also deposited from compound syrops, and does not seem to retain any of the foreign substances with which they were loaded. It may however be coloured red by means of cochineal. Being longer in dissolving than sugar, it is used in coughs to keep the throat moist; and is also blown into the eye as a very mild escharotic in films or dimness of that organ.

Treacle. *Melasses. Mel ustum. Theriaca communis.* The black uncrystallizable portion of the juice of the sugar, used as a cheap sweet, also for making beer, rum, and the very dark syrops, as those of white poppies, and of buckthorn berries. Its taste may be amended by charcoal, as in clarifying honey. It preserves vegetable powders better than sugar.

Parsnep sugar. From the root.

Skirret sugar. From the root, 1℔ yields 6 drachms.

Carrot sugar. Used in Thuringia.

Beet sugar. Made from red or white beet root, or from the mangel wurzel, by decoction in water, expression, and evaporation, or by simple expression of the juice: it yields only 1-100th of sugar.

Cow-parsnep sugar. The stalks when dry exude sugar; 4℔ yielded 4 oz.

Maple sugar. Much used in America.

Walnut sugar. Made by the Tartars.

Birch sugar. Are all made by wounding the trees in the spring of the year, by boring a hole under a large arm of the tree, quite through the wood, as far as the bark on the opposite side, collecting the sap that flows from the wound, and evaporating it to a proper consistence. These are the native sugars of cold countries, and might be made in England for all the purposes of home consumption, but that the interest of the ship owners would speedily procure a prohibition of the manufacture, if attempted in the way of trade. The sap of the sugar maple yields about 1-10th.

Apple sugar.

Pear sugar. Obtained by expressing the juice, adding chalk to remove the superabundant acid, and evaporating it to a due consistence: it does not crystallize, and is a kind of white treacle. One cwt. of apples yields about 84℔ of juice, which will produce nearly 12℔ of this substance.

Palm sugar. *Jagory.* Is manufactured on a large scale, from various species of palms, particularly the palmyra, or borassus flabelliformis, which, by cutting off the tip of the spadix, furnishes daily, and for five successive months, about six pints of toddy, and this again affords, by evaporation, a pound of sugar. The wild date, or elate sylvestris, bleeds for three months successively, and the cultivation is so managed, that toddy may be procured all the year round. Fifty trees yield daily about seventeen gallons of toddy, furnishing, by evaporation, about 46℔ of jagory.

Dulse sugar. Extractible from fuci, is analogous to the sugar extractible from onions, and the crystallizable sugar of manna: they do not form wine, but change at once to vinegar.

Sugar may also be made from many other plants.

Sapa. Juice of grapes evaporated to the consistence of honey, much used in Palestine, Egypt, and other Mahometan countries as a sweetmeat.

Grape sugar. The brown sugar obtained from grapes, by the usual process, being previously freed from the acids and sulphate of lime that existed in the original juice; yields, by refining, 75 per centum of a white granular sugar, 24 of a kind of treacle, with a little gum, and some malate of lime. This sugar does not sweeten so much as the cane sugar, and is apt to gripe.

Arbutus sugar. From the fruit of the strawberry tree, which has been found to yield 1-5th of its weight of sugar, while a sufficient quantity remains in the pressed cake, to give, by dilution with water, fermentation, and distillation, a very pleasant rum.

Sugar from holcus cafer. This large grass was brought from the South of Africa, and has begun to be cultivated in some parts of Italy, Bavaria, and Hungary. The sugar that it yields is said to be equal to that of the cane.

Starch sugar. One hundred parts of starch are to be mixed with 200 of water, and added gradually to another 200 of water, previously mixed with one of oil of vitriol, and brought to a boiling heat in a tinned copper vessel: the mixture is kept boiling for thirty-six hours, water being occasionally added to keep up the original quantity: some powdered charcoal is then added, and also some chalk to get rid of the acid; it is afterwards strained and evaporated by a gentle heat to the consistence of a syrop, and set by to crystallize. This sugar resembles that of grapes. If the quantity of oil of vitriol be increased to five or six parts, a few hours' boiling will suffice: it does not, however, seem probable that this will ever be a rival to cane sugar, or made as an article of trade.

Rag sugar. Sugar has lately been obtained by treating linen rags with water acidulated with oil of vitriol, in the same manner as starch for starch sugar.

Spanish liquorice. *Succus glycyrrhizæ simplex. S. Hispanicus.* Made by boiling liquorice root in water, straining the decoction, and evaporating to dryness, but is imported from abroad. In the coarser kinds, the pulps of various plums are added. A very common demulcent, taken ad libitum.

Extractum glycyrrhizæ. The same, but evaporated only to a consistence fit for rolling into pills; or formed by dissolving Spanish liquorice in water, and evaporating: it is demulcent, ʒj to ʒiij; frequently used to cover the taste of aloes and other medicines, in draughts or mixtures. The root yields about half its weight of this extract.

Cassia pulp. *Pulpa cassiæ extracta. Cassiæ pulpa.* The pods of cassia fistula are broken, the pulp washed out with cold water, strained, and evaporated to a pilular consistence; laxative, ℥ſs to ℥j, but seldom used separate. Four ℔ new pods yield about 1℔ pulp.

Tamarind pulp. *Pulpa tamarindi extracta. Tamarindi pulpa.* Prepared like cassia pulp; cooling, laxative, ℥ſs to ℥jſs, or from ℥ij to ℥iij may be added to ℔j of water for a cooling drink.

Pulp of prunes. *Prunorum Gallicorum pulpa.* Prepared in the same manner from French prunes, but they require boiling in a small quantity of water to soften them. Use the same.

Rob of elder berries, without sugar. *Rob baccarum sambuci, sine saccharo.* The juice of the berries is to be evaporated to a proper consistence by a gentle heat; sudorific, diuretic.

Rob of black currants, without sugar. *Rob de ribes.* As the preceding; diluted with water, it is used in cleansing gargles.

The pulps or juices of other sweet fruits may be prepared in a similar manner.

Sugar of milk. *Saccharum lactis.* Is deposited in a crystalline form from whey clarified with white of eggs and properly evaporated: it is not so sweet as the vegetable sugars: used to make artificial whey, as a refreshing and laxative drink.

2. GUMS.

White gum Arabic. *Gummi Arabicum. Acaciæ gummi. Mimosæ Niloticæ gummi.* In small lumps, principally white.

Yellow gum Arabic. In small lumps, but its colour is inferior. The Turkey gum is mixed, but the Barbary is mostly yellow.

Gum Senegal. *Gummi Senica.* In large lumps, round, brown: the powder is sold for that of gum Arabic. These are exuded from different species of mimosa, whence their different fineness; nutritive, and used as food by some negro nations; demulcent, ʒj to ʒij, ad libitum; also used as a cement: to reduce them to a fine powder, they must be previously dried, or the operation performed in a heated mortar, with a hot pestle.

Gummi Turicum. Gum Arabic concreted together by moisture.

Gomme a friser. *Gummi Anglicum.* Gum Arabic or gum Senegal wetted and made into square cakes like glue. Used to dip in water and rub on the head and horses' manes to keep the hair smooth.

Gummi vermiculatum. A kind of gum Arabic in a vermicular form, like tragacanth.

East India gum. *St. Helena gum. Gum Babul. Gum Barbara.* Very dark colour, nearly black, from the mimosa Arabica; used by the dyers, and to grind.

Bead-tree gum. Very dark, nearly black, from the melia azedarachta; used by the dyers.

Cashew gum. *Brazil gum.* Reddish yellow, astringent; its mucilage scarcely adhesive.

Orenburgh gum. *Gummi Orenburgense.* Exuded from the larch, is reddish, nearly transparent, not so glutinous as gum Arabic, tasting rather resinous.

Cherry-tree gum. *Gummi cerasi.*

Peach gum. *Gummi amygdalæ Persicæ.*

Plum-tree gum. *Gummi pruni.* Substituted for gum Arabic, by country practitioners; differ, however, in their chemical qualities, from that gum, being what the chemists call cerasine or tragacanthine.

Lichen gum. Several species of lichen yield, by infusion or decoction in water and evaporation, a gum similar to gum Arabic, and which may be applied to the same uses; as lichen coralloides, which yields about 14 per cent.; lichen esculentus, about 13; lichen pulmonarius; and lichen farinaceus.

Hyacinth gum. May be obtained from the roots of hyacinthus non scriptus, common wild hyacinth or harebell; formerly used by fletchers, to glue feathers to arrows.

Gum Kuteera. In loose wrinkled drops, from the sterculia urens, without smell or taste, whitish, mostly transparent, forms a soft jelly in water, but if reduced to powder and boiled in water for a quarter of an hour, it is entirely dissolved; a teaspoonful of the powder gives three pints of water the consistence of a syrop; used as a varnish.

Gum tragacanth. *Gummi tragacanthæ. Tragacantha. Astragali tragacanthæ gummi.* Is not exuded from the astragalus tragacantha, as it is said to be by the Edinburgh college; but according to Labillardière and Olivier, from the astragalus gummifer, and another nondescript species; has always more or less of a vermicular form; equally difficult to powder with gum Arabic, from which it differs in chemical qualities: ℈j of this renders water as thick as would be done by ℥j of gum Arabic, but it does not answer for electuaries, as it renders them slimy on keeping; demulcent, and from its viscidity used in sheathing the fauces, and in allaying tickling coughs.

Gum agaty. Obtained from the bastard sensitive plant, æschinomene grandiflora.

Thoa gum. From thoa urens.

Gum of the pitcairnia crystallina.

Gum of actinophyllum angulatum.

Gum of actinophyllum pedicellatum. Scarcely known in England.

British gum. Made by heating starch to the temperature of 6 or 700 deg. Fahr. so that it may melt, exhale a peculiar scent, and become brown. This artificial gum is soluble in cold water, does not become blue with iodine, and affords oxalic acid by distillation with nitric acid. Used by the calico printers.

3. GUM-RESINS.

Natural exudations from plants, miscible with water, but neither saccharine nor gummy.

Gum alouchi. Is supposed to come from the canella alba, very odoriferous, soft, dark-coloured.

Gum ammoniac. *Gummi ammoniacum. Ammoniacum.* A gum resin, obtained by incision of a plant like fennel, or, as is supposed by Willdenow, from the heracleum gummiferum, its seeds being found in the gum: purified by being softened in a gentle heat, or by a small quantity of water, and expressed through a canvass cloth; internally stimulant, expectorant, gr. x to ʒſs diffused in water ℥ij.

Assa fœtida. *Assafœtidæ gummi-resina. Ferulæ as-*

sæfœtidæ gummi-resina. Exudes from the fresh cut surfaces of the root of ferula assafœtida, from which it is scraped off when dry, and a fresh surface made by paring the remaining root, till it is exhausted; it is purified the same way as gum ammoniac; expectorant, stimulant, and antispasmodic, gr. x to ʒſs in water ℥ij; used also in clysters.

Gum bdellium. *Bdellium. Myrrha imperfecta.* Exudes from a nondescript amyris, called by Adanson, niottout: it has most of the properties of myrrh, and they are used indiscriminately for one another.

Euphorbium. *Euphorbiæ gummi-resina.* Exuded from incisions made in the euphorbia officinarum, euphorbia antiquorum, and euphorbia Canariensis; a most violent drastic hydragogue, formerly used, to gr. v or x, corrected with vinegar or lemon juice, but its internal use is now laid aside; externally stimulant, ulcerating, much used by common ferriers.

Galbanum. *Galbani gummi-resina. Bubonis galbani gummi-resina.* Exudes spontaneously, but generally procured from incisions made in the bubon galbanum; emmenagogue, antihysteric, and antispasmodic, gr. x to ℈j; externally resolvent.

An inferior sort of galbanum, of a reddish colour analogous to sagapenum, is produced from the bubon gummiferum.

Ceylon gambooge. *Gummi guttæ gambiæ,* usually written by the druggists G. G. G. *Gambogia. Cambogia.* The best sort is procured by incision from the stalagmitis cambogioides of Murray, and an inferior kind from the carcapulli of Rheede, or cambogia gutta of Linnæus; hydragogue, useful in dropsy, gr. iij or iv, horâ quaquâ tertiâ, until it operates: makes an elegant yellow for drawing or colouring maps.

Siamese gambooge. In tears; yielded by the garcinia morella?

Mexican gambooge. Yielded by the vismia guttifera, and vismia sessiliflora.

Gum ivy. *Gummi hederæ.* Produced by wounding the tree; reddish brown, burning with an aromatic odour, acrid, exulcerating; used, dissolved in vinegar, as a depilatory and odontalgic; and in substance to rub over baits, to render them attractive to fish.

? GUM HOCK. Some specimens of this gum resemble elemi, others are dark coloured.

AFRICAN KINO. *Kino* P. L. Yielded by a species of pterocarpus. Its solution in water is rendered clear and of a deep brown colour by potash.

KINO P. D. Yielded by the butea frondosa. Differs considerably from the other kinds of kino, but may be used for them.

BOTANY BAY KINO. *Brown gum of Botany bay. East India kino. Amboyna kino.* Obtained from the brown gum tree, eucalyptus resinifera. Its tincture is not rendered turbid by water, as it contains scarcely any resin. Astringent, but not so certain in its operation as catechu.

LETTUCE OPIUM. *Lactucarium.* Obtained by incision from the flowering stems of the garden lettuce, lactuca sativa; is said to be fully equal to opium, but cannot be obtained in any quantity.

MYRRH. *Myrrha.* The plant that yields this gum-resin is not determined: Forskahl thinks it comes from an amyris, nearly related to his am. kataf; Bruce, from his mimosa sassa; it is indeed frequently mixed with gum Arabic, and leaves of mimosa or acacia are found in it, so that it is probably yielded by several different plants; attenuant, incisive, antiseptic, tonic, vermifuge, and very emmenagogue, gr. x to ʒſs.

LIQUID MYRRH. *Myrrha liquida. Stacte.* Said to be obtained by the decoction of the above amyris; similar to myrrh in its qualities, differing only in consistence.

TURKEY OPIUM. *Opium. Meconium. Papaveris somniferi succus spissatus.* Extracted from the capsules of the white poppy by incision; but Miller thinks the Turkey opium is from a different plant, as the capsule is not of the same shape: one of the principal instruments of physicians; anodyne, narcotic, gr. ſs to gr. ij, or even more, as the person is accustomed to its use or not, and also according to the disease that is present, so that it can only be exhibited with due effect, or even with safety, by a person who is not only skilful, but also acquainted with the constitutional habits of the patient as to this drug; some prefer a full dose at once, others repeated small doses: it is thought to be anodyne, even when used externally. When required in a pulverulent form, in which state it is kept ready in the shops, it must be previously dried in a gentle heat. The effect of opium taken improperly is best obviated by a copious exhibition of vinegar.

Opium purificatum P. L. is merely picked opium.

Purified opium. *Extractum Thebaicum. Opium colatum. O. purificatum. Laudanum opiatum.* The gum being softened in a small quantity of water, not exceeding its own weight, is pressed through canvass, and reduced by evaporation to a proper consistence, either soft for pills, or hard for powdering.

Extractum opii. Rub half a pound of opium with three pints of water, added by degrees lest the mixture settle; then strain, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

Extractum opii aquosum. Rub ℥ij of opium with a pint of boiling water, for ten minutes, and pour off the solution; repeat this a second and third time; mix the liquors and expose them to the air in a broad flat vessel, for two days, then strain through linen, and evaporate.

Homberg's purified opium.

Beaume's purified opium. All the part that is soluble is extracted from the opium, by repeated decoction of 4℔ in twelve or fifteen quarts of water, until no more is taken up, then all these decoctions are mixed together, evaporated to about five quarts, and kept boiling for two, three, or even six months, adding fresh water from time to time; the decoction is then strained and evaporated to the consistence for making pills.

Cornette's purified opium. The resin is separated by the shorter process of redissolving the common extract in water, straining the solution, and again reducing it by evaporation to an extract, and repeating this process several times.

Josse's purified opium. Opium is worked in the hand under water, to separate the glutino-resinous part which remains in the hand: the water is then filtered and evaporated to an extract, which still contains some resin, but is much less disagreeable in its smell, and considerably improved as an antispasmodic.

Accarie's purified opium. Opium is digested with charcoal powder in water for some days; the liquor is then strained, clarified with whites of egg, and evaporated in a water-bath to an extract, which is said to be very mild in its effects, like the former.

Powel's purified opium. Boil opium in water, as long as any thing is taken up by it; then digest the residuum in spirit of wine, mix the two solutions, and evaporate them to a proper consistence.

East Indian opium. In round masses; smooth like an extract, totally soluble in water, and the solution is precipitated by acetate of barytes, by which the solution of Turkey opium is not altered; and more copiously by oxalic acid: it also leaves no glutinous residuum on solution. Is considered weaker than that of Turkey.

Wild cumin opium. Yielded by the hypecoum procumbens and h. pendulum; narcotic, and similar to opium.

Opocalpasum. A kind of bdellium yielded by some unknown species of amyris; tough like wax, dark brown, bitter.

Opoponax. *Opoponax. Pastinacæ opoponacis gummi-resina.* Exudes from incisions made in the roots of the pastinaca opoponax, or of the daucus gummifera; carminative, attenuant, emmenagogue, and sometimes purgative, gr. x to ʒj.

Red astringent gum. *Liquid gum? Gummi rubrum astringens. Kino* P. E. Is brought from New South Wales, and said to exude from the eucalyptus resinifera.

Sagapenum. Supposed to be produced from the ferula persica, or some nondescript species of that genus; its medical properties are similar to those of assafœtida and galbanum; dose gr. x to ʒſs.

Gum sassa. Exuded from an Abyssinian shrub, used to mix with myrrh.

Aleppo scammony. *Scammonium Aleppense. Diagridium. Scammoniæ gummi-resina. Convolvuli scammoniæ gummi-resina.* Exudes from the root of convolvulus scammonia, the tops being cut off for that purpose; when reduced to a very fine powder, by trituration with loaf sugar or tartarum vitriolatum, it is the best vegetable purgative that is known at present, as its effects can be exactly calculated; dose from gr. iij to xv, or more.

French scammony. The juice of cynanchum Monspeliacum. A weak cathartic; used to mix with Aleppo scammony.

Smyrna scammony. *Scammonium Smyrnense.* The juice of the periploca scammonium, coarser than the Aleppo scammony, and very sandy; it is more violent in its operation, and but little used at present, except for inferior cattle.

Incense. *True frankincense. Thus masculum. Oli-*

banum verum. Juniperi lyciæ gummi-resina. Some have supposed this to exude from a species of amyris not yet described; others, from the berry-bearing cedar, or from the juniperus lycia. What is at present sold in London, under this name, is obtained by incision from the salai tree of the mountains of India, the boswellia serrata of Roxburgh: sialogogue, astringent, stimulant, dose ℈ſs to ℈ij, triturated with water; used also as a perfume for fumigating sick rooms, and in religious ceremonies, as the odour is supposed to be agreeable to superior beings.

Manna thuris. The small fragments or dust produced by the friction of the above in carriage.

Manna thuris crystallina. The transparent drops of frankincense.

Hog-fennel gum. *Gummi peucedani.* May be obtained from peucedanum officinale by incision; is opening, and diuretic.

Elm-tree gum. *Ulmine. Gummi ulmi.* Black, hard, shining, a few drops of nitric acid change it to a resin; not used at present.

4. INSPISSATED JUICES.

Acacia vera. The juice expressed from the pods of mimosa nilotica, inspissated to dryness.

German acacia. *Acacia Germanica. Succus prunorum sylvestrium.* Prepared from the juice of unripe sloes, by inspissation; astringent, substituted for the true acacia.

Italian acacia. *Acacia Italica.* The inspissated juice of spartium spinosum. Astringent.

Extractum aconiti. *Succus spissatus aconiti napelli.* From the expressed juice of monkshood leaves, evaporated, without separating the sediment, to the consistence of thick honey; anodyne, sudorific, deobstruent, gr. ſs to gr. v, bis terve die.

Socotrine aloes. *Aloe Socotrina. A. lucida. A. spicatæ extractum.* Very pure, affording a gold-yellow powder; obtained by incision from various species of aloe, and subsequent evaporation.

Hepatic aloes. *Aloe hepatica. A. vulgaris extractum.* Contains more rosin than the Socotrine. Distinguished by the druggists into Barbadoes, Bermuda, Cape, &c. aloes; cathartic, gr. x to ℈j; stomachic, aperient, emmenagogue, gr. ij to iiij, bis die; and in clysters ʒj, as a cathartic, or to destroy ascarides: to horses ℥ſs to ℥j as a cathartic.

Purified aloes. *Aloes lota. Gummi aloes. Extractum aloes. E. al. purificatum.* Made by soaking aloes in warm water, pouring off the clear liquid, and evaporating it to a proper consistence; more purgative than crude aloes, and less irritating; dose, gr. x. to xv.

Extractum anemonis pratensis. Is prepared from the undepurated juice boiled down; resolvent, useful in chronic diseases of the eyes, and in obstinate venereal complaints; beginning with small doses and gradually increasing them.

Extractum belladonnæ. *Succus spissatus atropæ belladonnæ.* Prepared from the leaves of deadly nightshade, in the same manner as the extractum aconiti above; narcotic, diaphoretic, resolvent, gr. ſs to gr. iij, bis terve die. It yields 1-9th of extract.

Succus spissatus cicutæ. *Extractum conii. Succus spissatus conii maculati.* Evaporate the expressed juice of hemlock leaves to a proper consistence; alterative, resolvent, used in obstinate disorders; beginning with a small dose, say gr. ij, bis terve in die, and increasing it as the constitution will bear its exhibition.

Juice of hypocistis. *Succus hypocistidis.* Prepared in like manner as acacia from the berries of asarum (or cytinus) hypocistis.

Extractum hyoscyami. *Succus spissatus hyoscyami. Succ. spis. hyosc. nigri.* Prepared by evaporating the expressed juice of henbane leaves to a due consistence; anodyne, antispasmodic, from gr. ſs to as much as the patient will bear, which has been in some instances ʒſs a day: a cwt. and three quarters of the green herb yielded 11℔ of extract; is very troublesome to make.

Rob diacaryon sine melle. *Extractum juglandis immaturi.* Prepared from the juice of unripe walnuts boiled down; is an excellent vermifuge made into a draught, and its taste covered with cinnamon water.

Lettuce opium. *Succus spissatus lactucæ sativæ.* Prepared from the common garden lettuce, by expressing its juice, and subsequent evaporation of this juice to a due consistence; narcotic, used as a substitute for opium, but is of very little use.

Succus spissatus lactucæ virosæ. Prepared from the expressed juice of strong scented wild lettuce, by evaporation; narcotic, laxative, and powerfully diuretic, gr. iij to xv or more daily, in obstinate dropsies.

Concentrated orange juice. *Succus spissatus aurantiorum.* The juice of oranges reduced to a solid from by evaporation; for use in situations where the fruit cannot be obtained.

Concentrated lemon juice. *Succus spissatus limonum.* Similar to the above in preparation and use; but neither of them is equal to the original juice, or even to the depurated juice, so long as they can be kept free from mouldiness.

5. WATERY EXTRACTS;

Or those prepared by boiling plants in water, straining the decoction and evaporating it to a proper consistence.

Extractum cacuminum absinthii. From wormwood tops, by boiling in eight times their weight of water, evaporating to one half, then strained with expression, and after the impurities have subsided, filtered and evaporated to a consistence fit for making pills; bitter, stomachic, gr. x to ʒſs, ter die.

Horse aloes. *Aloe caballina.* Dark coloured, fœtid, used only for inferior horses and other cattle. The better kinds of aloes are the juices that flow from the leaves of the aloe plant when cut, inspissated; but this last is prepared by boiling the whole plant in water, and reducing the decoction to a proper consistence.

Extractum radicis bryoniæ albæ. Prepared by decoction of the root, and subsequent evaporation, in doses of ʒſs to ʒj, is safer and better than either the fresh root, or its juice.

Extractum anthemidis. *E. florum chamæmeli. E. anthemidis nobilis.* Prepared by boiling camomile flowers in water, straining the decoction while hot, and evaporating; bitter, stomachic, gr. x to ℈j, bis terve die.

Cash cutti. *Catechu.* An extract prepared from the areka nut, used as an astringent masticatory.

Cutta-camboo. *Gutta gambir.* An extract from the nauclea gambir, of a whitish colour, in lozenges, balls and flat cakes. Used as a masticatory, to fasten the teeth and sweeten the breath.

Pale catechu. *Bombay cutch.* An extract of the wood of the mimosa catechu in small squares, of a pale reddish brown, texture lamellated, grain rough.

Japan earth. *Dark catechu. Bengal cutch. Terra Japonica. Gummi Lycium? Ligni mimosæ catechu extractum. Catechu extractum.* In round masses, of a dark chocolate colour, solid, resinous, and shining. Astringent, gr. x to ʒj. Also used in dyeing and for tanning leather.

Extractum colocynthidis. Evaporate a decoction of pulp of bitter apples ℔j, in water ℔viij, to a proper consistence for pills; cathartic, gr. v—℈j.

Extract of bark. *Extractum corticis Peruviani. Extr. cinchonæ.* Boil ℔j of bark three times, in about a gallon of water, filtering each decoction while hot; add the several decoctions together, and evaporate by a gentle heat to a proper consistence for pills: 56℔ of bark yielded 13½℔ of extract.

Hard extract of bark. *Extractum corticis Peruviani durum. Extr. cinchonæ durum.* The former extract reduced by subsequent drying to a state fit for being powdered.

Gaub. An extract of embryopteris glutinifera. Is very astringent, and used in dyeing and tanning.

Extractum cacuminum genistæ. Evaporate a decoction of broom tops to a proper consistence for pills; diuretic, ʒſs to ʒj or more in dropsy.

Extract of gentian. *Extractum gentianæ. E. radicis gentianæ. E. gentianæ luteæ.* As the former, from gentian root: bitter, tonic, gr. x to ʒſs, bis terve die: half a cwt. of gentian yielded 25℔ of extract. Extract of lesser centaury is used for it, and is much cheaper.

Extractum ligni Campechensis. *E. hæmatoxyli.* As the former, from a decoction of finely powdered or rasped logwood; astringent, gr. x to ʒſs in cinnamon water, ter quaterve die vel post singulas sedes: 80℔ of logwood yielded 14℔ of extract.

Extractum radicis hellebori nigri. As usual, from black hellebore root; alterative, emmenagogue, gr. iij—viij, bis terve die; cathartic, resolvent, gr. x to ℈j: 28℔ of the root yielded 11℔ of extract.

Extract of hops. *Extractum humuli.* From hops, in the usual manner; anodyne in cases which do not admit the use of opium, gr. v to ℈j, pro re nata.

EXTRACTUM RADICIS JALAPÆ. Prepared by water only, is much milder in its operation than the two former.

THERIACA GERMANORUM OPTIMA. *Extractum baccarum juniperi optimum.* Prepared by soaking juniper berries in cold water, and evaporating the infusion carefully poured off from the sediment; this extract is sweet tasted, semitransparent, and amber coloured.

THERIACA GERMANORUM ALTERA. *Ext. bacc. junip. sine contusione.* By boiling juniper berries in water, and evaporating the decoction; agreeable to the taste, aromatic: about 1-8th of extract is obtained.

THERIACA PAUPERUM. *Extr. bacc. junip. contusarum.* Prepared in a similar way; but the berries are bruised previous to the decoction being made of them; is dark brown, thick, sharp tasted, and by no means agreeable. They are all excellent bitters, stomachics, and tonics.

JAMAICA KINO. Prepared from the sea-side grape of Jamaica, coccoloba uvifera, in the same manner as cutch; its infusion is precipitated of a blue black by the oxysulphate of iron: astringent, useful in loosenesses, internal hemorrhages, the whites, and excess of the menstrual evacuation, gr. x to ℈j.

JAMAICA KINO. *Extract of mahogany.* Prepared by decoction; used for real kino.

EXTRACT OF LILY OF THE VALLEY. Cathartic.

EXTRACTUM PAPAVERIS. *Extr. capitum papaveris somniferi.* Prepared from broken poppy heads, the seed being taken out, by decoction and evaporation; narcotic, anodyne, much weaker than opium, dose gr. ij to ℈j: 28℔ of broken heads yielded 5℔ and a quarter of extract.

EXTRACT OF OAK BARK. *Extr. corticis quercûs.* By evaporating a decoction of oak bark in water to a consistence; astringent, gr. x—℈j, or more.

EXTRACT OF PEPPER. *Extractum piperis nigri.* From the decoction; it requires 550 pints of water to extract all the sapidity of ℔j of pepper, and the extract is much stronger tasted than the pepper itself.

EXTRACTUM FOLIORUM RUTÆ. *Extr. fol. rutæ graveolentis.* By evaporating a decoction of rue leaves; tonic, detergent, gr. x to ℈j, bis terve in die.

EXTRACT OF SAVINE. *Extr. foliorum sabinæ.* As the former, stimulant, emmenagogue, gr. x to ℈j, bis terve in die.

Extractum sarsaparillæ. By boiling sarsaparilla root in water, and subsequent evaporation; alterative, diaphoretic, gr. x to ʒj, in pills, or to increase the power of the decoction: 20℔ of fibres yielded 6℔ of extract.

Extractum sennæ. *Extr. foliorum cassiæ sennæ.* From senna leaves, in the same manner; serves as a basis for purgative pills, having scarcely any power of its own.

Extractum stramonii. Prepared from the juice and decoction mixed together: 158℔ of fresh stramonium yielded 37℔ of juice; the cake was boiled in water, and the decoction added to the juice yielded, by evaporation, 3℔ and a half of extract, which was full of particles of nitre; narcotic, in doses of gr. j to v, bis in die.

Extractum taraxaci. By soaking bruised fresh dandelion roots in boiling water, boiling down to one half, then straining and evaporating to an extract; resolvent, diuretic, gr. x to ʒj, with vitriolated tartar: a cwt. and three quarters of the herb yielded, by expressing of the juice and then evaporating, 8℔ and a half of extract.

Extract of tea. Is brought from China, dry, solid, blackish, shining, and very brittle; it has a very weak smell and taste of tea, mixed with a styptic flavour, is easily dissoluble in the mouth, and tinges the spittle green; the solution in boiling water is brownish green, of a rough taste, and rather disagreeable smell.

Extractum valerianæ. From the root of valerian, by soaking in boiling water in a covered vessel, expressing the liquor and evaporating to a proper consistence; antispasmodic, gr. x to ʒſs, or more.

Barry's extracts. These differ from the common by the evaporation being carried on, in a vacuum, produced by admitting steam into the apparatus, which resembles a retort with its receiver, the part containing the liquor to be evaporated being a polished iron bowl. As the temperature is much lower than in the common way, the virtues of the plant are less altered, the extracts are generally green, and contain saline crystals.

Essence of spruce. Is prepared by boiling the twigs of Scotch fir in water, and evaporating the decoction till it grows thick; used to flavour treacle beer, instead of hops.

Essence of malt. Is prepared by infusing malt in water (first boiled and then cooled till it reflects the image of a person's face in it), pouring off the infusion, and evaporating it to the consistence of new honey; used in sea voyages, and places where malt cannot be procured to make beer.

Black extract. *Hard multum.* From coculus Indicus, by decoction in water, and evaporation to a stiff tenacious mass; narcotic, intoxicating, used in brewing ale.

OBS. To make extracts smooth, chemists sometimes add to each quarter of a cwt. 1℔ of gum Arabic, and a pint of olive oil.

2. Or to every 3℔ add a little gum, ʒij of olive oil, and ʒj of rectified spirit, which will give it a gloss.

6. MIXED EXTRACTS.

Prepared partly by water, and partly by spirit of wine, or by a mixture of both.

Extractum rhei. Soak 1℔ of rhubarb in seven pints and a half of water, mixed with half a pint of rectified spirit, for four days, strain, let it settle, and evaporate the clear liquor; cathartic, gr. x to ʒſs, but principally used as a basis for purging pills.

Extractum corticis Peruviani cum resina. *Extr. cinchonæ officinalis. Extr. cinch. resinosum.* Soak ℔j of bark in rectified spirit ℔iiij, for four days, and pour off the tincture; boil the residuum in water, filter the decoction, and evaporate to the consistence of new honey, then add the tincture previously brought to the same consistence by distilling off the spirit, and evaporate the whole in a gentle heat to a proper consistence. Is astringent, tonic, and useful for those who cannot take the bark in substance, dose gr. x to xxx, in pills.

Extractum cascarillæ resinosum. Prepared from cascarilla by means of spirit and water, as the extr. cort. Peruv. c. resinâ; tonic, gr. v—℈j bis terve in die: 28℔ of cascarilla yielded 5½℔ of extract.

Extractum jalapii. *Extr. jalapæ. Extr. jalapæ resinosum. Extr. convolvuli jalapæ.* Prepared from jalap, by means of spirit and water, in the same manner as the extr. cort. Peruv. c. resinâ above mentioned; an active purgative, gr. x to ℈j; it ought to be well ground with a little sugar or kali vitriolatum to hinder it from griping: 18℔ of jalap yielded 16℔ of extract.

Extractum jalapæ durum. For powdering.

7. FARINA.

Wheaten flour. *Ador. Farina. F. tritici.* The most nourishing of the flours, as containing a substance of an animal nature, called the gluten of flour, and which also causes it to make the best bread, when properly fermented; the mixture of the flour and water being raised either by a portion of old dough, leaven, or the froth of fermenting wort, yeast or barm.

Six sorts of wheat flour are sold in London, Fine flour, Second flour, Middlings, Fine middlings, Coarse middlings, Twenty-penny flour; all depending upon the fineness of the sieves.

A bushel, or 61℔ of wheat, produces on grinding 60¾℔ meal, which by dressing is resolved into 48℔ second flour, 4¼℔ fine pollard, 4℔ coarse pollard, and 2¾℔ bran, 2℔ being lost in the process.

A sack of second flour, or five bushels, weighing by law 250℔, requires generally 3 or 4 oz. of alum, sometimes from 2 to 8, with 4℔ common salt, half a gallon yeast, and about 3 gallons water, producing about 80 quartern loaves, sometimes 82 or 83.

A sack of flour, 3 oz. alum, 6℔ common salt, one bushel potatoes, 3℔ yeast, with water q. s. produces a white, light, and highly valuable bread.

A sack of indifferent flour, 1℔ magnesia, with salt, yeast, and water as usual, makes excellent bread.

It is generally supposed that an imperfect kind of fermentation analogous to that in the preparation of wine or beer, takes place in making bread; but others deny this, because this dough does not yield any ardent spirit on distillation, although the same dough diluted with water and let to ferment for sixteen hours, yielded a portion of spirit; the dough also falls so rapidly, that it cannot be supposed the fermentation is finished. The bakers in summer time, when the yeast has turned acid, are in the habit of adding a little subcarbonate of potash or of ammonia, which raises the dough in a few minutes: mineral waters, containing much carbonic acid, raise the dough without the addition of yeast;

and other substances which contain much enveloped air also render the dough spungy, as eggs beaten to a froth or snow water.

Rye flour. *Farina secalis.* Used to make either a sweet bread, raising the dough by yeast, or an acid bread by using leaven for that purpose; this last is cooling, not so nourishing as the former, but more suited to an animal diet.

Barley flour. *Farina hordei.* When made into bread with yeast, it requires the dough to be baked very soon after it is made, as it grows sour almost immediately: a paste of barley meal and water is also used to take the hair off skins, previous to their being tanned.

Oat meal. *Farina avenacea.* Used to make gruel, and also thin unleavened cakes; is very resolvent when employed as a poultice.

Wheat starch. *Amylum tritici.* From wheat flour, by washing it in sacks in a current of water, which carries off the starch and saccharine substance, and leaves the gluten in the sacks: the water being received in troughs is left to ferment, which, decomposing the saccharine substance, renders the starch that is deposited, on standing, very pure and white: this starch is friable, easily pulverised, crimp between the fingers, without smell or taste. Wheat in France yielded almost 3-4ths its weight, but in Sweden not quite half its weight. Does this depend upon climate? Demulcent, perhaps astringent; used for glysters in diarrhœa, dysentery, &c.

Common starch is starch mixed with powder blue, to give a blueish tinge to the linen, which is stiffened with its solution in boiling water: this colour being given to it in opposition to the yellow starch, tinged with saffron or turmeric, formerly employed, but which went out of fashion on the execution of the famous midwife, Mrs. Cellier, who was hanged in a ruff of that colour: used as a cement, but unfit for internal use.

Semolina. Wheat flour, granulated while moist, and dried so as to deprive it in part of its solubility in hot water.

Kisel. Mix 1 or 2 ℔ of wheat flour, a handful of wheat bran, and a little yeast with some water, let it stand in a warm place for a fortnight, when the supernatant acid liquor is to be poured off, and the starch washed with cold water: boil this starch, while still moist, with a little cow's milk, pour it into moulds to become solid, and eat it with cream, or wine and sugar.

Rye starch. Is floury, greyish white, scarcely crimp, and retains the smell and taste of the grain, which yields about half its weight of starch.

Barley starch. Powdery, greyish white, scarcely crimp, and retains the smell and taste of the grain, which yields rather more than half its weight of starch.

Oat starch. Floury, greyish, not crimp, with a weak smell and taste of water-gruel: the grain yields half its weight of starch.

Indian arrow-root. *Fecula marantæ.* From the root of maranta arundinacea, by pounding or grating it in water, and letting the fecule settle: when rubbed up smooth with a little cold water, and boiling water poured upon this paste, it dissolves easily by stirring into a transparent jelly, without requiring to be boiled: nutritive.

Potatoe starch. *Common arrow-root.* May be made from frozen potatoes in as large a quantity, and as good, as from those which have not been spoiled by the frost; very white, crimp to the fingers, and colours them; friable, heavy, sinking in water: when held towards the light it has shining particles in it; dissolves in boiling water as easily as true arrow-root: 100℔ of potatoes yield 10℔ of starch.

Dwarf kidney-bean starch. Is very white and crimp: 1 oz. of beans yielded upon trial gr. 48.

Pea starch. White, crimp, and good; the peas yield 1-4th their weight.

Earth-pea starch. From the bulbs of lathyrus tuberosus: 1℔ of the bulbs yielded 3 oz.

Bean starch. White, crimp: 1 oz. yielded gr. 75.

Lentil starch. Also white and crimp: 1 oz. yielded gr. 98.

Chich-pea starch. From the seeds of cicer arietinum: white and good: 1 oz. yielded gr. 102.

Meadow-saffron starch. May be prepared from the root of meadow saffron, where those plants are plentiful; when boiled with water it is brown like sago, and cements well.

Fecule of briony. *Fecula bryoniæ albæ.*

Gersa serpentaria. *Fecula ari maculati.*

All the above species of starch are prepared in a manner similar to that of wheat or potatoes, and others may be made from different roots or seeds; they are all nutritive.

LIUTA. A kind of starch procured from the roots of several species of alstrœmeria, in Peru.

INULIN. A white farinaceous powder that settles as the decoction of elecampane roots cools. It differs from starch, for although it dissolves in water, it does not remain united, but separates as the water grows cold.

SAGO. Prepared from the trunk of the sago tree, by splitting it, bruising the logs in water to separate the fecule, pouring off the water and letting it stand to settle: when the sediment is half dried in the air, it is granulated by being passed through a coarse sieve, and the drying finished first in the sun, and then by fire: a single tree yields from 3 to 4 cwt. of sago. Flat cakes are also made of the half-dried fecule by baking it in moulds.

CASSAVA. Prepared from the root of the jatropha manihot, by expression of the juice, which is extremely acrid, and baking the cake that is left; also from yucca gloriosa.

TAPIOCA. Prepared from the same root, in the manner of potatoe starch, breaking the moist fecule into roundish lumps, and drying them in that form: this and cassava only swell and soften in water, and thus make good puddings.

LINT-SEED MEAL. *Farina lini vera.* Emollient; used in poultices, but the ground cake is usually sold for it.

LINT-SEED CAKE. Left after the oil has been expressed from the lint-seed; used for fattening cattle, for short-breathed horses, and for manure.

GROUND LINT-SEED CAKE. *Linseed powder. Farina lini vulgaris.* Used for poultices, but requires in general some oil or fat to be added to keep it from drying up too hard.

ALMOND CAKE. *Amygdalæ placenta.* Left after the expression of the oil; is principally composed of albumen.

GROUND ALMOND CAKE. *Almond powder. Farina amygdalarum.* Used instead of soap for washing the hands.

LOCK-SOY. Rice boiled to a kind of paste, and drawn out into threads: the Cochin-chinese is transparent; the Chinese opaque and less esteemed; used to thicken soups.

8. ELATERIUM.

ELATERIUM ALBUM. The half-ripe fruit of spurting cucumber cut in pieces, so that the juice may drain out, which is left to settle, the liquid part poured off, and the sediment dried in the sun; hydragogue, gr. ſs—ij.

Elaterium nigrum. *Extractum elaterii. Succus spissatus momordicæ elaterii.* From the nearly ripe spurting cucumber, by expressing its juice, and proceeding as before, drying the fecule with a gentle heat: much weaker.

9. COLOURING MATTERS.

Woad. *Glastum.* From the leaves of the plant so called, by grinding them to a paste, of which balls are made, placed in heaps, and occasionally sprinkled with water, to promote the fermentation; when this is finished, the woad is allowed to fall into a coarse powder; used as a blue dye-stuff.

Indigo. *Indicum.* From the leaves and young shoots of several species of indigofera and nerium, by soaking them either in cold water, or still better in water kept warm, and at about 160 deg. Fahr. till the liquor becomes deep green, it is then drawn off, and beat or churned till blue flakes appear, when lime-water is added, the yellow liquor drawn off, and the blue sediment dried, and formed into small lumps: of this fecule many varieties are found in trade, owing to variations in the process; the Guatimala indigo is generally esteemed the best, and has, like some other kinds, a coppery tinge; used as a blue dye.

Carmine. *Carminum. Purpura vegetabilis.* Boil ℥j of cochineal, finely powdered, in 12 or 14 ℔ of rain or distilled water, in a tinned copper vessel for three minutes, then add alum gr. xxv, and continue the boiling for two minutes longer, and let it cool: draw off the clear liquor as soon as it is only blood warm, very carefully, into shallow vessels, and put them by, laying a sheet of paper over each of them to keep out the dust, for a couple of days, by which time the carmine will have settled. In case the carmine does not separate properly, a few drops of a solution of tin, i. e. dyers' spirit, or of a solution of green vitriol, will throw it down immediately; the water being then drawn off, the carmine is dried in a warm stove, and should be entirely soluble in liquid ammonia. The first coarse sediment serves to make Florence lake; the water drawn off is *liquid rouge.*

2. Boil ℔j of cochineal powdered, and ʒvj of alum in 40℔ of water, strain the decoction, add ℥ſs of dyers' spirit, and after the carmine has settled, decant the liquid and dry

the carmine: this process yields about ℥jſs; used as a paint for the ladies, and also by miniature painters.

Wassunta gunda. A coloured powder, obtained from the capsules of rottleria tinctoria; used in dyeing yellow.

10. ANIMAL SECRETIONS,

And Excretions more or less miscible with Water.

White of egg. *Albumen ovi.* Nutritive, coagulates like blood by heat, and therefore used to clarify turbid liquors, and also as a varnish.

Yelk of egg. *Vitellus ovi.* Nutritive, coagulable the same as the whites, and used along with them for that purpose, as also to render oily substances miscible with water.

Sepia. *Cuttle fish ink.* When fresh taken from the cuttle fish, it is a black glary liquid, of a viscid consistence, a peculiar fishy smell, and very little taste; it is preserved for use by being spread round saucers or gallipots, so as to dry before putrefaction commences; used for writing ink, and for a paint, much superior in ease of working to Indian ink, which latter dries so quick, that it is difficult to colour a large pale shadow with it, and when once dry, some part always adheres to the paper, and cannot be removed, whereas sepia may be washed almost clear off.

Human blood. *Sanguis hominis.* Anti-epileptic, dried ʒſs, in powder, in cinnamon water, omni mane.

Goats blood, dried. *Sanguis hirci siccatus.* Sudorific, antipleuritic.

Sheeps blood.

Ox blood. Used instead of eggs to clarify liquids; dried by a gentle heat, regulated by several water-baths placed one within another, so as not to be coagulated, they have been exported for the purpose of clarifying cane juice.

Human urine. *Urina hominis.* Aperient; used in jaundice, ℥j—ij, omni mane.

All flower water. *Cows urine. Urina vaccæ.* Used as a purge, half a pint drank warm from the cow.

Ox gall. *Fel tauri. Fel bovis.* Cosmetic, detergent, used in ear-ache, also as a collyrium, and gtt. xx—xxx in wine as an emmenagogue, and to facilitate labour; used with oil to take off oil paint.

Prepared ox gall. The fresh gall is left for a night to settle, the clear fluid poured off, and evaporated in a water-bath to a proper consistence; used by painters in water colours to destroy the greasiness of some of their colours, and thus enable them to form an even surface of colour; and also instead of soap to wash greasy cloth.

WHITE-BEAR GALL. *Fel ursi.* Anti-epileptic.

HARES GALL. *Fel leporis.* Used as a collyrium.

GALL OF EELS. *Fel anguillarum.* Used to facilitate labours.

COWS MILK. *Lac vaccinum.* Nutritive, the fattest of those usually employed; boiled with sugar will keep some time.

SKIMMED MILK. Sits easy on the stomach; used as a varnish, and vehicle for painting in distemper.

ASSES MILK. Used in consumption.

GOATS MILK. Used in consumption.

EWES MILK. Thinner than that of the cow; antiphthisic.

MARES MILK. Like goats milk in quality, restorative.

RENNET WHEY. *Serum lactis.* Made by mixing an infusion of rennet with milk, and straining.

BUTTER MILK. *Lac ebutyratum.* By straining churned cream, the butter being left on the strainer, and the butter milk passing.

WOMAN'S MILK. *Lac mulieris.* Are principally composed of sugar of milk dissolved in water; highly nutritive, laxative; popular remedies in atrophy and phthisis.

FRANGIPANE. Prepared by evaporating skimmed milk to dryness, by a gentle heat; used to form artificial milk, when the real cannot be obtained.

STONE-HORSE DUNG. *Fimus equinus. Stercus equi non castrati.* Antipleuritic, and of great efficiency in asthma and difficulty of breathing; infused in pennyroyal, or hyssop water, or in white wine, and the strained infusion drank: its effects probably owing to the sulphur that it contains.

COW DUNG. *Fimus vaccæ.* Used as a cataplasm in erysipelatous swellings, being previously mixed with some unctuous matter to prevent its growing hard, and highly commended in the gout; also used in calico printing as a cheap mucilage, in such quantity, that the printers are obliged to keep great numbers of cows to supply this article.

SHEEPS DUNG. Used in dyeing, for the purpose of preparing cotton and linen to receive certain colours, particularly the red of madder and crosswort, which it performs by impregnating the stuffs with an animal mucilage, of which it contains a large quantity, and thus assimilating them to wool or silk.

Album Græcum. *Stercus canis.* The white excrements emitted by dogs in good health; detergent, also outwardly, with honey, in sore throats.

Pigeons dung. *Stercus columbæ.*

Peacocks dung. *Stercus pavonis.*

Goose dung. *Stercus anseris.* Used as poultices to the feet in malignant fevers.

Edible birds nests. *Nidi esculenti.* The nest of a species of swallows inhabiting the Indian Archipelago; these nests are formed of a mucous slime secreted in the stomachs of these birds, and flung up for that purpose: they are added to soup, to render it thicker; the feathers sticking to them are then separated by straining.

11. GELATINOUS EXTRACTS.

Carpenters' glue. *Gluten commune.* Prepared from the skins of animals, their bones, and other offal, by boiling them with water for a long time, skimming off the fat, adding a little alum, and boiling the broth down to a thick jelly, which is then poured out, and, when cold, cut into squares, and dried in the air upon nets; used as a cement.

Fish glue. Is made in like manner from various membranous and solid parts of sea fish and cetaceous animals.

Size. Is made from skins, in the same manner as glue, but is not boiled down so low, only so far that it is a tremulous jelly when cold. There are two sorts sold in London, namely single and double size, differing in their consistence.

12. ROSINS.

Arnotto. *Orleana.* Prepared from the seeds of bixa orellana, by steeping them in water for seven or eight days, stirring the liquid, passing it through a sieve, and boiling it, when the colouring matter is scummed off and put up while soft into balls. Three sorts are distinguished in England, *Egg*, *Flag*, and *Spanish*: when dry, the druggists beat it up with whale oil; astringent, discussive, febrifuge, but little used in medicine; chiefly employed as a dyeing drug: boiled in water, it gives a brownish yellow colour; with spirit of wine, it forms a high orange or yellowish red; alkalies render it perfectly soluble in water, and the solution communicates to wool or silk a deep, but not very durable orange dye, which is washed out by soap, and destroyed by exposure to air: much used for colouring cheese.

2. A superior kind is prepared, of a bright shining red, almost equal to carmine, by rubbing the seeds with the hands, previously dipped in oil, till the red pellicles come off, and are reduced into a clear paste, which is scraped off and dried in the shade. De Laet says this is used by the ladies as a paint.

Gum anime. *Cancamy. Gummi anime. Cancamum.* The extravasated juice of hymenæa courbaril, in dry lumps of various sizes, outwardly white, inwardly yellowish white, somewhat transparent, friable, a resinous taste, sweet scented when burnt, and totally soluble in spirit of wine; cephalic, uterine; dose, in powder, ʒj.

Benjamin. *Benzoinum. Assa dulcis. Styracis benzoini balsamum.* The best is obtained by incision from the styrax benzoin, and inferior sorts from the terminalia benzoin and the laurus benzoe; odoriferous, fragrant, of a resinous taste; fat, yet breaking readily between the fingers: the best is yellowish, with white spots in it, resembling blanched almonds: the next is greyish, inclining to a dark brown, and is very sweet scented: the worst is black, full of dross, and having but little scent; balsamic, anti-asthmatic, and used in perfumery and odoriferous fumigations.

Jamaica-birch rosin. *Resina chibou.* Obtained from the bursera gummifera; transparent, yellow, glutinous, but dries by time; is excellent for varnishes.

Caranna. *Gummi Caragna. Tacamahaca Caragna.* The tree which yields it is not well known: the rosin is, when fresh, ductile like pitch, when old, hard, friable, outwardly blackish grey, inwardly pitch-black, of a resinous, viscous, bitterish taste, and when burnt sweet smelling: brought from New Spain in masses, covered with broad leaves; less efficacious than true tacamahaca as a resolvent.

2. One kind of caranna has a fetid smell when burnt, and is thought to be the rosin of some sort of chamerops.

West Indian copal. *Copal occidentale.* Produced by the rhus copallinum of Spanish America; it is hard, transparent, yellowish, in lumps, and of a very weak smell.

East India copal. *Gum Kikckanumala. Copal orientale.* Which is rarer, is produced by the elæocarpus copalifera. They are both used in cephalic fumigations and plaisters, but more commonly in varnishes. Great confusion exists between copal and anime, which are frequently mistaken for one another; but anime is soluble in spirit of wine, and copal is not. It is even difficult to dissolve copal in oils, but it is soluble in oil of rosemary; ground with camphor, it becomes in a few minutes a tough coherent mass.

Melted copal. Obtained by putting not more than 2 oz. at once of copal into a wire net, suspended in an iron tube placed upright, and surrounded with fire, so that as soon as the copal melts it may drop into a pan of water; a kind of oil separates from it, and the copal becomes soluble in spirit of wine, and still more so if the melting is repeated.

West India elemi. *Icica. Elemi occidentale.* Obtained, by incision, from the amyris elemifera of South America, is greenish and yellowish white, soft, almost transparent; brought over in longish cakes rolled up in flags, and yielding a sweet odour when burnt.

East India elemi. *Elemi orientale. Cancame antiquorum?* Obtained from the gardenia elemifera of Ceylon. They are antiseptic, detergent, and used in the composition of ointments.

Gum guaiacum. *Gummi guaiacum. Guaiaci resina.* Obtained, by incision, from the guaiacum officinale, is dry, friable, transparent, rather blackish, of a sharp taste, and rather grateful smell; sometimes mixed with the juice of the manchineel apple, and sometimes common rosin is sold for it; the powder changes to a green by exposure to air and light; it turns blue when mixed with wheat flour, the blue being the finer as the wheat contains more gluten: is tonic, antiscorbutic, diaphoretic, in doses of gr. v to ℈j, in pills or in emulsion, purgative in doses of gr. xv to ℈ij. To discover the addition of manchineel gum, dissolve it in spirit of wine, and add a few drops of sweet spirit of nitre, then dilute with water, the gum guaiacum is precipitated, but the adulteration floats. Gum anime and gum manchineel are, however, used for it in the West Indies.

Stick lac. *Lacca in ràmulis. Lacca in baculis.* Formed by the insects called coccus lacca, on the branches of trees. This sort, in its rough state adhering to the sticks, is of a deep red colour, which it gives out to water, for the purpose of dyeing.

Seed lac. *Lacca in granis.* Stick lac broke off the branches, and which has been digested in warm water by the dyers, for the extraction of its colour; is brownish.

Shell lac. *Lacca in massis. Lacca in tabulis.* Which has been boiled in water, by which it has been melted, and then poured upon a slab; transparent, lightish red. Calefacient, attenuant, aperitive, diaphoretic, diuretic; used in dentifrices, in varnishes, and to form the basis of the best kinds of sealing-wax.

Ceylon lac. *Lacca Zeylanica.* Exudes from the croton lacciferum; is in red sticks, purer than that collected by the insects just mentioned; is astringent, and dyes silk red.

White lac. In grey, opaque, roundish pieces, the size of a pea; taste salt and bitterish, smell none unless rubbed, resembles bees wax, and is secreted by insects like the red lac.

Ladanum. *Labdanum.* Exudes from the cistus Creticus, obtained by lashing the tree with leather straps, to which it adheres and is scraped off.

2. An inferior sort is obtained by boiling the twigs of cistus ladaniferus in water: digestive, tonic, astringent; also used in tooth-ache.

Mastich. *Mastiche. Resina lentiscina. Pistaciæ lentisci resina.* Obtained, by incision, from the pistacia lentiscus; tonic, detersive, and chewed to sweeten the breath and fasten the teeth.

Barbary mastich. From the pistacia Atlantica.

Burgundy pitch. *White pitch. Pix Burgundica. Pix alba. Resina abietis humida. Resina alba humida. Pini abietis resina sponte concreta. Pix arida* P. L. since 1809. Obtained, by incision, from the Norway spruce fir, pinus abies, and becomes solid immediately: a vigorous tree will yield in one year 30 or 40 ℔ of juice: it is melted with water and strained through coarse cloths: it is of a close consistence, rather soft, of a reddish brown colour, and not unpleasant smell: it is very adhesive to the skin, and therefore forms excellent plaisters when they are wanted to remain on for some time; rubefacient, useful in colds, short breath, &c.

Common frankincense. *Perrosin. Thus fœmininum. T. vulgare. Olibanum vulgare. Resina abietis sicca. Resina abietis* L. P. since 1809. Exudes from the Norway spruce fir; it differs from Strasburg turpentine in being compact, opaque, and of a deep yellow; and also differs very slightly from Burgundy pitch, but is by no means so adhesive: it yields, by distillation, an oil, substituted for oil of turpentine, but very inferior, and not possessed of the same qualities.

Native rosin. *Resina pini nativa.* Exudes from the pinus sylvestris, the turpentine drying upon the wound, and forming a white crust over it.

Common rosin. *Resina pini communis.* Prepared from native pine rosin by melting and straining through a cloth; used indifferently with Burgundy pitch; adheres to the fingers.

Gum juniper. *Gum sandarach. Pounce. Gummi juniperi. Sandaraca.* Yielded by the thuya articulata, and not by the juniperus oxycedrus, as supposed by Linnæus and his followers; astringent and tonic, used also to prevent ink from sinking in parchment, bad paper, or where they have been scraped, and to make a varnish by dissolving it in spirit of wine, or in oil of turpentine.

Dragons blood in the tear. *Sanguis draconis in lacrymis.* Obtained from the dracæna draco, by incision: the purest, used in varnishes and dentifrices; powder a bright red: *cinnabris* of the ancients.

Dragons blood in sticks. *Sanguis draconis in cannis. Pterocarpi draconis resina.* In small masses, wrapped in leaves, dark red, breaks smooth; powder crimson: also obtained from the red sanders tree.

Dragons blood in balls. *Sanguis draconis in globulis.* Obtained by macerating or steaming the fruit of the calamus draco; in round masses wrapped up in leaves of reeds, coarse grained; powder brownish red. Are all astringent, especially this last, which contains a portion of tannin.

Red storax. *Gum storax. Thus Judæorum. Styrax rubra. Styracis balsamum. Bals. Styracis officinalis.* Obtained, by incision, from the styrax officinale, and perhaps from the liquidambra orientalis; the purest, in tears, but it has lost some of its smell in drying.

Common storax. *Styracis calamita.* Has been received in reeds or vessels, and saw-dust added immediately to thicken it; is preferred by the perfumers, as more fragrant: storax is soluble in spirit of wine, but not in oil.

Purified storax. *Styrax colata. S. purificata.* The Dublin college orders it to be heated till it softens, and then pressed between heated iron plates; the London college directs it to be dissolved in spirit of wine, and the solution strained and distilled to a proper consistence: 1℔ storax, warmed in bags, and pressed between iron plates, so hot, that they are nearly sufficient to make water hiss, yields two oz. and a half of strained storax. Storax is stimulant and expectorant in doses of gr. x to ʒſs.

Tacamahac. *Tacamahaca.* Is yielded by the fagara octandra; imported in gourds, greenish, soft, smells of lavender, tastes aromatic, is rare; cephalic, nervine, and externally suppurative, astringent; used in fumigations.

American tacamahac. *Balsamum Focot.* Is yielded by the populus balsamifera; greenish yellow, in tears run into a mass; sweet scented; stomachic.

Balsam of Tolu in jars. *Red balsam of Peru. Balsamum Tolutanum. B. Peruvianum rubrum.* Brought over in cocoa shells, red, solid, having been dried in the air; nervine, cephalic, anti-asthmatic.

Yellow gum. *Gummi flavum N. S. W. Gummi resina acaroidis.* Resin of the xanthorrhœa hastilis, or acarois resinifera; friable, easily separable into scales by the nails, fracture shining and compact, yellow, pleasant balsamic smell like poplar buds, clots in pounding, and adheres strongly to the mortar, becomes electric by friction; its powder stains the paper in which it is kept of a deep indelible yellow colour, swells up in boiling water like gum kuteera, but is not soluble; dissolves in spirit of wine leaving seven per cent. of an insipid grumous substance, neither soluble nor diffusible in water; antidysenteric, and employed to unite the lips of wounds however large or dangerous; also used to compose a cement: strongly resembles bee bread.

True varnish resin. Yielded by the terminalia vernix; used by the Chinese in varnish.

Manchineel gum. Yielded by the hippomane mancinella. Used instead of guaiacum.

Canarium gum. Yielded by C. balsamiferum; sweet-scented, used for incense.

Clove gum. Reddish brown, found among cloves.

Gum chandra. *G. chandetros. Gum chamderros.* Obtained from the valeria Indica, it resembles amber, and is sometimes found among Sumatra camphire.

Saul dammer. Exuded from the saul tree, shorea robusta. Used in India for all the purposes of turpentine, resin, and pitch.

TECAMEZ SANDAL RESIN. Is yielded by the sandal tree of Tecamez.

HOG GUM. Exudes from the hog-gum tree, rhus metopium. Is black, very adhesive, so called because the wild hogs when wounded rub themselves against the tree.

RESIN OF TABERNÆMONTANA. Is the concreted juice of T. arcuata.

MOMBIN ROSIN. The produce of spondias myrobalanus.

BURSERA ROSIN. The produce of B. Orientalis; is tonic, styptic.

UVARIA GUM. From U. tripetaloidea, very odoriferous.

AUGIA ROSIN. From A. Sinensis; black, used in China for varnish, and medicinally as a purgative.

PERUVIAN MASTICH. From the moly tree, schinus molle; white, smelling like fennel and pepper.

COUMIA RESIN. From amyris ambrosiacia; used as incense, and in chronic diarrhœa.

TICUNA. From amyris toxifera; used to poison weapons for war and hunting.

KINA-KINA RESIN. Yielded by myrospermum pedicellatum; used by gouty persons to hold in the hand.

LOVAGE RESIN. *Resina ligustici.* Exuded by Cornish lovage, yellow.

COMMON PITCH. *Stone pitch. Pix sicca. P. atra. P. nivalis. P. arida* P. L. before 1809. Obtained by boiling or distilling tar to the desired consistence; but very frequently an artificial compound is substituted for it: in medicine used only as a resolvent in plaisters.

YELLOW ROSIN. *White rosin. Pix Græca? Colophonia. Terebinthina cocta. Resina alba. R. flava. R. pini oleo volatile deprivatum.* Obtained by boiling or distilling turpentine with water, or by boiling or distilling turpentine per se, and pouring the residuum, while yet fluid, into water, of which it absorbs about 1-8th of its weight; suppurative externally, used in ointments and plaisters.

BROWN ROSIN. *Black rosin. Pix Græca. Colophonium. Resina nigra.* Obtained by boiling or distilling turpentine without water; suppurative externally.

13. RESINOUS EXTRACTS.

ROSIN OF SCAMMONY. *Resina scammonii.*

Rosin of jalap. *Resina jalapæ.* One pound of root yielded one oz. rosin; 10℔ yielded 1℔.

Rosin of guaiacum. *Resina guaiaci.*

Rosin of turbith. *Resina turpethi.* Eight oz. yielded ℥v. Are all obtained by digesting spirit of wine upon the several substances repeatedly, till the last portion is not tinged; distilling off the spirit till but a fourth part remains, and then adding a little cold water, which causes the rosin to settle; this rosin is then washed and dried: they have the qualities of the substances from which they are extracted, but must be given in smaller doses.

Extractum cinchonæ resinosum. Soak 1℔ bruised bark in 4℔ spirit of wine for four days, and distil off the spirit to a due consistence.

Resina nucis vomicæ. Prepared by distilling slowly the tincture of nux vomica in rectified spirit; useful in paralysis, particularly in paraplegia; dose gr. viij, ter die.

Rosin of aloes. *Resina aloes.* Is the insoluble residuum left in making washed aloes.

Opium purificatum, P. D. Digest ℔j of sliced opium in ℔xij of proof spirit of wine, and after filtration, distil off the spirit till the mass is reduced to a proper consistence; it is ordered to be kept in two states.

1. *Opium purificatum molle.* Fit for pills.
2. *Opium purificatum durum.* Sufficiently hard to powder.

14. TURPENTINES AND BALSAMS.

Balm of Gilead. *Balsamum Gileadense verum. B. Judaicum. B. de Mecha. Opobalsamum. Amyridis Gileadensis balsamum.* Of which there are three sorts:

1. That which exudes from incisions made in the amyris Gileadensis, or in the amyris opobalsamum, and is limpid, white, of a very penetrating sweet turpentiny smell, and has a sharp bitter astringent taste, very rare; a drop of it, let fall on warm water, spreads over the whole surface, and on the water cooling, again contracts itself.

2. Obtained by boiling the twigs and leaves in water, thin and oily.

3. Obtained by a longer continued decoction, is thicker and less odoriferous; this is the most usual: antiseptic, vulnerary; its fumes are useful against barrenness: used also as a cosmetic, stimulating the skin so as to cause redness

and swelling. Balsam of Canada, scented with essence of lemons, is usually sold for it in England.

CANADA BALSAM. *Balm of Gilead. Resina strobilina*, P. L. *Balsamum Canadense. Terebinthina Canadensis. Pini balsameæ resina liquida.* Contained in vesicles under the bark of the pinus balsamea, or balm of Gilead fir, or exudes from its cones, limpid, yellowish, odoriferous, very fine: one of the finest of this class.

BALSAM OF CAPIVI. *Balsamum Capaibæ. Copaiba. Copaiferæ officinalis resina liquida.* Flows from the copaifera officinalis; is limpid, yellowish, of a sharp bitter taste, aromatic penetrating smell, of a syrupy consistence; when pure, drops of it let fall into water, retain their spherical form, whether they sink or swim; detersive, vulnerary, diuretic, and astringent, may be given to gtt. lx, or more, if the stomach will bear it, in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa. By taking about gtt. xxx of elixir of vitriol, in a glass of water, twice a day, the stomach may be made to retain gtt. lxx to c of the balsam nocte maneque; it is a good dressing for fresh wounds. Retailers usually mix an equal quantity, or even more, of rape oil with it, and some sell rape oil for it.

HUNGARIAN BALSAM. *Resina strobilina* of the Germans. Exudes from the extremities of the branches of the mountain or Mugho pine; it is also obtained by expression from the cones; highly esteemed in Germany: an essential oil, called oleum templinum, or Krumholtz oil, is obtained from it by distillation.

WHITE BALSAM OF PERU. *Natural balsam. Balsamum album. Styrax alba. Balsamelæon.* Obtained by incision from the myrospermum peruifera; liquid, yellowish white, like honey.

STRASBURG TURPENTINE. *Resina abietis* P. L. before 1809. *Oleum abietis. Terebinthina Argentoratensis.* Obtained by piercing the tubercles of the bark of the silver fir, pinus picea. A man can collect only four oz. in a day, hence it is three times as dear as common Venice turpentine; clear, but grows yellow when a year old, thin, smells like frankincense, and tastes like citron peel.

CHIO TURPENTINE. *Cyprus turpentine. True Venice turpentine. Resina terebinthi. Terebinthina vera. T. Chia. T. Cypria.* Obtained, by incision, from the turpentine tree, pistacia terebinthus; white, pellucid, glass-like, with a blueish green cast, and a sharp taste.

Common Venice turpentine. *Resina laricis. Terebinthina Veneta. Pini laricis resina liquida.* Obtained from the larch by boring it nearly through; transparent, pale yellowish, bitter, smells resinous: substitutes are generally sold for all the above in this country.

Common turpentine. *Horse turpentine. Resina pini. Terebinthina vulgaris. T. communis.* Obtained from the Scotch fir, by cutting a hollow in the tree to catch the turpentine, and taking off the bark for a space of about eighteen inches above it: 3000 trees in North Carolina are reckoned to keep a man in constant employ for four years, and will yield about 100 or 110 barrels of turpentine: distilled for oil of turpentine in large quantity.

Briançon turpentine. *Terebinthina Brianzonica.* Obtained from the pinus cembro. All the turpentines are stimulant and diuretic; dose ℈j to ʒj in pills, or made into an emulsion with yelk of egg or almonds; used externally, they are vulnerary and suppurative.

Black balsam of Peru. *Common balsam of Peru. Myroxyli peruiferi balsamum. Balsamum Peruvianum vulgare. B. Peruanum.* Obtained by boiling the bark and branches in water.

The balsams of Peru all contain benzoic acid, which gives them a very fragrant smell, taste sharp and bitter; are nervine, cephalic, stomachic, anti-asthmatic, externally vulnerary; dose gtt. x to xxx: used also in perfumery.

Balsamum populi. From the buds of the populus balsamifera, expressed between heated plates, as those of the black poplar yield scarcely any; is buttery, brown, reddish, rather fragrant: 4 oz. of buds yielded ʒij of balsam.

Rackasira balsamum. Is transparent, brownish red, thick, drawing in threads, balsamic smell and taste, rather bitter when tasted and glues the lips together.

Liquid storax. *Styrax liquida.* Is obtained by boiling the young shoots of the liquidambar styraciflua in water.

Liquid amber. *Liquidambra. Ambra liquida.* Obtained, by incision, from the liquidambar styraciflua; is resolvent, suppurative, and used in perfumes, as it has the smell of benzoin.

East India tacamahac. *Balsamum viride. Oleum Mariæ. Balsamum Calaba.* Is yielded by the calophyllum inophyllum; yellowish, becomes thick and green by drying, sweet-scented.

BALSAM OF TOLU IN GOURDS. *Balsamum Tolutanum. B. de Tolu. Toluiferæ balsami balsamum.* From the toluifera balsamum, which is now supposed to be the same as the myrospermum peruifera; a resin of a reddish colour, an agreeable sweetish taste, of a middle consistence between liquid and solid, very glutinous, an excellent smell, and having the fragrance of lemons; anti-phthisical, vulnerary, anti-arthritic, nervine; dose, gtt. x—xxx.

BALSAM ACOUCHI. Flows from the amyris acuchini; odorous, vulnerary, nervine.

WOORAROO POISON. *Balsam Arouarou.* Flows from the icica heptaphylla; smells like citron: used to poison weapons.

BALSAM HOUMIRI. Flows from the myrodendron houmiri; red, transparent, balsamic: used for torches.

JAPAN TURPENTINE. Obtained by incision from rhus vernix; used in varnishing.

WOOD OIL. A kind of balsam obtained from the trunk of the dipterocarpus turbinatus.

SOFT MASTICH. *Mastich oil.* Obtained from mastich trees, which have been grafted upon the turpentine tree; is of the consistence of turpentine.

15. GLUTINOUS MATTERS.

CAOUTCHOUC. *Indian rubber. Gummi elasticum.* The concrete juice of jatropha elastica; the bark being wounded, a milky juice flows out, which, being spread upon clay moulds, dries very soon in the air, or by being held over torches; in this manner are formed water-proof boots and portmanteaus, as also bottles, of which great numbers are brought to Europe, and used for rubbing out the traces of black-lead pencils, and for syringes: Caoutchouc softens by heat and dissolves in oils, petroleum, and ether; its brown colour is partly derived from the smoke of the torches used in drying it; it is not used as a medicine, but only for varnish, and to make elastic catheters, bougies, and probes.

A very elastic kind of caoutchouc is yielded by the urceola elastica of China. A soft kind is yielded by the ficus Indica, and other sorts by the jack-tree, and the castilla elastica.

BIRD-LIME. *Viscus aucupum.* The best is obtained by boiling missletoe berries in water till they break, then pounding them in a mortar, and washing away the branny refuse with fresh water; but it is usually made from the bark of holly stripped in June or July, and boiled in water for six or eight hours, until it becomes tender: the water being then separated carefully from the bark, it is laid in layers with fern, and left to ferment for two or three weeks, until it goes into a kind of mucilage, which is then to be pounded in a mortar into a mass; this mass is well rubbed in the hands in running water, till all the refuse is worked out, and the bird-lime then put into an earthen vessel and left for some days to purge itself: it may also be made from other vegetables; it is discutient externally, and is also used from its adhesive quality to rub over twigs, for the purpose of catching birds or small animals.

The milky juice of sapium aucuparium is used as a bird-lime to catch parrots; as is also that of hippomane biglandulosa: the seeds of pittosporum tobira are surrounded with a resinous bird-lime, and the fruit of schozolana is covered with a kind of bird-lime.

Gluten of wheat flour. Is obtained by mixing flour with a little water into a stiff paste as for pastry, and then kneading this paste in water until the starch and saccharine matter is washed out. It is of a grey colour, extensible like Indian rubber. The superiority of wheat flour depends upon this substance, which turns blue when mixed with guaiacum.

16. MUCILAGINOUS OILS.

Oil of sweet almonds. *Oleum amygdalarum. O. amygdalæ. O. amygdalæ communis.* Is usually made from bitter almonds for cheapness, or from old Jordan almonds, by heat; the oil from which soon grows rank, while that from fresh Barbary almonds, drawn cold, will keep good for some time. The almonds are sometimes blanched by dipping in boiling water, or by soaking for some hours in cold water, so as to part with their skin easily; but are more usually ground to a paste, which is put into canvass bags, and pressed between iron plates in a screw press, or by means of a wedge: 1 cwt. of bitter almonds unblanched produces 46℔ of oil; the cake pays for pressing.

Oil of star-anise seeds, by expression. *Oleum anisi stellati.* Is of an agreeable fragrancy.

GROUND PEA OIL. From the arachis hypogæa; eatable, but has a strong taste, keeps and burns well, and makes good soap.

OIL OF BEN. *Oleum de ben.* From the nuts of the guilandia moringa; scentless, colourless, keeps long without growing rank, used in perfumery to receive and retain the odour of those vegetables that yield but little essential oil, and thus forms the basis of the best sort of huiles antiques.

CAMELLIA OIL. From the seeds of camellia oleosa. Used for the table.

HEMP OIL. *Oleum cannabis.* From hemp-seed; good for frying in, used by the painters as a drying oil.

NETTLE-TREE OIL. From the seeds of celtis australis. Excellent for the lamp.

CORNEL OIL. From the seeds of cornus mascula and c. sanguinea. Answers for lamps, but not for the table.

OIL OF COMMON PHYSIC-NUT. *Oleum cicinum. O. jatrophæ curcadis.* Used as castor oil for a purge.

NUT OIL. *Oleum nucum coryli.* From the kernel of the hazel nut, very fine; substituted for oil of ben: as it will keep better than that of almonds, it has been proposed to be substituted for that oil in the college lists, being nearly equal to it; is drank with tea in China, probably in lieu of cream; used by painters as a superior vehicle for their colours.

BEECH MAST OIL. *Oleum fagi.* Very clear, keeps well, and is a very good salad oil, is used in Silesia in lieu of butter.

BUCK-WHEAT OIL. From the seeds of buck-wheat, or fagopyrum.

HEMP-NETTLE OIL. From the seeds of galeopsis tetrahit. Yielded very plentifully.

GINGKO OIL. From the seeds of gingko biloba. Used for the table.

SUN-FLOWER SEED OIL. From the seeds of helianthus annuus: they yield well, and are recommended for cultivation; perhaps the Jerusalem artichoke would answer better, as both the root and seed would be saleable.

WALNUT OIL. *Oleum nucum juglandis.* Makes good plaisters, will not keep; used by painters, is very drying: they yield about half their weight of oil.

EXPRESSED OIL OF BAYS. From bay-berries; very fluid, insipid.

COLD-DRAWN LINT-SEED OIL. *Oleum lini sine igne. O. lini usitatissimi.* Viscous, bitter; makes but a soft soap; used in lamps, but chiefly in painting, is very drying, dissolves 1-4th of litharge, and forms with it a kind of transparent varnish.

OIL OF MACE IN JARS. *Oleum macis in ollis.* Obtained from nutmegs by the press; buttery, having the smell and colour of mace, but grows paler and harder by age: 2℔ nutmegs in Europe yielded six oz. of this oil.

TRUE OIL OF MACE BY EXPRESSION. *Oleum macis expressum verum.* Red, remains always liquid or soft, has a strong smell of mace, subacid taste, imported in jars or bottles, the lower part being rather thicker than the top: 1℔ and a half of mace yielded in Europe, ℥jſs of oil.

MADI OIL. From the seeds of madia sativa; very fine.

OLIVE OIL. *Salad oil. Sweet oil. Oleum. O. olivarum. O. olivæ. O. fixum fructûs olivæ Europeæ.* The most agreeable of the oils; demulcent, emollient, gently laxative, also used as an emetic with warm water, dose ℥j, or coch. maj. j; externally, when warm, to the bites of serpents, and cold to tumours and dropsies; rank oil is best for plaisters; but fresh oil makes the best hard soap.

2. *Sallet oil. Droppings of sweet oil.* Used for oiling iron-work.

OIL OF POPPY SEEDS. *Poppy oil. Oleum papaveris.* Used as a salad oil; is not narcotic, as has been supposed; keeps well, is drying, does not burn well, and smokes very much, makes a soft soap, but very good plaisters.

OIL OF STONE-PINE KERNELS. *Oleum nucis pini.* Grows rank very soon: 16℔ of kernels yield 5℔ of oil.

APRICOCK OIL. *Huile de marmotte.* Agreeable to the taste, used for that of almonds.

ARGAN OIL. From the seeds of rhamnus Siculus: sold for olive oil.

CASTOR OIL. *Oleum de kerva. O. kervinum. O. palmæ liquidum. O. ricini.* Commonly distinguished into the foreign oil, imported either from the West Indies, where it is obtained by decoction with water: 10℔ of seeds yield 1℔ of oil. 2. Or from the East Indies, where it is obtained by grinding in a mortar, with a hole in the side for the supernatant oil to run off, being in common use there for lamp oil. 3. That made at home by the press, which is the best, especially some that is prepared from cold blanched seeds, with the eye taken out. Some chemists are said to take out the colour from the foreign oils, by certain additions, and sell them for English, or as it is called, cold drawn castor oil. The virosity communicated to the oil by the eyes of the seeds, may be got rid of by washing the oil with boiling water, or with weak spirit of vitriol, but it is seldom done in this country. It is soluble in warm spirit of wine, and its adulteration may thus be discovered if thought necessary: but as all the fat oils have nearly similar qualities, the taste is sufficient for practical purposes: purgative, in doses of ℥ſs to ℥jſs, floated on some distilled water or on wine, or, if it does not usually stay well on the stomach, on some tincture of senna; or made into an emulsion with yelk of egg, and a little distilled water, with gtt. xx of lavender drops, and a teaspoonful of simple syrop: it may also be used in clysters: is particularly useful where a stimulant would be hurtful, as it operates quickly without disturbing the system: externally in swelling, pains. Contrary to most medicines, on frequent repetition a less dose is sufficient.

Rape oil. *Oleum rapæ.* Is made from rape seed, dries slowly, makes but a softish soap, fit for ointments, but does not make good plaisters: the mucilage it contains may be got rid of in great measure, by adding half an oz. of oil of vitriol to two pints of the oil.

Gingelly oil. *Oleum sesami verum.* From the seeds of the sesamum orientale; used for food, and in painting.

Oil of sesamum. *Oleum sesami commune.* From the seeds of gold of pleasure, myagrum sativum; used for burning in lamps and in ointments, &c.

Mustard oil. *Oleum sinapeos.* From the hulls of black mustard, after the flour has been sifted from them: resembles rape oil, and sold for it.

Oleum sinapeos, *per expressionem validiorem.* Obtained from mustard seed, after the common mild oil has been procured; is acrid, and recommended by Dr. Rutty in rheumatism.

Kuteera oil. From the seeds of sterculia platanifolia.

Tea-seed oil. From the seeds of thea oleosa, very limpid.

Hutsella oil. From the seeds of verbesina sativa, very fine.

Oil of vernicia montana. Yellow, used as a varnish, is extracted from the kernels.

17. VEGETABLE BUTTERS.

Boiled oil of bays. *Oleum laurinum verum. O. fixum lauri nobilis.* From bayberries, by pounding them into a mass, boiling it in water for some hours, and when the water is cold, skimming off the oil, which is thick like butter, and green.

Butter of laurus glauca. Used for candles, obtained by expression.

Myrtle oil. *Myrteum.* From the myrtle berries; concrete, odoriferous, astringent.

Mava butter. Expressed from bassia butyracea.

Palm oil. *Mackaw fat. Oleum palmæ. O. palmæ sebaceum. O. fixum nucum cocos butyraceæ.* Yellow, butyraceous, sweet scented, used for food, and in emulsions as a demulcent; externally it is peculiarly emollient, and well adapted for ointments.

Oil of mace in cakes. *Banda soap. Oleum macis in massis.* Is cut out of the jars of oil of mace when it is discoloured and grown solid by age.

African butter, of which there are two sorts, obtained from different nuts not well known.

Butter of cacao. *Oleum cacao.* Obtained from the kernels of the chocolate nut; that by expression is liquid, but by boiling is concrete, and keeps well; used for food: yields about 1-8th of oil by expression, or 1-4th by boiling.

American green wax. *Cera viridis.* Obtained from the candleberry myrtles by boiling the berries in water, they yield 1-4th of their weight of wax; used to make sweet-scented candles, and also for the darker ointments and plaisters, instead of bees wax.

Vegetable tallow. Obtained from the seeds of the tallow tree, croton sebiferum, and from the Bencoolen nuts of the c. moluccanum, is concrete, and used for candles.

Guy-amadou. A concrete oil, like tallow, extracted from the fruits of the virola sebifera or myristica sebifera; used to make odoriferous candles.

Oil of faba pichurim. White, butter-like, smelling like sassafras, becomes yellowish and tallowy by age: 1℔ yields about one oz. and a half of oil.

18. ESSENTIAL OILS.

All these oils, unless otherwise expressed, are obtained by distillation, with a sufficient quantity of water to prevent the articles from adhering to the still and the oil and water acquiring a burnt taste; they are all stimulant, in doses of gtt. ij to x upon sugar.

Distilled oil of wormwood. *Oleum essentiale absinthii.* From the herb; stomachic: 25℔ of green wormwood yielded from 6 to 10 drachms of oil; 4℔ of dry yielded an oz. and 18℔ only ℥jſs.

Oil of anise seeds. *Oleum anisi. O. volatile pimpinellæ anisi.* From the seeds; is congealed, except in warm weather; carminative; poisonous to pigeons, if rubbed on their bill or head: 1℔ yielded ʒij.

Oil of star anise seeds. *Oleum anisi stellati.* From the capsules; liquid, very fragrant, has the scent of anise.

Essence of neroli. *Oleum florum aurantiorum.* From the flowers of the orange tree: 6 cwt. of flowers yield only 1 oz. of oil.

2. From orange peel; very fragrant.

3. From unripe oranges; gold colour.

Essence of Bergamotte. *Oleum limonis Bergamottæ.* From the peels of the Bergamot lemon; very fragrant.

Oleum stillatitium radicis carlinæ. From the root of the carline thistle; is fragrant, sinks in water.

Cajeput oil. *Oleum cajuputi. O. volatile melaleucæ leucadendri.* From the leaves; imported from the East Indies, generally in large copper flasks; is cooler than that of peppermint but smells of turpentine; stimulant, antispasmodic, gtt. iij—v, on sugar, and externally in rheumatism.

Oil of carui. *Oleum carui.* From the seeds; carminative: 2℔ yielded more than 1 oz., and 1 cwt. only 83 oz.

Distilled oil of cacao. From the chocolate nut; thick, reddish, rather buttery.

Oil of cloves. *Oleum caryophyllorum aromaticorum. O. caryophylli.* From that spice, is very heavy, acrimonious; supposed to contain some part of the rosin of the clove: 1℔ cloves yielded from ℥jſs to ℥ijſs: 7℔ and a half yielded 1℔ of oil.

2. Expressed from the cloves when ripe.

3.

3. Muller, by digesting ʒſs of cloves in ether, and then mixing it with water, obtained ℈vij of oil, greenish yellow, swimming upon water.

Oil of cloves is imported from the Spice islands, is stimulant, and added to purgative pills to prevent griping; externally applied to aching teeth.

Oil of cassia. *Common oil of cinnamon. Oleum cassiæ.* From the bark of inferior cinnamon, imported under the name of cassia: 1℔ yields from ʒj to ʒjſs: stimulant, stomachic.

2. From cassia buds.

Distilled oil of camomile. *Oleum essentiale chamæmeli. O. anthemidis.* From the flowers; stomachic: 1℔ yielded a drachm, 82℔ yielded ʒxiij, and at another time ʒxviij: it is of a fine blue, even if distilled in glass vessels.

Oil of cinnamon. *Oleum cinnamomi.* From the fresh bark: imported from Ceylon.

De Guignes says the cinnamon of Cochin China is so full of essential oil, that it may be pressed out by the fingers.

Essence de cedrat. *Essentia citri.* From the flowers of the citron tree; amber coloured, slightly fragrant: 60℔ yield 1 oz.

2. From the yellow part of citron peel; colourless, very thin, and fragrant.

3. The second oil obtained by the distillation of the yellow part of citron peel; greenish: 100 citrons yield 1 oz. of the white essence, and half an oz. of this.

4. From the yellow part of citron peel by expression between two glass plates.

5. From citron peel by expression; very fragrant, but does not keep so well as the distilled oil.

6. From the cake left on squeezing citron peel, by distillation with water; thick.

7. *Common essence of cedrat.* From the fæces left in the casks of citron juice; clear, fragrant, greenish: 50℔ of fæces yield, by distillation, 3℔ of essence.

Oleum fœniculi. From sweet fennel seeds; carminative: 1 bushel yielded 18 oz.

Essence of jasmine. *Essentia jasmini.* From the flowers not picked from their cups: yielded in very small quantity, highly fragrant.

Oleum juniperi. *O. baccarum juniperi communis.*

From the berries; diuretic: 1℔ yielded ʒiij, and 48℔ yielded 6 oz.

Essence of lavender. *English oil of lavender. Oleum lavandulæ. O. lavandulæ spicæ.* From the flowers of narrow-leaved lavender.

Foreign oil of lavender. *True oil of spike. Oleum spicæ verum.* From the flowers and seeds of broad-leaved lavender, and more commonly those of French lavender, stœchas, with a quick fire: sweet scented, but the oil of the narrow-leaved lavender, or English oil, is far the finest.

True Riga balsam. *Baume de Carpathes. Balsamum Libani.* From the shoots of the Aphernousli pine, pinus cembra, previously bruised and macerated for a month in water; pellucid, very liquid, whitish, smell and taste of oil of juniper; vulnerary, diuretic.

Essence of lemons. *Essentia limonum. Oleum essentiale epidermidis fructûs limonis. O. volatile citri Medicæ corticis fructus.* From the fresh peels of lemons; limpid, watery, fragrant.

Distilled oil of mace. *Oleum macis stillatitium.* From that spice: liquid, pale citron, smelling of the mace.

Oil of peppermint. *Oleum menthæ piperitæ. O. herbæ menthæ piperit. florescentis.* From the dried plant: 4℔ of the fresh herb yielded ʒiij; in general it requires rectification to render it bright and fine; stimulant, carminative,

Oil of mint. *Oleum menthæ viridis. O. menthæ sativæ.* From the dried plant: 6℔ of fresh leaves yielded ʒiijſs, and 4℔ dried yielded 1 oz. and a half; stimulant, carminative, antispasmodic.

Essence of myrtle. *Oleum essentiale myrti.* From the flowers and leaves, fragrant.

Distilled oil of nutmegs. *Oleum nucis moschatæ stillatitium.* From that spice: liquid, pale yellow; a sebaceous insipid matter swims upon the water in the still.

Oil of thyme. *Oleum origani.* From the plant: 2 cwt. fresh yielded 5 oz. and a half, 3½℔ dried yielded ʒjſs; stimulant, caustic, used in tooth-ache applied to the tooth, and by the ferriers.

Oil of pimento. *Oleum pimentæ. O. fructûs myrti pimentæ.* From allspice; stimulant: 1 oz. yielded gtt. xxx.

Oleum pimpinellæ. From the roots of pimpernell; blue.

Oil of penny royal. *Oleum pulegii.* From the herb when in flower: 13℔ yielded ʒvj; emmenagogue.

Oil of raventsara. *Oleum raventsaræ.* From the leaves; resembles that of cloves, for which it is sold in Europe.

Oil of rhodium. *Oleum e ligno rhodii.* From the true lignum rhodium; genista Canariensis? 80℔ yielded ʒix; and in another parcel of very resinous old wood, 80℔ yielded 2 oz.; light, yellowish, but by keeping grows red.

2. From the root of rosewort, rhodiola rosea; yellowish, having the smell and taste of that from the true lignum rhodium: 1℔ yielded ʒj.

Butter of roses. *Adeps rosarum.* From the flowers of damask roses, white, solid, separating slowly from the rose water: having but little scent of its own, it is used to dilute the scent of musk, civet, and ambergrise: 1 cwt. of roses yielded from half an oz. to an oz.

Attar of roses. Imported from the East and the Barbary coast, where it is obtained from the evergreen rose and the musk rose; the newly distilled rose water being exposed to the cool night air.

Oil of rose mary. *Oleum rosmarini. O. summitatum florescentium rorismarini officinalis.* From the flowering tops; sweet-scented: 1 cwt. yielded 8 oz.; 1℔ of dry leaves yielded from ʒj to ʒiij; 70℔ of fresh leaves yielded 5 oz. It affords a good specimen of the sesquipedalian names of the Edinburgh college.

Distilled oil of rue. *Oleum rutæ.* From the dried plant; carminative, antispasmodic: 10℔ of leaves yielded ʒij to ʒiiij; 4℔ in flower yielded ʒj; 60℔ yielded 2 oz. and a half; 72℔, with the seeds, yielded 3 oz.

Oil of savine. *Oleum sabinæ.* From the dried plant; stimulant, powerfully emmenagogue; externally rubefacient.

Oil of sassafras. *Oleum sassafras. O. rad. lauri sassafras.* From the root of sassafras: 24℔ yielded 9 oz.; 30℔ yielded 7 oz. ʒj; and 6℔ yielded 2 oz.

19. CAMPHIRE.

Japan camphire. *China Camphire. Camphora.* Obtained from the roots and shoots of the laurus camphora and laurus cinnamomum, as also the capura curundu, by distillation with water, and distinguished in trade by the place from which it is imported, into East India and China camphor: this crude camphire is refined by sublimation with one sixteenth its weight of lime, in a very gentle heat.

SUMATRA CAMPHIRE. *Borneo camphire.* Is obtained by merely splitting a large tree not belonging to the genus laurus, being the dryobalanus camphora of Forster; the heart of this tree containing camphire mixed with essential oil in lumps the thickness of a man's arm, 12 or 14 inches apart; a middling tree contains 11℔; a large one, double that quantity. Camphire is stimulant, narcotic, and diaphoretic, gr. v to ℈j, in pills or a bolus; small doses frequently repeated being most stimulant, and a full dose at once most sedative; too large a dose occasions vomiting and convulsions, to be counteracted by the exhibition of opium: it may also be given suspended in liquids, by means of mucilage, yelk of egg, or almonds. Camphire is put into drawers or boxes to keep insects from them, and is used in fireworks: combined with drastic purgatives, it moderates their acrimony, and it augments the efficacy of the Peruvian bark, whether employed to cure fever or gangrenes.

SOUTH AMERICAN CAMPHIRE. *Brazil camphire.* In tears, from the caratte.

LIQUID CAMPHIRE. *Oleum camphoræ.* From the same tree as the Sumatra camphire.

CAMPHIRE FROM ESSENTIAL OILS. Obtained from the oils of the labiate plants, by a careful distillation, without addition, of one third of the oil; the residuum will be found to contain crystals of camphire, on separating which, and redistilling the remaining oil two or three times, the whole of the camphire may be obtained: oil of rosemary or of sweet marjoram yields about 1 oz. of camphire from 10 of the oil; of sage 1 oz. from 8; and of lavender 1 oz. from 4, or even less of oil: it seems to differ from that of the camphire of the laurel, as that from oil of thyme is in cubical crystals, does not form a liquid solution either with nitric or sulphuric acid, and is precipitated from nitric acid in a glutinous mass: that from oil of marjoram is not volatile, and although it takes fire it soon goes out. This rosin, like the others from essential oils, may be obtained in a larger proportion if the oil is kept in slightly stopped bottles in a cool place.

ARTIFICIAL CAMPHIRE. Obtained from oil of turpentine, by passing the muriatic acid gas disengaged from an equal weight of common salt by means of oil of vitriol through it, when about one half of the oil will be changed into camphire, which however differs from the common, in that it is not dissolved by aquafortis, and when dissolved by strong spirit of nitre, it is not separated by the addition of water.

20. DISTILLED OILS.

Oil of turpentine. *Turps. Common oil of spike. Oleum terebinthinæ. O. spicæ vulgare.* Distilled from common turpentine, in Europe with the addition of about six times as much water; but in America, where the operation is carried on upon a very large scale, no water is added, and its accidental presence is even dreaded, lest it should produce a disruption of the stilling apparatus.

Spirit of turpentine. *Rectified oil of turpentine. Oleum terebinthinæ æthereum. O. volatile pini purissimum.* From oil of turpentine, by a fresh distillation with a gentle heat, either with or without water, by which, however, it is very little improved; vermifuge, ℥j to ℥jſs.

Krumholz oil. *Oleum templinum.* By distillation from Hungarian balsam: distinguished from oil of turpentine, which is commonly sold for it, by its golden colour, agreeable odour, and acrid oiliness of taste.

Balsam of turpentine. *Dutch drops. Balsamum terebinthinæ.* Obtained by distilling oil of turpentine in a glass retort, till a red balsam is left.

2. By distilling rosin, and separating the oils as they come over; first a white oil, then yellow, lastly a thick red oil, which is the balsam; stimulant, diuretic.

Tar. *Cedria. Pix liquida.* From old trees of the Scotch fir, by distillation in a coarse manner: the heat produced by the combustion of one part of the pile being managed so as to carry on the distillation of the other part. The coarsest of these oils. Same qualities as the other terebinthaceous oils.

Oil of tar. *Jeran? Oleum pini. O. tædæ.* Obtained by distilling tar: highly valued by painters, varnishers, &c. on account of its drying qualities; it soon thickens of itself, almost to a balsam: the acid spirit that comes over with it, is useful for many purposes where an acid is wanted.

Oil of bricks. *Oleum lateritium.* From olive oil, mixed with brick-dust or sand, and distilled; very resolvent, useful in palsy and gout.

Butter of wax. *Oleum ceræ.* From wax by distillation; emollient.

Oil of box. *Oleum buxi.* From box wood, by distillation, without addition; resolvent.

Birch oil. *Oleum betulæ.* Obtained by distilling twenty parts of birch bark, and one of ledum palustre, crammed in layers into an earthen pot, with a handful of tripoli between each layer; the mouth of the pot is closed with a perforated oak plug, and being inverted, it is luted to the mouth of another pot sunk in the ground: the upper pot being then surrounded with fire, a brown empyreumatic oil distils per descensum into the lower jar: an eight gallon pot, properly filled, yields about 2℔ or 2℔ and a half of oil. In Siberia it is prepared without the ledum. This oil is liquid when fresh, but grows thick in time; used in Russia for currying leather, to which it gives a very peculiar smell, much disliked by insects.

Oil of gum benjamin. *Oleum benzoini.* Obtained by distilling the residuum left after making flowers of benjamin, by a strong fire; used instead of birch oil, in making an imitation of Russia leather.

Dippel's oil. *Animal oil. Rectified oil of hartshorn. Oleum Dippelii. O. animale. O. cornu cervi rectificatum.* From hartshorn, distilled without addition, rectifying the oil, either by a slow distillation, in a retort, &c. no bigger than is necessary, and saving only the first portion that comes over, or with water, in a common still: very fine and thin, and must be kept in an opaque vessel, or in a drawer or dark place, as it is quickly discoloured by light; antispasmodic, anodyne, diaphoretic, gtt. x –xxx in water; externally stimulant.

21. ANIMAL OILS AND FATS.

Goose grease. *Adeps anseris.* From roasted geese; esteemed highly emollient, and used in clysters.

The fat of eels. *Adeps anguillæ.* Collected from eels while roasting; used to preserve steel from rusting.

Capons grease. *Adeps gallinæ caponis.* Emollient, more so than hog's lard, but less than goose grease.

Human fat. *Adeps hominis.* The most emollient of any kind of fat; used in the Russian hospitals.

HARES FAT. *Adeps leporis.* When old, used as a suppurative.

PIKES FAT. *Axungia lucii.* Used to anoint the soles of the feet and chests of children in coughs and colds.

BADGERS FAT. *Adeps melis.* More solid than hog's lard, and more efficacious..

VIPERS FAT. *Pinguedo viperæ. Axungia viperina.* Used in eye ointments, and to anoint the back in consumptions.

BEARS GREASE. *Pinguedo ursi.* Emollient, discutient, and much used to make the hair grow.

HOGS LARD. *Barrows grease. Axunge. Axungia. Adeps suilla præparata. A. præparata.* Obtained, like the rest of the animal fats, from the raw lard, by chopping it fine, or rather rolling it out to break the cells in which the fat is lodged, and then melting the fat in a water bath, or other gentle heat, and straining it while warm: some boil them in water, but the fats thus obtained are apt to grow rank much sooner than when melted by themselves; emollient in ointments and poultices.

MUTTON SUET RENDERED DOWN. *Sevum ovillum curatum. S. præparatum.*

BEEF SUET RENDERED DOWN. *Sevum bovinum curatum. S. vaccinum curatum.* Enumerated separately in the old lists of the materia medica of the London Pharmacopœias, until 1745. *S. præparatum.*

GOATS SUET. *Sevum hircinum.*

STAGS MARROW. *Medulla cervina.*

BEEF MARROW. *Medulla bovina.* Are all emollient.

DEERS SUET. *Sevum cervinum.* Used by the gilders: a small quantity is put by them into their *gold size.*

YELK OF WOOL. *Œsypus.* Obtained by washing raw wool in warm water.

NEATS-FOOT OIL. *Nerve oil. Trotter oil. Oleum nervinum.* Obtained by boiling neat's feet, tripe, &c. in water: a coarse animal oil, very emollient, much used to soften leather, and keep it in that state.

GUACHARO OIL. Obtained from the peritoneum, &c. of the guacharo bird; half liquid, transparent, scentless, and may be kept a year without becoming rank: used in cookery.

CAROLINA PIGEON OIL. Obtained from Carolina pigeons in large quantities.

Spermaceti. *Cetaceum.* Obtained from train oil by filtration or long standing; pectoral internally, ʒſs to ʒjſs with sugar, or made into an emulsion; emollient externally.

Thran oil. *Train oil. Oleum cetaceum.* A coarse oil, of an ill smell; used as food by the northern nations, but only for lamp oil in the south; distinguished by the shops into whale oil, seal oil, liver oil, refined spermaceti oil: many methods have been tried to get rid of its smell: the spermaceti contained in it is separated by repeated filtration, or by long standing, and the oil itself is purified by stirring it with lime-water, or a weak ley of potash.

Fresh butter. *Butyrum insulsum.* Obtained from cream by agitating it; emollient, used in ointments.

Clarified butter. *Butyrum purificatum.* Made by melting fresh butter in a gentle heat, letting it settle, and pouring off the clear.

Oil of yelks of eggs. *Oleum e vitellis ovorum.* Obtained by boiling eggs, so that the yelks may be hard, separating the whites, roasting the yelks, first broken in two or three pieces each, in a frying pan over the fire till the oil begins to exude out of them, and then pressing them with great force; very emollient; fifty eggs yield about five oz. of oil. Old eggs yield the greatest quantity. Morelot advises to dilute the raw yelks with a large proportion of water, and to add spirit of wine in order to separate the albumen, after which, the oil will rise up to the top by standing some time, and thus may be separated by a funnel.

22. BEES WAX.

Bees wax. *Cera flava.* Deposited by bees in their hives, forming the partitions of the cells in which they store their honey: obtained from the honey-comb, by melting it: demulcent, used in diarrhœa and dysentery, made into an emulsion by first melting it with olive oil, and triturating it with the yelk of an egg, adding by degrees some mucilaginous liquid, ℈j, ter quaterve in die. Adulterated with tallow coloured with turmeric: the fracture and taste are the marks by which druggists judge of it.

Cera flava purificata. Common bees wax is melted, scummed, and let to settle; the upper part is then only used.

Virgins wax. *Cera alba in offis.* Obtained from bees wax, by exposing it in thin flakes to the action of the sun, wind, and rain; frequently changing the surface thus exposed, by remelting it and reducing it again to thin flakes; used in making candles, and in white ointments, for the sake of its colour: it is kept in the shops in round cakes.

Block white wax. *Cera alba in massis.* Is rather cheaper than that in offis.

Bee bread. *Propolis.* Collected or formed by bees, for the purpose of covering the bottom of the hive, and every thing in their way which is too heavy to be removed by them; it is a mixture of rosin with wax; fume anti-asthmatic.

23. ANIMAL RESINS.

Ambergris. *Ambra grisca.* Found in the sea and in the intestines of the spermaceti whale, *physeter macrocephalus*, mixed with the beaks of the cuttle fish; appears to be the excrement of the animal when in a morbid state, though some still suppose it to be a fossil substance, oozing out into the sea, where, swimming about, it is sometimes swallowed by that whale; aphrodisiac, gr. iij—x, triturated with sugar in wine; principally used in perfumery, when diluted with spirit of wine. Adulterated, or even supplied by mixtures of musk, civet, aloes wood, storax, dried blood, and the like; but these never have the true smell: it is nearly totally soluble in warm spirit of wine, although the paleness of the solution, and the apparent bulk of the residue, would induce an unwary person to suppose it was not at all dissolved.

Black amber. *Ambra nigra.* Is of a darker colour than the ambra grisea, but in other respects the same.

Musk. *Moschus in granis.* Secreted by the moschus moschiferus, or musk deer; stimulant, antispasmodic, gr. ij—℈ſs, horis tertiis vel quaternis, in a bolus. Adulterated with dried blood, and supplied by a substance obtained by mixing oil of amber with aquafortis. The true musk is much used in perfumery, having the strongest smell of any natural substance hitherto known, and, when used in a very small quantity, augmenting the smell of other substances without imparting its own.

Castor. *Castoreum.* Of which there are two sorts, Russian and New England; secreted by the beaver, in bags near the rectum: the best is orange brown, bitter, acrid, with a peculiar strong and unpleasant smell; antispasmodic, perhaps emmenagogue, gr. x to ℈j, in a bolus.

CIVET. *Zibethum.* Secreted by the civet cat, in follicles near the anus. Like musk, its smell is unpleasant unless diluted. Adulterated with ox gall, storax, and honey. Antispasmodic, but scarcely ever used alone internally; used in perfumery to augment the smell of other odoriferous substances.

RAW SILK. *Sericum.* Secreted by the phalena bombyx, for its security while in the state of a pupa or grub; cordial, restorative, ʒj in powder.

COB WEB. *Tela aranearum.* Secreted by spiders to form their nets; externally styptic, internally febrifuge; used in quartan agues, dose gr. x; the cobwebs of the different kinds of spiders appear, however, to differ in their effects.

CHEESE. *Caseus.* Separated from milk by the addition of rennet and subsequent straining; for the purpose of keeping, it is generally salted and pressed. There are many varieties of it arising from the addition of cream to the milk, or its subtraction from the milk, the separation of the whey with or without compression, the salting of the curd, the breaking of the curd or not, before pressure, the making with pressure or without, the colouring with saffron or arnotto, the keeping, &c.

24. MINERAL OILS.

Distinguished from vegetable oils by their miscibility with or solubility in naphtha.

NAPHTHA. *Oleum petræ album.* Pale yellow, fine, thin, very inflammable.

OIL OF PETRE. *Rock oil. Petroleum. Oleum petræ.* Red or brown.

BARBADOES TAR. *Pisseleon Indicum. Petroleum Barbadense. Bitumen. Petroleum.* Dark, very thick, semiliquid.

ASPHALTUM. Pitch black, hard, strong-scented; used in varnishes.

AMBER. *Succinum. Carabe.* The whitest is preferred for medical use; balsamic, in powder, ℈j to ʒj, in gonorrhœa and the whites: the transparent kinds are used in jewellery, and the coarser are distilled for oil of amber. A resin from Muschat, in Arabia, is often cut into beads, and sold for amber.

Cologne earth. *Umber. Terra Coloniensis.* Black, or blackish brown, mixed with brownish red, fine grained, earthy, smooth to the touch, becomes polished by scraping, very light, burns with a disagreeable smell: found near Cologne; used in painting, both in water colours and in oil; used also in Holland, to render snuff fine and smooth: very different from the brown ochre, which is also called Umber, and is not combustible.

Oil of amber. *Oleum succini.* Distilled from coarse pieces of amber, which are not fit for jewellery, and rectified by another distillation in a small retort; stimulant, antispasmodic; externally discutient, rubefacient, used in rheumatism, hooping-cough, and paralytic limbs.

Oleum petrolei Barbadensis. Distilled from Barbadoes tar, by the retort, in a sand heat. Blue, when viewed with the back to the light, and orange when placed between the eye and the light.

Coal tar. Distilled from fossil coals; used as a coarse cheap varnish, and, when rectified by a fresh distillation with water, sold for oil of amber.

Artificial musk. *Moschus factitius.* Rectified oil of amber one part, nitric acid four parts; digest, a black matter is deposited, to be well washed in water; smell similar to that of musk or ambergris, and may be used for them in medicine.

25. ÆTHER.

Ether. *Æther sulphuricus. Æther rectificatus. Naphtha vini.* Obtained by mixing gradually equal weights of spirit of wine and oil of vitriol, and as soon as the mixture is completed, placing the retort in a sand bath, previously heated to 200 deg. so that the liquor may boil as soon as possible, continuing the distillation until a heavier liquor begins to appear under the ether in the receiver, adding to every 14 oz. meas. of the ether thus obtained, half an oz. of pure potash, dissolved in 2 oz. of distilled water, and distilling, by a very gentle heat, 12 oz. meas. of rectified ether. If half the former quantity of spirit of wine is added to the residue left in the retort in the first distillation, more ether may be obtained, which may be rectified as the first portion: stimulant, antispasmodic, gtt. xx—ʒjſs, in water or wine; externally refrigerant, used in head-ache, and in burns, and dropped into the ear in ear-ache.

Nitrous ether. *Æther nitrosus.* Obtained by putting ℥xxiv of nitre into a retort, placed in a pan of cold water, and pouring upon it, by degrees, a mixture of ℥xij of oil of vitriol with ℥xix by measure of spirit of wine, which had been made gradually and grown cold, and letting the vapour, the evolution of which must be regulated with great caution by the addition of warm or cold water to that in the pan, pass through a pint of spirit of wine: to the ethereal liquor thus obtained, add q. s. of dried salt of tartar, about ʒj is generally sufficient, to neutralize the acid, upon which the ether will in a short time separate and swim on the surface: if it be required very pure, it may be rectified to one half, by distillation in a water bath, at about 140 deg. Fahr.; scarcely ever used, probably stimulant, &c. as common ether.

Oil of wine. *Oleum vini.* Is formed by mixing equal measures of spirit of wine and oil of vitriol, and distilling by a gentle heat, taking care that the black scum does not pass over into the receiver; separating the oily portion that passes over, adding soap ley to it, to correct the acidity, then distilling it by a gentle heat, ether passes over, and the oil remains floating on the watery liquor in the retort.

2. Oleum æthereum. By continuing the distillation of the ingredients for ether, with a less degree of heat, after the ether is come over, until a black froth begins to rise, then removing the retort from the fire, adding sufficient water to the liquor in the retort, that the oil may float on the surface, separating this oil, and adding lime water, q. s. to neutralize the adherent acid, on which the oil will separate itself: antispasmodic.

26. SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

The various degree of strength of these was technically denominated by numbers, referring to an arbitrary strength, called, in the English laws, proof spirit, a gallon of which weighs 7℔ 11 *oz.* 3 *drachms av. When spirit is said to be* 1 *to* 3 *over proof, it is meant that* 1 *gall. of water added to* 3 *gall. of the spirit, will reduce it to proof; on the contrary,* 1 *in* 3 *under proof, signifies that in* 3 *gall. of that spirit there is contained* 1 *gall. of water, and the remaining* 2 *gall. are proof spirit. As a gallon of water weighs by law.* 8℔ 7*oz.* 5 *drachms, av.; the specific gravity of proof spirit is to that of water as* 910 *to* 1000. *Of late, by a new re-*

gulation of the excise laws, the use of a hydrometer is introduced which shows the number of hundred parts of spirit that any liquor contains above proof, or their deficiency below proof.

The spirit distilled from the wash or vinous liquor, until a glass of it, flung upon the still head, does not take fire by a candle or lighted paper, is called low wines, and this being again distilled, is called spirit.

Brandy. *Eau de vie. Aqua vitæ. Spiritus vini Gallicus.* From wine; the best is obtained from the wines of the middle of France; those of Languedoc and Spain yield about one quarter of brandy, Burgundy less than an eighth, Bordeaux about a fifth. New wine yields more than old. An inferior sort is obtained from wines which have turned sour, and from the lees left in the casks on racking the wine from one vessel to another for the sake of fining it; and a still worse sort from the cake and refuse of the wine-press, fermented for this purpose with the addition of water: when first distilled, it is white like water, but by keeping in oak casks it acquires a deep colour; as it improves by keeping, extract of oak is frequently dissolved in it to give a false appearance of age.

Malt spirit is made by mixing 60 quarters of barley grist ground low, and 20 quarters of coarse ground pale malt, with 250 barrels of water, at about 170 deg. Fahr. taking out 30 barrels of the wort, and adding to this 10 store of fresh porter yeast, and when the remaining wort is cooled down to 55 deg. adding 10 quarters more malt, previously mixed with 30 barrels of warm water, stirring the whole well together, and putting it to ferment along with the reserved yeasted wort: this wash will be found to weigh by the saccharometer 28—32℔ per barrel, more than water. In the course of 12 or 14 days, the yeast head will fall quite flat, and the wash will have a vinous smell and taste, and not weigh more than 2—4℔ per barrel, more than water. Some now add 20℔ of common salt, and 30℔ of flour, and in three or four days put it into the still, previously stirring it well together. It is estimated that every 6 gall. of this wash will produce 1 gall. of spirit at 1 to 10 over proof, or 18 gall. of spirit from each quarter of grain.

In Holland they first mix 10 quarters of rye meal with a small quantity of cold water, and then add as much boiling water as is necessary to make a thin mash, and set it to ferment with a small quantity of yeast; about the third day they add 3 quarters of malt meal previously mixed with warm water, and as much yeast as at first, stirring the whole well together: this wash weighs only 18℔ per barrel, more than water, and sometimes less: their stills are from 300 to 500 gallons each, and they draw in the first distillation three cans of phlegm after the runnings cease to burn on the still head, and five cans when distilling *low wines*.

JAMAICA RUM is obtained from the refuse of the raw sugar manufactories, by taking equal quantities of the skimmings of the sugar pans, of lees or returns as they are commonly called, and of water; and to 100 gallons of this wash are added 10 gallons of melasses; this affords from 10. to 17 gallons of proof rum, and twice as much low wines; it is sometimes rectified to a strength approaching to spirit of wine, and is then called double distilled rum.

SUGAR SPIRIT is obtained from the washings, skimmings, and other waste of the sugar boilers; it is a very pure spirit, free from the peculiar flavour of rum, and is used to mix with brandy.

CANE SPIRIT is obtained from the juice of the sugar cane, and is the purest kind of rum.

MELASSES SPIRIT. *Rum*, is obtained from melasses, by mixing 2 or 3 gall. of water with one gall. of melasses, and to every 200 gall. of this mixture adding a gall. of yeast; once or twice a day the head as it rises is stirred in, and in three or four days, 2 gall. more of water is added to each gall. of melasses originally used, and the same quantity of yeast as at first: four, five, or six days after this, there is added a third portion of yeast, as before, and about 1 oz. of jalap root powdered (or in winter 1½ oz.), on which the fermentation proceeds with great violence, and in three or four days, the wash is fit for the still: 100 gallons of this wash is computed to yield 22 gall. of spirit 1 to 10 over proof.

RAISIN SPIRIT is obtained from raisins fermented with a proper quantity of water, and distilled with a quick fire, in order to bring over as much as possible of the flavour, this spirit being used to mix with malt spirit: 10 gall. is sufficient to give a vinous flavour to 1600 of common malt spirit.

CYDER SPIRIT is obtained from cyder.

BATAVIA ARRACK. *Goa arrack.* Is obtained from the juice of the palm tree.

China arrack is obtained from rough rice, or from millet.

Potatoe spirit, which turns blue when mixed with water.

Skirret spirit.

Carrot spirit. Are obtained in the north of Europe from those roots.

Whiskey, from oats, carelessly distilled and suffered to burn to; the empyreumatic flavour being by habit rendered agreeable.

Peach brandy. From that fruit; much drank in some parts of the United States.

Bird cherry spirit. Twelve gallons of the berries will yield 9 pints of spirit.

Juniper berry spirit. A tun measure of berries will yield 6 or 8 gallons of spirit.

Spirit from faints. In rectifying spirits, and in distilling compound spirits, after the first strong portion has been drawn off, the weaker, and in some cases discoloured, spirit that arises is saved, as long as it will take fire when thrown on the still head by a candle or lighted paper, under the name of faints, and when a sufficient quantity has been collected it is rectified: the spirit thus obtained is principally used to make anise seed cordial, as the strong flavour of the anise seed will overpower any other flavour the spirit may have acquired.

Koumiss is obtained from mare's milk by the Tartars, the separation of the curd and cream being prevented by frequent agitation. A similar spirit, but much weaker, has been obtained from cow's milk, by the same manœuvre being practised.

Kirschenwasser. From common cherries.

Marasquina. From morello cherries.

Spirit of wine. *Copying liquid. Spiritus vinosus rectificatus. S. rectificatus. Alcohol,* Ph. Ed. All spirit 1 to 20 over proof is thus deemed in the English laws: the London college and that of Edinburgh order it for medical use to have the specific gravity of .835, but the Dublin only .840.

Varnish makers spirit. *Alcohol.* Is obtained either by careful rectification to the highest possible strength, or by distilling spirit of wine from dried pearl ash, or dry muriate of lime. The London and Dublin colleges order it for medical use to have the specific gravity of .815, but for chemical purposes it has been prepared as high as .800 and even .798.

Proof spirit. *Spiritus vinosus tenuior. S. tenuior. Alcohol dilutum.* Differs from the raw spirits above described, although of the same strength, by being always formed of spirit of wine, diluted with water. The London college mentions no proportions, but requires the spec. grav. of .930: the Dublin advises the mixture of four measures of spirit with three of water, and the Edinburgh orders equal measures of their alcohol and water, the spec. grav. of which mixture they quote as .935. The chemists in London are in the habit of making their proof spirit, by taking half spirit of wine and half water, whenever it is required, as they seldom or never keep it in that state.

Tincture of salt of tartar. *Tinctura salis tartari.* Melt 6 oz. of salt of tartar in a crucible; powder it while hot, and immediately pour upon the powder a quart of spirit of wine, and digest it for several days.

Tincture of antimony. *Tinctura antimonii.* Take crude antimony 1 oz., salt of tartar and saltpetre, of each 2 oz. and a half: mix and throw them into a red hot crucible; when melted, pour them out into an iron mortar, powder the mass while hot, and before it grows cold, put it into a bottle with q. s. of spirit of wine.

This and the preceding are to be considered as alcohol made without distillation, but they receive an alkaline taint, which renders them impure.

All these spirits are stimulant, but more employed as luxuries than medicines; externally used in burns, and, when diluted, in ophthalmia; employed also in chemistry as a solvent of resinous matters. The rectified spirit renders paper transparent, and soon evaporating, the paper becomes opaque again, but is a poor substitute for tracing paper.

27. CHARCOAL.

Charcoal. *Carbo ligni.* Varies in its qualities according to the wood from which it is prepared: that of the soft woods, as the willow, alder, &c. well burned, is best for crayons, for making gunpowder, and for clarifying liquids; that of the harder woods is used for fuel, or for a support for substances exposed to the flame of a blowpipe: the charcoal of the chestnut is employed by the smiths in the south of Europe, on account of its slow consumption when not urged by the blast of the bellows, and of the fire deadening immediately upon the blast being stopped. The charcoal of the holly, if the bark be left on, is believed to render iron brittle when worked by a fire made of it. Charcoal powder is used as a tooth-powder, and in poultices to correct fetid ulcers; that of the areca nut is the most fashionable dentifrice, but is no otherwise preferable to any other soft charcoal.

Beech black. *Blue black.* Beech wood, burned in close vessels; mixed with white lead, produces a blueish gray colour: used as paint.

Frankfort black. Charcoal made of the lees of wine, well washed and ground with water, used to make printer's ink.

Noir d'Espagne. Charcoal made of cork burnt in close vessels; used as a colour in painting.

Peach stone black. Peach stones, cherry stones, &c. burnt in close vessels; mixed with white lead it produces the colour called old gray.

Vine twig black. Vine twigs burnt in close vessels; blueish black; when mixed with white lead it produces a silver white colour.

Tartar black. Argol burnt in close vessels, then washed and ground with water; used by the copper plate printers, and for superior letter press printing.

Ivory black. *Cologne black. Cassel black. Ebur ustum.* From ivory shavings burned; used as a dentifrice and a paint; with white lead forms a beautiful pearl gray colour.

Bone black. *Common ivory black. Ebur ustum vulgare.* The residuum left in the iron still, after the distillation of bone; reddish, used for making blacking for shoes, &c.

Burnt sponge. *Spongia usta.* The sponge being cut to pieces, is well burnt to separate the sand it contains, and which makes up the far greater part of its weight, and is then burnt in a close vessel, until it is black and friable; used in bronchocele and scrofulous complaints; ʒj—ʒiij, in an electuary, or in lozenges held under the tongue.

Vegetable æthiops. *Pulvis quercûs marinæ.* From fucus vesiculosus, or bladder wrack, burned in a close vessel, till it is black and friable: in bronchocele, &c. as the preceding. Is also prepared from the pila marina.

LAMP BLACK. *Fuligo lampadum.* Made by suspending a copper funnel over a lamp having a long smoking wick; or by burning the chips of resinous deals, made from old fir trees, in tents, to the inside of which it adheres.

BURNT LAMP BLACK. Lamp black heated in close vessels to get rid of the oiliness of that made from resinous woods; as the lighter it is the more it is esteemed; used as a paint.

WOOD SOOT. *Fuligo ligni.* Collected from chimnies, under which wood is burnt for fuel; contains sulphate of ammonia; bitter, antispasmodic.

BISTRE. From wood soot, by pulverisation, and washing over, an excellent brown water colour, superior to Indian ink for drawings, when they are not intended to be tinted with other colours.

FLOREY BLACK. The soot of coal fires, sifted, used as a coarse black colour for making gray mortar.

ROASTED COFFEE. The seeds of the coffee shrub roasted by a gentle fire; used to make an infusion, which being poured off or strained, and sugar added to it, is a grateful drink, with or without milk.

HUNT'S ŒCONOMICAL BREAKFAST POWDER. Rye roasted and used as coffee. It is a good substitute, and can scarcely be distinguished from it.

ENGLISH COFFEE. Wheat, barley, holly berries, acorns, sunflower seeds, beech mast, peas, beans, succory root, seeds of gooseberries and currants left in making wine, and washed, and even sliced turneps have been used as substitutes for foreign coffee, and roasted with the addition of a little butter or oil; but they want the agreeable aroma of the foreign: the best substitute is said to be the seeds of the yellow water flag, gladiolus luteus, or iris pseudacorus, which is frequently found by the sides of pieces of water.

CACAO. The roasted husks of the cacao bean, or chocolate nut; used to make a poor kind of coffee drink.

PATENT MALT. Germinated barley roasted till nearly black; used as coffee, and also to colour beer.

ROASTED QUASSIA. Sold ground to embitter beer, and give it colour, but the beer soon grows turbid.

28. CALCULI.

Formed in organized bodies.

Calculus humanus. Used in obstructions, and in preventing the growth of calculi!

Bezoar stone. *Lapis bezoar.* Of this there are several kinds, but all sold under the same name. 1. From the stomach of the cercopithecus nemæus, which it throws up when it is beaten. 2. From the gall bladder of the porcupine. 3. From the several Asiatic gazelles, or antelopes, which is esteemed the best. 4. From the goat. 5. From the bos grunniens, or Tartar cattle. Divided, by the shops, into oriental and occidental; that of the antelope being the oriental, which is very considerably dearer than the other, being of equal value with about half its weight of gold: formerly esteemed as the greatest known cordial, and much used, notwithstanding its dearness.

Tabasheer. *Tabaxir.* A stony concretion formed in the joints of the bamboo cane. Used in diseases arising from obstructions.

29. SULPHURS.

Native sulphur. *Rock sulphur. Sulphur nativum.* Found near volcanoes, fine yellow colour, burning away entirely, leaving no fæces; much used by silversmiths.

Sulphur vivum verum. Found near Mount Vesuvius, gray, burns with a blue flame when heated, but the flame soon goes out, earthy; principally used for the manufacture of brimstone and alum.

Rough brimstone. *Sulphur factitium.* Obtained by sublimation from pyrites, or by eliquation from the earthy minerals containing sulphur.

Roll brimstone. *Sulphur in rotulis.* Is brimstone, purified by redistillation, and poured into moulds.

Horse brimstone. *Sulphur caballinum. S. vivum commune.* The fæces left in the purification or sublimation of sulphur; very impure; used in external applications to the inferior cattle.

Flowers of sulphur. *Flores sulphuris. Sulphur sublimatum.* From brimstone, by sublimation, into large chambers built for the purpose; pulverulent; when kept in loosely stopped jars or drawers, the surface becomes acid.

Washed flowers of sulphur. *Sulphur sublimatum lotum.* The common flowers washed with water to get rid of the acid; ordered by the colleges when the flowers are intended for internal use, but scarcely ever performed, and seems an useless subtlety.

Sulphur is laxative, propelling the fæces with very little stimulus to the system; useful in piles ʒſs to ʒj, nocte maneque; diaphoretic, communicating its peculiar smell to the sweat: used internally, and externally in ointments, as a specific in the itch and other cutaneous affections; its suffocating fume while burning is used to whiten linen, straw bonnets, &c. and to kill bees and other insects.

Milk of sulphur. *Lac sulphuris. Sulphur præcipitatum.* From sulphur 1℔, fresh burned lime 2℔, boiled in water, filtered, and the milk thrown down by adding spirit of salt q. s. and washing the sediment till it is insipid. P. L. 1815.

2. From liver of sulphur ℥vj, dissolved in water ℔jſs, adding spirit of vitriol q. s. and washing the precipitate till it is insipid.

3. Sulphur 1 part, quicklime or kali ppm. 3 parts, water q. s.: boil, filter while hot, add spirit of vitriol q. s. and wash the precipitate.

Used internally in preference to the flowers, probably contains water.

Liver of sulphur. *Hepar sulphuris.* Brimstone in powder 1℔, kali ppm. 3℔: mix by infusion in a covered vessel; the most usual practice.

2. Fl. sulph. and pure caustic potash or soda, ana p. æq. melt.

3. Fl. sulph. ℥iv: melt and add kali ppm. ℥ſs. P. L. 1720.

4. *Kali sulphuratum, Potassæ sulphuretum* P. L. 1809, Flowers of sulphur ℥j, kali.ppm. ℥v: unite by fusion.

5. *Potassæ sulphuretum* P. L. 1815. Fl. sulph. ℥j, kali ppm. ℥ij. Melt.

6. *Sulphuretum kali* P. D. *Sulphuretum potassæ* P. E. Fl. sulph. kali pp. ana p. æq.: mix and melt: expectorant, diaphoretic; used in catarrh and cutaneous affections; dose, gr. x to xv; proposed as an antidote to arsenic, but of doubtful utility.

Phosphorus of urine. *Kunckel's phosphorus. Phosphorus urinæ. P. Kunckelii.* From urine putrefied and distilled in an iron pot, with a glass or stone-ware head; the residuum taken out, ground, put into small earthen retorts, and distilled, with a very violent heat, into water.

2. From phosphoric acid mixed with charcoal powder, and distilled into water.

3. By pouring a solution of sugar of lead into urine, which precipitates a white powder, to be mixed with charcoal powder, and distilled with a violent heat into water.

Inflammable at a very low heat, and therefore it must be kept under water, purified by being kept in fusion in a glass tube under water until the impurities have settled; principally used as an easier and speedier method of procuring fire than the common; also used to analyse atmospheric air and to form phosphoric ether.

30. METALLIC SULPHURETS AND CARBURETS.

Crude antimony. *Antimony, of the world at large. Sulphuret of antimony. Antimonium crudum. Sulphuretum antimonii.* Found native, separated from the stones, with which it may be mixed, by fusion and pouring into conical moulds: prepared for medical use by trituration and washing over: diaphoretic, used in rheumatism, scrofula, and cutaneous diseases as an alterative, ℈j—ʒj nocte maneque; given largely to horses, mixed with their food to smooth their coats; used in the arts to purify gold, and by the ladies to paint their eyebrows and eyelashes black.

Medicinal regulus of antimony. *Regulus antimonii medicinalis.* Crude antimony 5 oz. kali ppm. 1 oz. common salt 4 oz.; powder, mix, melt; when cold, separate the scoriæ at top, powder the mass, and wash it well: more active than crude antimony.

Liver of antimony. *Hepar antimonii.* Crude antimony 2℔, potash 4℔: mix and melt; emetic, in doses of gr. iij—vj, but mostly used as a violent purge for grease in horses' heels.

Kermes mineral. Crude antimony, finely ground, 4℔, kali ppm. 1℔, soft water 2 gall.; boil for half an hour, filter through paper supported by linen, into deep pans previously warmed; let it cool very slowly; the kermes settles as it cools: the antimony left upon the filtre may be boiled again several times with fresh kali and water. Deyeux, the usual process.

2. Crude antimony 1 oz. aqua kali 6℔. Beaumé.

3. Crude antimony 1℔, aqua kali 6℔. Chaptal.

4. Crude antimony 1℔, natron ppm. 3℔, water q. p. Dizé. Proceeding as before.

5. Prepared antimony ℥ſs, natron ppm. ℥x, distilled water a gallon; boil for half an hour, filter, let it settle, wash the precipitate with cold water which has been recently boiled, dry the precipitate by a heat of 90 deg. Fahr. folded up in glazed paper to keep the air and light from it: produces a very dark crimson powder, of a smooth velvety appearance. Cluzel: obtained the prize given by the Paris society of apothecaries.

6. Crude antimony 16 oz. kali ppm. 8 oz. flowers of sulphur 1 oz.: mix, melt together, pour out; when cold, reduce the mass to powder and boil in water q. s.; filter while hot; the kermes precipitates as the water cools, and is to be well washed.

This preparation occupies in foreign practice the place of our James's powder, in doses of gr. ſs—iij, as a diaphoretic, cathartic, and emetic.

Golden sulphur of antimony. *Sulphur auratum antimonii.* Is separated from the alkaline liquor which has deposited the kermes mineral, by adding any acid, but generally the acetic: when the acid is added in separate portions, the precipitate may be obtained of different colours and strength, the first being redder and stronger, the latter yellow and weaker.

2. Crude antimony 2℔, flowers of sulphur 1℔, aq. kali puri q. s. to dissolve the whole; filtre, precipitate immediately with spirit of vitriol, wash and dry the precipitate. Weigleb.

3. Crude antimony 2 oz. sulphur 3 oz. and proceed as in the preceding process. Goettling.

It may be used as kermes mineral, but requires a double or treble dose.

Sulphur antimonii præcipitatum P. L. before 1788. Scoriæ obtained in the process for regulus of antimony, no. 2, q. p. dissolve in water, filter through paper, precipitate immediately by adding spirit of salt; wash and dry the precipitate.

Sulphur antimonii præcipitatum P. L. since 1788. Crude antimony powdered 2℔, aqua kali 4℔, water 3℔: boil for three hours, strain while hot, and add immediately spirit of vitriol q. s. to precipitate the sulphur, which is to be well washed and dried.

Sulphur antimonii fuscum. Crude antimony, kali ppm. ana 1 oz.: melt together, powder, and dissolve in water 4℔; let it cool; when cold, add spirit of vitriol q. s. to precipitate the remainder of the sulphur, agitate the mixture, that this last precipitate, which is yellow, may be mixed with the other; wash and dry: these are mixtures of kermes mineral with golden sulphur of antimony, and therefore to be esteemed inferior to the former; dose, gr. j to v.

Orpiment. *King's yellow. Hartall. Yellow sulphuret of arsenic. Auripigmentum.* Native in mines, yellowish green, with brilliant gold-coloured spangles: used by painters. Caustic: composed of about 43 parts of sulphur and 57 of metallic arsenic.

Realgar. *Red arsenic. Red sulphuret of arsenic. Risigallum. Sandaracha Græcorum. Auripigmentum rubrum.* Native in mines; fine red colour like vermilion; used also by painters: composed of about 25 parts of sulphur and 75 of metallic arsenic: made into cups, in which the juices of acid fruits being left become cathartic.

Yellow arsenic. *Yellow sulphuret of arsenic. Arsenicum flavum. A. citrinum.* Made of white arsenic 100℔, brimstone 30℔, by sublimation; yellow, heavy, taste very sharp and burning.

Red arsenic. *Red sulphuret of arsenic. Arsenicum rubrum factitium.* From arsenical and sulphureous pyrites exposed to sublimation together.

Magnes arsenicalis. Sulphur, white arsenic, and crude antimony, ana p. æq. mix by fusion: corrosive.

Iron pyrites. *Brass balls. Horse gold. Copperas balls. Native sulphuret of iron. Pyrites ferri.* Brass yellow, in balls or crystallized; collected for the manufacture of green vitriol; by exposure to the weather they are decomposed into a saline powder, from whence the vitriol is extracted by elixiviation and crystallization.

Chalybs cum sulphure præparatus. With a red hot bar of steel melt a roll of brimstone, so that it may fall into a vessel of water; separate the brimstone which falls at the same time into the water, and reduce the chalybs into a fine powder.

2. By melting iron filings and brimstone, p. æq. in a covered crucible.

3. *Sulphuretum ferri.* Iron filings 6 oz. flowers of sulphur 2 oz.: mix together and melt in a covered crucible. Used in preparing hepatized ammonia.

Potters lead ore. *Sulphuret of lead. Galena.* Found in mines, breaks in cubes; used by the potters in glazing earthen vessels.

Cinnabar. *Vermilion. Cinnabaris. Sulphuretum hydrargyri rubrum* P. E. Found native, liable to be confounded with realgar or red arsenic, and also manufactured by the chemists, by grinding 170℔ of quick silver and 50℔ of brimstone together, throwing the mixture by ladle-fulls into heated earthen sublimers, where it takes fire, the superfluous sulphur is consumed, the mouths of the vessels are then covered with tiles, which stops the conflagration, when the sublimation commences, and is continued until the whole is risen up. The process of the Dutch manufacturers.

2. By making a paste of æthiops mineral, and spirit of nitre, at 36 deg. Baumé; drying this paste the next day, pulverising it and subliming as usual. *Martin.*

3. By triturating 300 parts of quick silver and 68 of flowers of sulphur, with aqua kali q. s. to moisten them, until they are converted into æthiops mineral, then add 160 parts of kali præparatum and as much water: continue the trituration over a fire, adding water occasionally, so that the powder may be constantly covered with about an inch deep of water: in about two hours it turns brown, and soon afterwards red: no more water is then to be added, but the trituration is continued until the colour has acquired its greatest beauty, when it must be withdrawn from the fire, otherwise it will pass to a dirty brown. *Kirchoff.*

4. *Cinnabaris factitia.* Quick silver 25 oz. sulphur 7 oz. Triturate and sublime.

5. *Hydrargyrus sulphuratus ruber. Sulphuretum hydrargyri rubrum* P. D. P. L. 1809. Quick silver 40 oz. sulphur 8 oz. as before.

6. Extemporaneously, by shaking quick silver in a solution of liver of sulphur in water; and still better in Boyle's fuming liquor or sulphuret of ammonia.

7. *Cinnabaris antimonii.* Is obtained as a secondary product in the making of butter of antimony, by raising the fire after the butter has come over: brown.

8. *Cinnabaris antimonii.* Quick silver 15℔, rough brimstone 5℔, crude antimony 1℔ and a half; mix and sublime.

Diaphoretic; used in cutaneous diseases and gout; also as a vermifuge, gr. x to ʒſs; externally ʒſs thrown upon a red hot iron is used as a fumigation to check the progress of venereal ulcers in the throat, nose, or mouth; it should be totally volatile by heat, and communicate no colour to spirit of wine.

Aurum musivum. *Sulphuret of tin. Aurum mosaicum.* Quick silver, tin, sulphur, sal ammoniac, ana p. æq. the tin being first melted, the quick silver poured into it, and then the whole ground together, and sublimed in a bolt head, the aurum musivum lies at the bottom.

2. Tin ℔j, quick silver ℔ſs; melt together, grind with flowers of sulphur ℥vij, sal ammoniac ℔ſs: sublime.

3. Dissolve tin in spirit of salt, precipitate by natron ppm.: mix the precipitate with half its weight of sulphur, and sublime.

4. Dissolve tin in spirit of salt; add liver of sulphur dissolved in water, which throws down the aurum musivum.

5. Tin filings, sulphur, sal ammoniac, ana p. æq.: sublime. In these sublimations, if the fire is too great, only a gray sulphuret of tin is obtained. Used as a metallic gold colour in varnish work, sealing-wax, &c.: is supposed to be the basis of Blain's powder for the distemper in dogs.

Black lead. *Plumbum nigrum. Cerussa nigra. Plumbago.* Found native; derives its name from its colour, as it is really composed of iron and charcoal, the last being in a much greater proportion than in steel; used for pencils, crayons, and the coarser sort to give a metallic lustre to other bodies, or to diminish the friction, in cases where grease or oil would be improper.

31. METALS.

Gold leaf. *Aurum foliatum. Aurum in libellis.* Used to gild pills and other substances: there is a green variety, not arising from any alloy, but tinged externally.

Party gold. Is gilt silver, hammered into leaves.

Shell gold. *Aurum in musculis.* Made by grinding the cuttings of gold leaf with thick gum water, and spreading the ground gold in pond-muscle shells.

True gold powder. *Aurum pulveratum.* Grain gold 1 oz. quick silver nearly boiling 6 oz.; rub together; then either distil off the quick silver, or corrode it away with spirit of nitre, and heat the black powder that is left red hot.

2. Grain gold 1 oz. dissolve in a mixture of spirit of nitre 16 oz. with common salt 4 oz.; add to the clear solution green vitriol 4 oz. dissolved in water; wash the precipitate and heat it red hot.

3. Dissolve gold in aqua regia, and draw off the acid by distillation; used in painting, gilding, &c.

Silver leaf. *Argentum foliatum.* Used to cover pills and other substances.

Shell silver. *Argentum in musculis.* By grinding the cuttings of silver leaf with strong gum water, and spreading it in pond-muscle shells; used for writing silver-coloured letters, but tarnishes, and is inferior to argentum musivum.

Silver dust. *Crocus argenti.* By adding slips of copper to a solution of silver in spirit of nitre, and washing the precipitated metal with spirit of wine; used in japanning.

Quick silver. *Quick. Mercury. Argentum vivum. Mercurius. Hydrargyrus. Hydrargyrum.* Found native, but mostly extracted from the native sulphurets.

Purified quick-silver. *Argentum vivum purificatum. Hydrargyrus purificatus. Hydrargyrum purificatum.* Rub the quick silver with 1-6th or 1-4th of iron filings, and distil it.

2. Distil 2-3rds. P. D. Very wasteful.

3. Distil it without addition, and then wash it with vinegar or brine.

4. By straining through chamois leather: this is the most usual method; but if lead is mixed with bismuth by melting them together in a gentle heat, and then put into quick silver, they will pass along with it through leather: on standing, however, the bismuth is thrown up in the form of a dark-coloured powder, the lead remaining combined.

5. By distilling it from cinnabar and iron filings ana p. æq. when great purity is required.

Given in obstinate costiveness to the extent of ℔j or ℔jſs, in hopes of forcing a passage by its weight: used by water gilders to dissolve their gold, by looking-glass makers to soften their tinfoil, by barometer and thermometer makers for their instruments, and in some other arts.

Copper. *Cuprum.* This, like pewter, is used for making vessels, which are now generally tinned on the inside: these vessels have been proscribed by the colleges upon insufficient grounds, since, like lead, it cannot be dissolved while tin is co-existent in the mixture. When acids are boiled in vessels, part of whose tin lining is abraded, the acids take up some of the tin, and deposit it on the abraded part, thus repairing the damage, in the same manner as brass pins are tinned by boiling with tin filings and cream of tartar. Acid syrops and stews are and have been prepared for centuries in untinned copper vessels, without any ill effects, although in gentlemen's houses and elegant inns they have occasionally produced of late direful effects; but the common cooks use only pewter spoons for stirring, and, by leaving them in the liquid, render the acids ineffective upon copper, which effect is not produced by the silver spoons of superior establishments. Although the salts of copper are violent emetics, yet ʒj of filings has been taken against the rheumatism; and Rouelle used to exhibit in his lectures a lock of green hair he had himself cut from the head of an aged founder.

Brass. *Æs. Orichalcum.* Produced by stratifying granulated copper, with lapis calaminaris and charcoal powder, for hours in a red heat, and then melting the altered copper. Different varieties are produced by melting copper with zinc in various proportions.

Dutch metal. Brass hammered into leaves like gold leaf; used for inferior gilding, but soon loses its colour, as may be frequently observed in the dial plates of turret clocks, particularly when one part has been gilded with gold leaf, and the other with Dutch gold, as that of Fulham church is at present.

Bell metal. *Æs caldarium.* Copper 100℔, tin 20—25℔; melted together; used, on account of its toughness, for caldrons and mortars; this has shared the same obloquy as pewter and copper for vessels, and as unjustly.

White copper. *Britannia metal.* Copper 40—50℔, white arsenic 10℔, oil q. s. to make the latter into a paste; melted together; used as an imitation of silver.

Artificial gold. *Petit or?* Copper 16 oz. platina 7 oz. zinc 1 oz.; melt together.

Powder gold. *Aurum sophisticum.* Verdigrise 8 oz. tutty 4 oz. borax, nitre, ana 2 oz. corrosive sublimate ʒij, made into a paste with oil, and melted together; used in japan work as a gold colour.

Iron filings. *Ferri ramenta. F. limatura. F. scobs.*

Tonic and astringent, used in chlorosis, gr. v—x, bis terve in die.

Iron wire. *Ferri fila.* Only used in preparations, being the purest, which alone can be drawn into wire.

Steel. *Chalybs. Mars.* Found native, and also made from iron, by stratifying or melting it with charcoal, of which it takes up a minute portion, which gives the hardness to the compound; the filings are sometimes used as a stimulant and tonic; also in fireworks.

Indian steel. *Wootz.* A kind of steel, which retains its edge when ground for a long time; it has been made by first melting highly carburetted steel with alumine, by which a white brittle alloy was produced, 67 gr. of which, remelted with 500 gr. of good steel, produced a metal perfectly similar to wootz, in perfection of edge, and damask by spirit of vitriol.

Argentine steel. By melting 500 parts of steel with one of silver: far superior to the very best common steel.

Lead dust. *Pulvis plumbi.* By melting lead, adding bruised charcoal, and diffusing the lead among it, then pounding and washing away the charcoal; used by potters.

Granulated lead. By melting lead, pouring it, in a small stream, from an iron ladle with a hole drilled in its bottom, into a pail of water: this operation is performed for the purpose of facilitating its mixture with other bodies.

Pewter. Is made of lead hardened with tin, and in the best kinds with antimony; used for making vessels, which have been proscribed by the colleges, who have in this instance been influenced by unauthorized prejudices, since Proust has shown, Journ. de Phys. for 1806, that acids boiled in pewter vessels took up none of the lead, which they will not touch while tin is present; that when even a solution of sugar of lead was boiled in a pewter vessel, the lead was precipitated in its metallic state, and tin extracted from the vessel: lemon juice, diluted with water, left for a day and a night in the coarsest pewter vessels, did not dissolve an atom of lead, but acted only on the tin. Lead and tin ana p. æq. melted together, and ʒj, taken for two successive days, produce not the least inconvenience.

Tin foil. *Stannum foliatum. Stanniolum.* In thin leaves; used for ornament, and to cover the hind surface of looking-glasses, being softened with a small quantity of quick silver, which is afterwards pressed out of it by heavy weights.

TIN FILINGS. *Limaturæ stanni.* Vermifuge, ℥j in syrop, in the morning fasting.

POWDER OF TIN. *Pulvis stanni verus.* Melt tin in an iron mortar, and stir it while cooling, until it become a powder, then sift it.

2. Melt tin and pour it into a wooden box, rubbed on the inside with chalk, put on a cover that fits close, and shake it violently, till the metal is reduced to powder; vermifuge, in doses of ʒij—℥ſs.

SPELTER. *Zinc. Zincum.* From lapis calaminaris, mixed with charcoal and distilled.

2. Sublimed, as a secondary product, in the fusion of some German ores; used to produce galvanism, and in fireworks.

AMALGAM OF ZINC. *Amalgama zinci.* To zinc 2 oz. heated in a crucible, add quick silver 5 oz. also heated; used to spread upon the rubbers of electrical machines.

SPELTER SOLDER. Brass and zinc ana p. æq. melted together; melts with a less heat than brass: used to solder metallic substances together.

TIN GLASS. *Bismuth. Marcasita argentea.* Eliquated from its ores; used in metallic mixtures to communicate fusibility; also in powder, as an imitation of silver for writing and painting.

FUSIBLE METAL. Bismuth 8 oz. lead 5 oz. tin 3 oz. melted together: spoons are made of this mixed metal and used for toys, as they melt in boiling water.

SILVERING FOR GLOBES. Bismuth 2 oz. lead, tin, ana 1 oz. quick silver 4—10 oz.: when used, the internal surface of the globes must be made very clean and dry, when the liquid metal is to be strained through linen, poured in, and when every part has been covered the superfluous fluid is withdrawn.

ARGENTUM MUSIVUM. Bismuth, tin, ana 2℔; melt together, and add quick silver 1℔: brittle, used as a silver colour.

SOFT METAL. Bismuth, tin, and regulus of antimony, ana 1℔, melted together; used for taking impressions of medals or coins.

TUTENAG. Bismuth 1℔, tin 2℔; melt together: used for buttons and vessels.

Regulus of antimony. *Antimony, of the philosophical chemists. Regulus antimonii. Plumbum antimonii.* From crude antimony, saltpetre, and argol, ana p. æq. pulverised, injected by degrees into a red hot crucible, and melted; the regulus settles at the bottom.

2. Crude antimony 1℔, tartar 12 oz. nitre 6 oz.: melt and pour out into a melting cone; when cold, separate the regulus, and if required to be very pure, remelt it once or twice, throw upon it, whilst in fusion, 1 oz. of nitre, and keep it melted for a quarter of an hour.

3. From crude antimony, calcined in a shallow vessel until no sulphureous vapour arises from it, by a low red heat, then mixed with fat or oil and charcoal powder and melted.

4. *Martial regulus of antimony. Regulus antimonii Martialis.* Upon 1℔ and a half of small nails heated to redness in a crucible, throw a mixture of 1℔ crude antimony, 4 oz. nitre, and 2 oz. tartar: melt and pour out; separate the regulus, and remelt it three or four times, throwing upon it each time 2 oz. nitre.

5. Crude antimony 2℔, iron 1℔, potash half a pound; melt: productive, but impure.

6. Crude antimony 3℔, iron 1℔, potash half a pound; melt: less productive, but purer.

When this operation is well performed, the regulus always has on its upper surface the appearance of a star, it is then called *regulus antimonii stellatus;* used to form small cups, in which wine, being let to stand for a night, becomes emetic, or balls are made of it, which are infused in wine for the same purpose; used also to harden lead, and thus make a compound metal fit for the best kind of pewter and for printers' types.

Regulus Jovis. Made by melting regulus of antimony with tin, generally in equal quantities, and casting it into the form of a cup, for rendering wine emetic; is less brittle than the pure regulus: these metals, mixed in various proportion, are used for making mirrors, medals, &c.

Metallic arsenic. *Regulus of arsenic. Arsenic. Regulus arsenici.* From white arsenic mixed with oil or charcoal powder and sublimed; used in making metallic alloys.

32. METALLIC SUB-SALTS;

Or combinations of the oxides of the metals, with acids or alkalies; the compounds differing from salts by not being very soluble in water.

Aurum fulminans. By dissolving gold in aqua regia made with common salt, or a mixture of the spirits of nitre and of salt, and adding spirit of hartshorn q. s. to precipitate the gold.

2. By dissolving gold in aqua regia made with sal ammoniac, and precipitating the gold with kali ppm. Requires much care; as it explodes with the utmost violence, on the least friction, or a very slight heat: its fulminating quality may be destroyed, and the gold recovered, by boiling it in oil of vitriol, or oil of tartar, as also by mixing it with sulphur, and exposing it to a gentle fire, which burns the sulphur away: it first becomes purple, and then appears in its metallic form. Aurum fulminans is sedative, antispasmodic, and carminative; used in spasmodic colic, in doses of gr. iij—vj.

Fulminating silver. *Brugnatelli's fulminating powder.* By dissolving silver gr. xl, in spirit of nitre ℥ij, or lunar caustic ʒj, in distilled water ℥ij; to this solution add spirit of wine ℥ij, and boil the mixture in a retort or flask, so that the condensed steam may run back into the boiling liquid, a white crystalline powder forms at the bottom; when no more seems to form, let it cool, wash the fulminating silver with river water, and dry it between bibulous paper, but without heat: explodes with the slightest friction; a small portion, about 1-3rd of a grain, being put in the middle of a bit of silver paper, the edge of which is smeared with paste, a bubble of glass is then wrapped up in this paper; the bubble thus loaded will explode if thrown upon the ground, or trod upon: is a good alarm, if put in places where it may be trodden upon by thieves, &c.

Turbith mineral. *Turpethum minerale. Mercurius emeticus flavus. Hydrargyrus vitriolatus. Oxidum hydrargyri sulphuricum. Subsulphas hydrargyri flavus.* The quick silver is to be corroded by boiling it in about an equal weight of oil of vitriol to dryness; the white mass is then flung into a large quantity of boiling water, it immediately changes to a yellow powder, which is to be well washed and dried; emetic in doses of gr. ij—viij; useful in inveterate gonorrhœa, and particularly in swelled testicles from a venereal cause, has also been recommended as a preservative against hydrophobia; alterative, gr. j—ij in leprosy and obstinate glandular obstructions; as an errhine, diffused among other powders.

Sweet sublimate. *Calomel. Chloride of mercury. Mercurius dulcis sublimatus. Calomelas. Hydrargyri submurias. Submurias hydrargyri sublimatum.* By grinding 40℔ of corrosive sublimate with 30℔ of quick silver, subliming the gray powder, repeating this sublimation two or three times, powdering and washing the sublimate with boiling water. Its crystals are rectangular prisms, whose solid angles have large quadrangular planes substituted in their place.

2. *Sweet precipitate. Chloride of mercury. Mercurius dulcis præcipitatus. Hydrargyrus muriatus mitis. Submurias hydrargyri præcipitatum. S. hydrargyri præcipitatus.* Dissolve quick silver in spirit of nitre, by boiling, observing to have more quick silver than the acid will take up, pour off the solution into a boiling brine, composed of common salt equal to half the weight of the quick silver dissolved in water in the proportion of about half an oz. of salt to a pint; the precipitate thus produced is to be well washed and dried.

Both these are the same in quality, differing only in the manner by which they have been prepared, and very slightly in external appearance, the sweet precipitate being in very fine powder, and of a clear white, the sublimed preparation requiring, in general, levigation to reduce it to any fineness, and then of a dull white or ivory colour, though some few chemists distil the calomel into water, and thus render it as fine and white as the other.

Cathartic, sialogogue; the former in particular has been justly called *panacea*, it being used as an almost universal medicine by the English practitioners, unless the intestinal canal is inflamed, but usually united with other medicines whose activity it increases; dose, as an alterative, gr. j—ij nocte maneque; if it does not pass through the bowels it affects the mouth, which may be avoided by joining purgatives with it; as a cathartic, gr. v to viij or x, but was formerly, and still by some persons, given in doses of ℈j.

White precipitate. *Mercurius præcipitatus albus. Calx hydrargyri alba. Hydrargyrus præcipitatus albus.*

Produced by dissolving corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac ana 1℔, in half a gallon of water, adding half a pint of aqua kali, washing the precipitate, and drying it.

2. *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album.* Corrosive sublimate ℥vj, sal ammoniac ℥iiij, aqua kali half a pint, distilled water four pints, proceeding as above.

3. *Submurias hydrargyri ammoniatum.* Add to the liquor poured off from the sweet precipitate in its manufacture, spirit of sal ammoniac q. s. to throw down a new precipitate; wash this with cold distilled water, and dry it on blotting paper.

4. By dissolving 1 oz. of quick silver in spirit of nitre q. s. diluting this solution with distilled water, adding to it a solution of sal ammoniac ʒij—iiij in half a pint of water, and precipitating by aqua kali q. s.; if, in consequence of adding too much kali, the fine white colour is injured, a few drops of spirit of sal ammoniac will restore it.

Was confounded with sweet precipitate, from which it may be readily distinguished by its not becoming black when rubbed with lime water: used externally in making a detergent ointment.

Rough verdigris. *Ærugo. Viride æris.* Prepared by putting plates of copper into a cask between layers of vine twigs, and moistening them with sour wine.

2. By corroding copper with vinegar, tartar, and common salt.

3. Blue vitriol 1℔, common alum or Epsom salt 1—2℔; dissolve in water 4℔; filter; add kali ppm. q. s. and wash the precipitate.

4. Clippings of copper 2℔, sal ammoniac 1℔; moisten with water, and when the corrosion is perfected, wash the crocus: emetic internally, in very small doses; externally caustic; mostly used as a paint.

Scheele's green. Precipitate a solution of blue vitriol 2℔, in water q. s. by a solution of white arsenic 11 oz. and kali ppm. 2℔, in boiling water 2 gall. and wash the precipitate: used as a paint.

Æs ustum. Copper, rough brimstone, ana p. æq. laid in strata, common salt, a small quantity sprinkled on each layer, exposed to the fire till the brimstone is burned out: when one piece is rubbed against another, it ought to have a red colour like cinnabar: caustic.

Flake white. *Cerussa vera. Plumbi carbonas. P.*

subcarbonas. P. oxidum album. Made by suspending rolls of thin sheet lead over vinegar in close vessels, the evaporation from the vinegar being kept up by the vessels being placed in a heap of dung, or a steam bath.

2. By dissolving litharge in dilute nitrous acid, and adding ppd. chalk to the solution; astringent, cooling; used externally; or employed as paint, mixed with nut oil. It should be completely soluble in nitric acid, and the solution should not yield a precipitate when added to a solution of sulphate of soda.

Patent yellow. *Muriate of lead. Chloride of lead.* Common salt 1 cwt. litharge 4 cwt. ground together with water, kept for some time in a gentle heat, water being added to supply the loss by evaporation, the natron then washed out with more water, and the white residuum heated till it acquires a fine yellow colour: used as a paint, instead of King's yellow, is not so bright, but does not injure the health of the painters so much as that poisonous colour.

Naples yellow. Lead 1℔ and a half, crude antimony 1℔, alum and common salt ana 1 oz. calcined together. Passeri.

2. Flake white 12 oz. diaphoretic antimony 2 oz. calcined alum half an oz. sal ammoniac 1 oz.; calcine in a covered crucible with a moderate heat, for three hours, so that at the end of that it may be barely red hot: with a larger proportion of diaphoretic antimony and sal ammoniac, it verges to a gold colour. Fougeroux. Used as a yellow colour.

Prussian blue. *Cyanuret of iron. Hydrocyanate of iron. Cæruleum Berolinense.* Red argol and saltpetre, of each ℔ij, throw the powder by degrees into a red hot crucible: dry bullock's blood over the fire, and mix ℔iij of this dry blood with the prepared salt, and calcine it in a crucible till it no longer emits a flame; then dissolve common alum ℔vj, in water ℔xxvj, and strain the solution; dissolve also dried green vitriol ℥ijſs, in water ℔ij, and strain while hot; mix the two solutions together while boiling hot: dissolve the alkaline salt calcined with blood in water ℔xxvij, and filter through paper supported upon linen; mix this with the other solution, and strain through linen: put the sediment left upon the linen, while moist, into an earthen pan, and add spirit of salt ℔jſs, stir the mass, and when the effervescence is over, dilute with plenty of water, and strain again; lastly, dry the sediment.

2. Mix 1℔ of kali præparatum with 2℔ of dried blood, or any dry animal substance, put it into a high crucible, or long pot, and keep it in a red heat till it no longer flames or smokes; then take out a small portion, dissolve it in water, and observe its colour and effects upon a solution of silver in aqua fortis; for, when sufficiently calcined, it will neither look yellowish, nor precipitate silver of a brownish or blackish colour: it is then to be taken out of the fire, and when cool dissolved in a pint and a half of water.

Take green vitriol p. j, common alum p. 1 to 3, mix and dissolve them in a good quantity of water, by boiling, and filter while hot; precipitate this solution by adding q. s. of the solution of prepared alkali, and filter. The precipitate will be the darker the less alum is added, but at the same time it will be greener from the great admixture of the oxide of iron which is precipitated, and which must be got rid of by adding, while moist, spirit of salt, diluting the mixture with water, and straining.

3. Precipitate a solution of green vitriol with the solution of prepared alkali, and purify the precipitate with spirit of salt; precipitate a solution of common alum with a solution of kali præparatum: mix the two sediments together while diffused in warm water, strain and dry.

Chromate of iron. Found in mines, black, hard enough to cut glass, with an imperfect metallic lustre. Used for making chrome yellow.

Chrome yellow. *Chromate of lead.* Prepared from chromate of iron, by heating it with nitre or pearl ash; elixiviating the mass, and mixing the ley with a solution of lead in spirit of nitre, or of sugar of lead in water; it should not effervesce with nitric acid; used as a gold colour paint.

33. METALLIC OXIDES.

Purple precipitate. *Cassius' purple. Præcipitatum Cassii.* Solution of gold in aqua regia 1 oz. distilled water 1℔ and a half; mix and hang in the liquid slips of tin.

2. By precipitating the diluted solution of gold by dyers' spirit: used to communicate a purple colour to glass when melted in an open vessel; in a close vessel the glass receives no colour.

Crocus of gold. *Crocus Solis.* By dissolving gold in aqua regia, made of common salt, and adding kali ppm. q. s. to precipitate the whole; also used to colour glass purple; but it is difficult to produce by either of these means an equable colour: if heated strongly, it recovers its metallic lustre, and may be used for true gold powder.

2. By dipping rags in the solution of gold, drying and burning them: used to gild metals by rubbing it on them with a cork.

Æthiops per se. By shaking quick silver in a large bottle, or by triturating it with water; pulverulent, black.

Oxydum hydrargyri cinereum P. L. Boil calomel ℥j in a gallon of lime water; wash the gray sediment with water, and dry it.

Pulvis hydrargyri cinereus. Quick silver ℥ij, dilute nitrous acid ℥ij, distilled water ℥viij, aqua carbonatis ammoniæ q. s. about ℥jſs.

2. *Oxidum hydrargyri cinereum* P. E. Quick silver ℥iv, dilute nitrous acid ℥v, distilled water ℥xv, aqua carbonatis ammoniæ q. s.

Dissolve the metal in the acid, dilute the solution with the water, and precipitate with the alkali, wash and dry the precipitate.

Totally different from the London oxide of the same name: all three are used in syphilis, and are not apt to disorder the stomach and bowels; dose gr. j—iij, bis in die.

Calcined mercury. *Precipitate per se. Mercurius præcipitatus per se. Mercurius calcinatus. Hydrargyrus calcinatus. Hydrargyri oxydum rubrum. Oxidum hydrargyri.* By exposing a thin stratum of quick silver to the action of heat sufficient to keep it boiling, in a vessel, called Boyle's hell, contrived to admit air without letting the vapour of the quick silver escape. In red scales, darker than red precipitate, may be used for the same purposes.

Red precipitate. *Mercurius corrosivus ruber. Hydrargyrus nitratus ruber.* By dissolving quick silver in an equal weight of spirit of nitre (previously adding to each pound of acid ʒj of spirit of salt, P. L. 1788, or distilling it from common salt, ʒj to a ℔, P. L. 1745), then driving off the acids by heat in a flat bottom glass on a sand bath, till red crystals are produced: this compound acid is stated by Dr. Pemberton, Introd. P. L. 1745, to secure the crystalline appearance of the product.

2. *Mercurius præcipitatus corrosivus. Hydrargyri nitrico-oxidum. Oxidum hydrargyri nitricum. Oxidum hydrargyri rubrum per acidum nitricum.* By dissolving

quick silver in spirit of nitre with heat, and evaporating till a dry mass is left, which is then calcined in a broad shallow vessel until it no longer emits red vapours.

3. *Arcanum corallinum. Mercurius corallinus.* By digesting the preceding in three times its weight of spirit of wine for two or three days, then setting fire to the spirit, and stirring the precipitate as the spirit burns.

4. *Pulvis principis.* By triturating the preceding with the oil of tartar, and then washing out the salt again with water: both this and the preceding manipulation are employed with a view of rendering the preparation milder for internal use.

Antisyphilitic, gr. ſs—ij nocte maneque, but principally used externally as an escharotic, and stimulant to foul ulcers, for which purpose it must be finely pulverised.

Green precipitate. *Mercurius præcipitatus viridis. Lacerta viridis.* By dissolving quick silver ℥j in spirit of nitre q. s. at the same time dissolving also copper ʒj in another parcel of spirit of nitre, mixing the two solutions, evaporating to dryness, and calcining the residuum in a shallow vessel till no more red fumes appear: caustic.

Verditer green. *Copper green. Viride montanum vulgare.*

Green bice. *Malachite. Viride montanum optimum. Chrysocolla.*

Blue bice. *Cæruleum montanum. Lapis Armenus præparatus.* Found in mines, prepared by grinding and washing for paints.

Verditer blue. *Azurum cinereum.* Made by the refiners from the solution of copper obtained in precipitating silver from nitric acid by heating it in copper pans; this solution they heat, and pour upon whiting moistened with water; stirring the mixture every day, till the liquor loses its colour, when it is poured off, and a fresh portion of the solution poured on, until the proper colour is obtained: an uncertain process, the colour sometimes turning out a dirty green, instead of a fine blue.

Dross of lead. *Plumbum ustum.* Obtained by melting lead, and raking off the scum till it is entirely reduced to dross.

2. By putting thin plates of lead into a pot with powdered brimstone between them, setting it on fire, stirring it

until it is reduced to ashes, and washing it with water; used in making plaisters and ointments.

MASSICOT. *Ochra plumbaria factitia.* Made by roasting potter's lead ore, or dross of lead, until it acquires a yellow colour; used as a paint.

LITHARGE OF GOLD. *Lithargyrus auri.* Yellow, impure.

LITHARGE OF SILVER. *Lithargyrus argenti.* White: obtained in the extraction of silver.

ENGLISH LITHARGE. *Lithargyrus. Oxidum plumbi semivitreum.* Made by melting red lead; used in making plaisters, being more convenient than red lead, and from its peculiar scaly appearance it cannot be adulterated. In grinding litharge, 12 oz. of olive oil are added to each cwt. to prevent dust.

RED LEAD. *Minium. Plumbi oxidum rubrum.* By roasting litharge in a flaming fire; used in making plaisters, and as a paint: adulterated with red earths.

ORANGE RED. *Sandix.* Made by calcining white lead: is a brighter colour than red lead.

THE LOADSTONE. *Magnes.* Found in iron mines; astringent; used externally to draw weapons out of wounds, also as an amulet against the gout, and by some to draw over or stroke certain parts in painful diseases, as a magical remedy.

THE BLOOD STONE. *Lapis hæmatitis. Hæmatitis.* Found in mines; dark red, extremely hard, fibrous; made into polishers, and when prepared by grinding and washing over, drying, astringent, agglutinating; used also as a polishing powder.

SCALE OF IRON. *Black oxide of iron. Protoxide of iron. Squama ferri. Oxidum ferri nigrum.* The scales of iron beaten off by the blacksmith in his work, separated from the dirt by means of a magnet, reduced to powder in a mortar, and washed over: dissolve in acids without disengaging hydrogen gas, and therefore do not occasion flatulence, hence preferable to the filings.

2. *Æthiops Martialis.* By keeping iron filings under water, shaking them occasionally (to hasten the process, a few drops of any acid may be added), washing the black powder thus obtained, and drying it as quick as possible to prevent rust.

3. By heating, in a covered crucible, iron filings with half their weight of red oxide of iron.

4. By heating the red oxide of iron with oil; but this is either black lead, or contains a portion of it, and is therefore improper.

RUST OF IRON. *Crocus Martis aperitivus. Ferri rubigo. Chalybs præparatus cum aceto. Chalybis rubigo. Carbonas ferri præparatus.* Iron filings, or iron wire, is exposed to the air, and frequently moistened with water, to which a small quantity of vinegar may be added to hasten the process; the rust is then ground to powder and washed over: seems to be rather a red oxide, although referred to the carbonate by the Edinburgh college.

2. *Carbonas ferri. C. ferri præcipitatus.* A solution of 4 oz. of green vitriol in water, is precipitated by another solution of 5 oz. of natron præparatum in water, the precipitate is washed with warm water, and dried without exposure to the air, that it may retain its green colour.

3. By precipitating the solution of green vitriol with kali præparatum, instead of natron, performing the process in hot water, and drying it by steam. Powell.

4. *Subcarbonas ferri* P. L. 1815. By precipitating a solution of 8 oz. of green vitriol in water, by a solution of 6 oz. of natron præparatum.

CROCUS MARTIS. *Peroxide of iron. C. Martis astringens. Oxidum ferri rubrum.* By calcining iron or steel filings till they become of a red colour.

2. *Crocus Martis aperitivus* P. L. 1720. *C. M. sulphuratus.* By melting together equal parts of iron filings and sulphur, and calcining the mass till all the sulphur is driven off.

3. *Brown red. Colcothar vitrioli. Oxidum ferri rubrum.* By re-calcining green vitriol (previously calcined to whiteness) by an intense heat until it becomes very red, and washing the residuum. P. E. omits this washing.

4. By washing the residuum left in the distillation of aqua fortis till all the saline matter is abstracted.

5. *Crocus Martis Zwelferi.* Iron filings and nitre ana p. æq. injected into a red hot crucible, kept in the fire for an hour, and then well washed.

6. By pouring upon iron filings twice their weight of aqua fortis, and washing the crocus with warm water.

7. *Crocus Martis antimonialis Stahlii.* Scoriæ of the Martial regulus of antimony well washed, p. j, nitre p. 2 or 3; calcined together for some time, and then washed.

8. By precipitating a solution of green vitriol in water, by a solution of natron præparatum or of kali præparatum, and exposing the precipitate to the air while it is dried.

Is tonic, stimulant, gr. v to x; used in the composition of astringent, drying, and strengthening plaisters and ointments: employed also for polishing metals.

CHALCITIS. Found occasionally, being native green vitriol calcined by natural causes, but rare, and no ways preferable to colcothar.

POTEE POWDER. *Polisher's putty. Cineres stanni.* Procured by melting tin, raking off the dross as it is formed, and calcining this dross till it becomes whitish.

2. By melting tin with an equal weight of lead, and then raising the heat so as to render the mixed metal red hot, when the tin is immediately flung out in the state of potee powder: very hard, used for polishing glass and japan work.

BEZOARDICUM JOVIALE. Tin 1 oz. nitre 3 oz. flung into a red hot crucible, and the calx well washed.

ANTIHECTICUM POTERII. Tin, regulus of antimony, ana p. æq. melted together, then deflagrated with three times as much nitre, and well washed: are astringent ℈j—ij, used in phthisis.

LAPIS CALAMINARIS. *Calamina. Carbonas zinci impurus.* Found in mines; drying, astringent: used in ointments; but cawk, sulphate of barytes, coloured, has been lately sold for it; used also to furnish zinc, and for making brass.

TUTTY. *Tutia. Tuthia. Oxidum zinci impurum.* The sublimate collected in the chimnies of furnaces in which ores mixed with lapis calaminaris are smelted, this sublimate being mixed with clay on cylindrical moulds and baked; or it is collected during the roasting of blende, attaching itself to the upper part of the furnace: drying, astringent; used in eye waters and eye ointments.

FLOWERS OF ZINC. *Flores zinci. Zincum calcinatum. Zinci oxydum. Oxydum zinci.* Procured by burning zinc in a long deep crucible, conveniently placed to collect the flowers as they form: antispasmodic; used in epilepsy, gr. v—x; also in painting, as a substitute for white lead.

2. *Pompholix. Nihil album.* Collected in the smelting furnaces, wherein zinc ores or brass are melted: used in ointments for tutty.

PROTOXIDE OF ANTIMONY. *Powder of Algaroth. Mercurius vitæ.* Pour butter of antimony into distilled water, wash the precipitate, and dry it by a gentle heat.

2. Digest 1℔ of liver of antimony for a day in three pints of water, to which 1℔ of oil of vitriol and 1℔ of common salt has been previously added: decant the clear solution and pour it into hot water, wash the precipitate and dry it. *Scheele.*

3. *Oxidum antimonii nitro-muriaticum.* Spirit of salt ℥xj, spirit of nitre ʒj, crude antimony ℥ij, dissolve, pour the clear solution into a gallon of water, and wash the precipitate. P. D.

4. *Oxydum antimonii* P. L. 1809. Mix in a matrass; spirit of nitre ℥j, with spirit of salt ℥xj, add by degrees crude antimony ℥ij, strain the solution and pour it into a gallon of water, in which kali ppm. ℥ij has been previously dissolved: wash and dry the precipitate; process very uncertain, often produces peroxide, ℥j of spirit of nitre having been directed instead of ʒj, as in the preceding.

5. *Oxydum antimonii* P. L. 1815. Dissolve emetic tartar ℥ij in distilled water, and ammonia ppa. ʒij in another portion of water, mix the two solutions, boil till the precipitation is complete, and wash the precipitate.

6. Peroxide of antimony 4 oz. regulus of antimony 1 oz.: mix and melt.

Dirty white, fusible in a low red heat, and may be kept melted in contact with regulus of antimony without undergoing any alteration, soluble in acids, and in a solution of cream of tartar in water: violently emetic, gr. ſs—j.

PEROXIDE OF ANTIMONY. *Diaphoretic antimony. Antimonium diaphoreticum. Calx antimonii. Antimonium calcinatum.* Crude antimony 1℔, purified nitre 3℔, inject by spoonfuls into a red hot crucible, powder the mass, and wash it well; the flowers that stick to the side of the crucible must be carefully separated, otherwise they render it emetic.

2. *Bezoar mineral. Bezoarticum minerale.* Upon butter of antimony drop slowly as much spirit of nitre, distil it off, and pour it on again, adding one third new spirit of nitre; repeat this operation, and calcine the residuum.

3. To powder of algaroth add twice as much spirit of nitre, distil to dryness, calcine the residuum and edulcorate it with warm water.

4. *Magistery of diaphoretic antimony. Materia perlata.* To the water that was used in washing the diaphoretic antimony, add spirit of vitriol, or some other acid, as long as any precipitate is produced, which is to be washed.

5. *Cerussa antimonii.* Regulus of antimony 2℔, purified nitre 3℔: grind together, and proceed as for diaphoretic antimony: in this operation and similar ones, the admixture of the emetic flowers may be avoided by sinking the crucible deep in the coals, so that the sides, up to the very top, may be too hot for them to settle on; or they may be collected by using a tubulated earthen retort.

6. To 4 oz. of regulus of antimony finely powdered, add by degrees 12 oz. of spirit of nitre, distil to dryness, powder the mass and wash it.

White, not soluble in acids as the protoxide, requires a violent heat for its fusion, but rises in silvery white crystals at a lower heat; melted with a fourth part of regulus of antimony it is changed into protoxide; diaphoretic, in doses of gr. ij—x; but Wilson, Course of Chymistry, p. 106, says he has known diaphoretic antimony given with good success by half an ounce at a dose, and repeated two or three times a day, and that for several days successively.

Flowers of antimony. *Flores antimonii.* Throw into an ignited tubulated retort powdered crude antimony by spoonfuls, till as many flowers come over into the receivers as you desire; the bottom of the retort must be very hot, and the fire kept up steadily; emetic, in doses of gr. j—ij.

Argentine flowers of antimony. *Flores antimonii argentei.* Are obtained by keeping regulus of antimony in a state of fusion in vessels which admit the air, but prevent the escape of the flowers, and afford them a cool place on which they may settle: referred, by the philosophical chemists, to the peroxide, but, unless they have been confounded with the preceding, they are considerably emetic, and therefore seem to be a protoxide.

Glass of antimony. *Vitrum antimonii. Antimonium vitrificatum. Oxidum antimonii cum sulphure vitrificatum.* Formed by roasting powdered crude antimony in a shallow vessel, over a gentle fire, till it is of a whitish gray, and emits no fumes in a red heat, then melting it in a quick fire into a clean brownish red glass. If the antimony has been calcined too much, it will require a little crude antimony to be added to render it transparent: composed of eight parts of protoxide, united with one of crude antimony; violently emetic, in doses of gr. j—ij, and very uncertain in its operation; used in making antimonial wine and emetic tartar.

CROCUS METALLORUM. *Crocus antimonii* P. L. 1745. Crude antimony and saltpetre ana equal weights, mix and melt.

2. *Crocus antimonii* P. L. 1788. Crude antimony and saltpetre, of each 1℔, common salt 1 oz.: mix and melt.

3. *Crocus antimonii lotus. Oxidum antimonii cum sulphure per nitratem potassæ.* Crude antimony and saltpetre, of each equal weights: mix and melt, pour out, separate the reddish part from the whitish crust, reduce the former to powder, and wash it as long as it communicates any taste to the water; another beautiful sesquipedalian name.

4. Crude antimony 8 oz. rough saltpetre 7 oz. ground together, put into an iron mortar, and set on fire by a lighted coal: an inferior article.

5. By roasting crude antimony to a dull gray, and melting it: the common process.

These are emetic, in doses of gr. ij—viij, but uncertain and sometimes violent; used for making emetic wine, &c. and a purge for cattle: the yellowish red varieties contain four parts of protoxide and one of antimony; the dark red two parts of protoxide to one of antimony.

MAGISTERY OF BISMUTH. *Pearl white. Fard. Spanish white. Magisterium marcasitæ.* Dissolve bismuth in spirit of nitre q. s. and add river or distilled water, which throws down a white powder, to be washed and dried in the shade.

2. Bismuth ℔ſs, nitre ℔j; grind together, and inject by degrees into an ignited tubulated earthen retort, with receivers annexed to catch the flowers.

3. Bismuth 4℔, spirit of nitre q. s. about 2℔; dissolve and precipitate by kali ppm. 4℔, in water 6℔: wash the precipitate well: used as a cosmetic paint; grows yellow by keeping, especially in the light.

MANGANESE. *Magnesia nigra.* Found in mines; used in a small proportion to render glass colourless, or in a large proportion to colour it purple; and in chemical processes to produce oxygen gas by distilling, or to supply oxygen to the species for spirit of salt, and thus convert it into oxymuriatic acid.

Black wad. Found in mines; earthy, mixed with lint-seed oil, in moist weather grows hot, and takes fire.

Perigord stone. *Lapis Petracorius.* Found in mines; used to colour glass black.

Antimonial powder. *Pulvis antimonialis* P. L. 1788. *Oxidum antimonii cum phosphate calcis.* Crude antimony in gross powder, hartshorn shavings, ana 2℔; roast in an iron pot until they form a gray powder, put this into a long pot, with a small hole in the cover, keep it in a red heat for two hours, and grind it to a fine powder.

2. *Dr. James's powder. Pulvis antimonialis* P. L. since 1809. Crude antimony 1℔, hartshorn shavings 2℔; proceed as in the former.

3. *Chenevix's antimonial powder.* Precipitate obtained by pouring butter of antimony into water, and phosphate of lime obtained by dissolving burnt bones in spirit of salt and precipitating the solution by sp. corn. cervi, ana equal weights; dissolve these in spirit of salt, and pour the solution into water alkalized with spir. corn. cervi. Febrifuge and diaphoretic, gr. iij—viij; in larger doses, gr. x—℈j, emetic and purgative: used also as an alterative in cutaneous diseases.

34. EARTHS AND CLAYS.

As these are more used as paints than medicines, they are arranged by their colours. The modern mineralists pay too little attention to these substances, notwithstanding their great use, so far superior to that of stones, that it almost seems necessary to remind them that earths and clays exist in nature.

Terra Lemnia alba. Dirty white with a gray cast, very heavy, rough, harsh, not colouring, burns very hard, outwardly dark brown, inwardly brownish yellow; used in dysenteries and malignant fevers.

Bolus Armena alba. Bright white, compact, very smooth and soft, not colouring, burns very hard, and at last forms a whitish gray glass; sudorific.

Bolus candidus. *Axungia Lunæ.* Pearly white, light, smooth, not unctuous nor colouring; burns to a very pale whitish yellow: astringent, cordial.

Tobacco-pipe clay. *Blanc d'Espagne. Cimolia alba.* White, smooth, unctuous, slightly colouring, burns rather hard, and very white; used to make tobacco-pipes, and to take grease out of clothes.

White lumber stone. *Terra Samia vulgaris.* The same; made into cakes with a stamp.

Soap-rock. *Spanish chalk. Paraetonium. Creta Hispanica. C. Sartoria.* White, firm, compact, weighty, hard, smooth, unctuous, not colouring, burns to a stone; writes upon glass, and if rubbed off, the marks become again visible by breathing upon the place: used by tailors to draw their patterns; to take out grease spots; and to engrave upon, the engraving being afterwards hardened by fire.

Terra Cimolia. White, compact, smooth, colouring, burning rather harder; found in the island Argentiere: used to wash clothes.

Chalk. *Creta. C. argentaria.* White, differing in hardness; when newly burned, it grows hot with water, and falls into powder: antacid, used in heartburn, gr. x—℈ij; externally absorbent.

Whiting. *Blanc de Troyes.* Prepared from the soft variety of chalk, by diffusion in water, letting the water settle for two hours, that the impurities and coarser particles may subside, then drawing off the still milky water, letting it deposit the finer sediment, decanting the water when clear, and drying the sediment; is much finer than the common ppd. chalk of the apothecaries, but is principally used as a cheap white paint.

Creta præcipitata. Precipitate a solution of muriate of lime by a solution of natron ppm. in water, and wash the sediment: no ways different from common whiting.

Magnesia alba. *Magnesia* P. D. *Magnesiæ carbonas.* Obtained by precipitating the bittern or liquor left in the boiling of sea water, after the common salt has been separated by evaporation, by a ley of wood ashes or kali ppm.

2. Epsom salt, kali ppm. ana p. æq.; dissolve separately in plenty of water, add the two solutions while boiling hot, strain, and wash the sediment till the water is insipid.

3. Epsom salt 56℔, dissolve in water, and precipitate with natron ppm. q. s. dissolved in water, wash the sediment well, and finish the washing with rose water: is made up while drying, either into large cubes with the edges bevelled, or in small dice; is powdered by being rubbed

through a sieve; antacid, laxative, ʒſs—ʒij, mixes well with milk, sometimes occasions flatulence, recommended in calculous complaints.

CALCINED MAGNESIA. *Magnesia usta. Magnesia* P. L. and P. E. Expose magnesia alba to a red heat for two hours, or until it exhibits a peculiar luminous appearance: antacid, laxative, ʒſs—ʒij, does not occasion flatulence, but is not so soluble in the stomach as the other.

MAGISTERY OF ALUM. *Earth of alum. Alumine.* Dissolve alum in water, and add to the solution spirit of hartshorn, or aqua kali, sufficient to precipitate the earth: used as a basis for paints.

ITALIAN WHITE CHALK. *Gesso. Bianchetto di pittori.* Dull white, hard, compact, regular texture, colouring, burns rather harder; used for a crayon.

BLANC DE BOUGIVAL. White marle, composed of two parts clay and one of chalk, made up in oblong cakes; used in painting.

BLANC DE MOUDON. *Blanc de Morat. Earth of Gera?* Silvery, silky, white, very fine, effervescing with acids; used in painting.

BLANC DE ROUEN. White marle made up in masses of 1℔ each; used in painting.

STRIGAU EARTH. *Bole. Terra sigillata Silesiaca. Axungia solis.* Deep dull yellow, smooth, coarse but compact, heavy, not colouring, burns very hard, and to a fine red; from Strigau in Silesia: astringent and alexiterial.

YELLOW OCHRE. *French ochre. Spruce ochre. Powder ochre.* Fine dusky yellow, compact, firm, smooth, unctuous, slightly colouring, when moist very viscid, burns very hard, and to a fine bright red; Shotover Hill, Oxfordshire, and elsewhere: used in painting.

VENICE TRIPOLI. *Terra Tripolitana vera.* Whitish yellow, or pale straw, firm, harsh, dry, colouring, burns rather harder, and to a pale rose colour; used for polishing and cleaning metals.

CLAY OCHRE. Deep yellow, heavy, close, firm, smooth, not colouring, burns to a fine deep colour, without any hardness; from Mendip Hills: used in painting.

YELLOW EARTH. *Argilla lutea.* Pale yellow, very fine, loose, friable, colouring greatly, astringent taste, burns to a fine rose colour, but not harder; from Saxony: used for polishing, and as a paint.

Italian ochre. Fine yellow, firm, compact, very light, colouring, astringent; burns very hard, and to a dull red: used in painting.

Coarse ochre. Fine bright yellow, heavy, hard, firm, irregular texture, harsh, dusty, colouring, very impure; burns to a very pale ashen red, but no harder; Mendip Hills: used in painting.

Roman ochre. Hard, heavy, very deep or brown yellow, firm, regular, harsh, dusty, colouring very much, burns rather hard, and to a fine purplish red; Somersetshire, also near Rome: used as a paint.

Founders loam. Deep yellow, fine, soft, with spangles of mica, slightly colouring; burns to a pale red, but not harder; Thrup, in Northamptonshire, also near Highgate Archway: used by founders for their moulds.

Red Armenian bole. *Bolus Armena rubra.* Deep red, hard, heavy, close, rough, colouring the hands; burns rather harder, and to a brighter red: astringent and alexiterial.

Common Lemnian earth. *Terra Turcica.* Pale flesh red, not very close, heavy, slightly unctuous; burns very hard and to a dusky yellow.

German bole. *Bolus Bohemica rubra.* Pale yellowish red, compact but unequal, heavy, smooth, burns rather harder, without changing colour: astringent.

Terra Lemnia rubra. Pale red variegated with yellow, close, very heavy, rough, but scrapes smooth, not colouring, burns very hard and to a fine deep red; Lemnos: astringent, sudorific.

Bole of Blois. *Bolus Blesensis. Bolus Armena lutea.* Pale red with an orange cast, close, hard, heavy, not colouring, effervescing violently with acids, very astringent taste, burns to a stony hardness and a dark red; astringent, sudorific, highly commended in the plague.

French bole. *Bolus rubra Gallica.* Pale red, with white and yellow veins, heavy, close, slightly unctuous, not colouring, slightly astringent; burns very hard, but of the same colour: astringent.

Barros. *Bucaros. Terra Portugallica.* Fine florid red, heavy, harsh, colouring, strongly astringent, burns brighter but not harder; used in dysentery, and in dentifrices.

Mahogany earth. Pale red, sometimes darker, compact, heavy, smooth but neither glossy nor unctuous, not colouring, burns very hard, without change of colour; Isle of Wight and elsewhere: used in painting, and to stain wood of a mahogany colour.

Soft ruddle. *Clay iron ore. Rubrica fabrilis mollis.* Dusky red, loose, very heavy, extremely unctuous, with an oily gloss, colouring very much; burns very hard, externally little altered, but internally resembles iron; in iron mines: used as a colour, and also as an iron ore.

Hard ruddle. *Red chalk. Rubrica fabrilis.* Deep red, hard, heavy, solid, smooth, rather unctuous, colouring very strongly; burns very hard and darker: used as a crayon, also as an astringent.

Red lumber stone. *Terra sigillata rubra.* The same, but ground, made into small cakes and sealed.

Common bole. *Bolus communis.* The same, but ground and made into large round cakes; astringent, used for cattle, and in tooth powders.

Red stone-ochre. *Ochra rubra.* Fine deep red, solid, harsh, very dusty, colouring, not altered by burning; Warwickshire: used as a colour.

Red ochre. *Ochra friabilis rubra. Sil Syriacum.* Fine strong red, heavy, loose, rough, dusty, colouring very much; burns very hard, and much paler: used in painting.

Indian stone red. Fine purplish red, very solid, hard, rough, dusty, colouring; burns rather darker: used as a paint.

Spanish brown. *Almagra. Ochra Hispanica.* Fine deep red with a purple cast, heavy, not hard, rough, colours very much, burns very hard and paler: used as a colour.

Indian red. *Ochra purpurea Persica.* Fine purple, extremely heavy, very hard, solid with glittering particles, colours very much, burns very hard, with no change of colour; from Ormuz: used as a paint.

Venetian red. *Bolus Veneta.* Dull red, not very heavy, firm but dusty, colouring, burns very hard, and of a duskier colour; from Venice as a colour.

Brown red ochre. Very deep brown red, extremely heavy, firm, very rough, colours very much, slightly altered by burning; used as a colour.

Terra di Sienna. Deep brown or coffee colour, fine, compact, very light, very smooth and glossy, does not colour, when wetted marks a fine yellow upon paper; burns to a pale reddish brown, but does not harden; from Italy, and an inferior sort from Wycombe: used as a paint.

Burnt terra di Sienna. Used also as a paint.

Common clay. *Argilla lateritia.* Drying, astringent; used for artificial stones, as bricks, &c. and common pottery.

Fullers earth. *Cimolia purpurescens. Smectis. Terra saponaria. Terra fullonica.* Grayish brown, but varying greatly, hard, very compact, rough but scrapes glossy, does not colour, burns hard and yellowish brown; being very fine, and absorbing grease very readily, used to full woollens.

Rotten stone. *Terra cariosa.* Ash brown, very light, moderately hard, dry, colouring, burns to a deep ash, but no harder; Derbyshire: used as a polishing powder.

Umber. *Terra Umbria. Creta Umbria.* Fine pale brown, close, very light, dry, colouring, burns deep reddish brown, but no harder; used as a colour.

Burnt umber. Used for paint.

Windsor loam. Yellowish brown, very hard, heavy, harsh, colouring slightly, burns very hard and fine deep red; from Hedgerly, near Windsor: used for setting the bricks of wind furnaces, glasshouse furnaces; also for making lutes and coating glass and earthen vessels to be exposed to a strong fire.

Bath bricks. Windsor loam made into bricks; used for a coarse polishing powder.

Founders clay. *Penny earth.* Dusky brown, very hard, heavy, harsh, not colouring; Woolwich, also Northamptonshire: used for moulds in large foundries, as for cannon balls, &c.

Cheam clay. Very light ash-colour nearly white, compact, fine, very smooth, not colouring, burns pale white and very hard; used for making melting pots.

Bohemian tripoli. *Creta cinerea. Schistus mollis. Terra Melia.* Light ash-colour, heavy, moderately hard, open, harsh, dusty but not colouring, not altered by burning; used for polishing, and as a plate powder.

Terre verte. *Terra viridis.* Deep blueish green, very heavy, hard, smooth, glossy, not colouring but marking a green line, coppery taste, burns very hard and to a dusky brown; from near Rome, also near Woolwich: used as a lasting green paint.

French chalk. *Creta Brianzonica. Morochtos. Leucogæa.* Greenish, semitransparent, compact, smooth, unctuous, glossy, not colouring, scrapes white, marks an unctuous silvery line; burns very hard and white; astringent, but more used to mark woollen cloth, and to take out grease: frequently confounded with Spanish chalk.

Myrsen. *Meer schaum. Keffekil. Marga viridescens.* Pale grayish green resembling tallow dropped upon brass, close, heavy, smooth, unctuous, glossy, not colouring, burning extremely hard and pale white; used for bathing as a soap, also to close the eyes of corpses, and to make the large bowls of German tobacco-pipes.

Italian black chalk. *Drawing slate. Schistus pictorius.* Fine black, compact, laminated, slightly smooth, colours and writes, burns white and friable, some burns red; in coal mines: used as a crayon.

Killow. *Nod dû. Killoia molliuscula.* Fine black with a blueish cast, slightly smooth, friable, colours very much, tastes astringent, burns hard and gray; Wales: made into balls or sticks, used in painting.

Hard Killow. *Marking stone. Common black chalk. Black shale. Schistus carbonarius.* Fine black, firm, slightly flaky, dusty, colouring, burns to a fine white soft ash; used as a paint.

35. STONES AND GLASSES.

Five precious stones. Garnet, hyacinth, sapphire, carnelian, emerald: cordial!

Fine white sand. *Maidstone sand. Arena rotunda.* To dry up ink, and to filter acid and corrosive liquors.

Powdered glass. *Vitrum pulverisatum.* Used to filter acids; also glued upon paper as a polishing powder, and to wear down corns on the feet.

Emery. *Smyris. Smerillus.* Found in rocks; extremely hard; ground in mills, and sorted by being stirred with water, the water left to settle for a determinate number of minutes, then drawn off into another vessel, and left finally to deposit the powder with which it is loaded; used for polishing, either in the state of powder, or glued upon paper for scouring.

Pumice stone. *Lapis pumex.* Spongy, swims upon water; used whole as a kind of file, in powder as a polishing powder, and added to some dentifrices.

Eagle stone. *Ætites.* A hollow stone with another in it, that may be heard to rattle when shaken; facilitates delivery if bound upon the thigh, prevents abortion if bound upon the arm!

Irish slate. *Alum slate. Lapis Hibernicus.* Sweetish, agglutinant, in bruises, fractures, a spoonful in beer.

English talc. *Asbestus.* Fibrous; used to make wicks for lamps, and cloth which is incombustible by a moderate heat; also to absorb oil of vitriol and prevent its being accidentally spilled from the bottles sold with chemical matches.

Parker's cement. Made from the indurated marle called clay balls, or the waxen vein found in the London clay strata, by calcining and then grinding them, without any admixture whatever: used as a cement, and also for coating the outside of houses.

Lime-stone. *Lapis calcarius.*

Marble. *Marmor.* Used to ascertain the strength of acids, to yield carbonic acid gas while dissolving in them, 100 gr. yielding about 100 cub. in., or to make lime.

Stone lime. *Calx viva.* From lime-stone by a red heat; corrosive, antacid, depilatory: used for cements, to make lime water, and render the alkalies caustic.

Osteocolla. Agglutinant; used in fractures, ℈j, night and morning.

Gypsum. *Sulphate of lime.* Used to render cloudy white wines transparent; also as a forcing manure.

Plaster of Paris. *Gypsum ustum.* Used as a cement, and to make models of statues, &c.

Cawk. *Heavy spar. Spathum ponderosum. Sulphas barytæ.* Found in mines, very heavy: used to mix with flake white, to make muriate of barytes, and lately sold for lapis calaminaris, but is not soluble in spirit of vitriol. When heated it absorbs light, and is phosphorescent in the dark.

Permanent white. *Artificial sulphate of barytes.* Made by precipitating muriate of barytes by oil of vitriol, or a solution of Glauber's salt; used to mark jars in laboratories, as it is affected by very few substances.

Cocks comb spar. *Witherite. Terra ponderosa. Carbonas barytæ.* Found in mines, but rare; used as a poison for rats, and to prepare muriate of barytes.

Kemp's white for water colours. *Artificial carbonate of barytes.* Cockscomb spar q. p. spirit of salt q. s.;

dissolve, add carbonate of ammonia to precipitate the white, wash, and dry in cakes for use.

Zaffre. *Saffra.* Is a mixture of one part of roasted cobalt, ground with two or three parts of very pure quartzose sand; is either in a cake, or reduced to powder; used as a blue colour for painting glass.

Smalt. *Powder blue. Smalta. Azurum.* Is made from roasted cobalt, melted with twice or thrice its weight of sand, and an equal weight of potash: the glass is poured out into cold water, ground to powder, washed over and sorted by its fineness, and the richness of its colour: used in painting and in getting up linen.

Ultramarine blue. *Cæruleum ultramontanum.* Lapis lazuli 1℔ is heated to redness, quenched in water, and ground to a fine powder; to this is added yellow rosin 6 oz. turpentine, bee's wax, lint-seed oil, ana 2 oz. previously melted together, and the whole made into a mass; this is kneaded in successive portions of warm water, which it colours blue, and from whence it is deposited by standing, and sorted according to its qualities: a fine blue colour in oil.

Enamel colours. *Encausta.* Lead 10℔, tin 3℔, calcined together; the calx mixed with white sand 10℔, kali ppm. 2℔, forms a white enamel, to which the oxides of different metals being added, forms coloured enamels; used in glazing and painting earthen ware, the dial plates of clocks and watches, &c.: imported from Venice in flat round cakes. A number of receipts for making enamel and glass colours may be seen in the Transactions of the Society of Arts, vol. xxxv. where the whole art of painting upon glass is given in detail.

Shell lime. *Calx e testis.* From oyster or other shells, by calcination: corrosive, antacid, depilatory; used for cements, to make lime water and render the alkalies caustic. The same as stone lime.

36. ALKALINE SALTS.

Under which are included, not only the pure alkalies, but also the carbonates of them, as the acid combined with them is so weak as scarcely to alter their properties.

Ash balls. Principally the ashes of fern, made up into balls: used for washing instead of soap.

Pot ash. *Alumen catinum.* From land plants burned to ashes, part of the ashes elixated with water, and the ley used to moisten the remainder of the ashes, mixed with quicklime, stratifying this paste with billets of wood, and setting the pile on fire: contains more earth than pearl ash, but is more pungent; saturates more acid, and dissolves oil more powerfully.

Pearl ash. *Cineres Russici. Cineres clavellati. Potassæ carbonas impurus. Potassa impura.* From the ashes of land plants, by calcination, solution in water, filtration, and evaporation.

Burnt lees of wine. *Cinis infectorius. C. fæcum. Alumen fæcum.* From the ashes of lees of wine, and vine twigs, very pure: used by the Continental dyers, in preference to pearl ash.

Salt of wormwood. *Sal absynthii. S. herbarum. Kali præparatum. Subcarbonas kali. Carbonas potassæ. Potassæ subcarbonas.* Pour upon pearl ash an equal weight of boiling water; filter and evaporate until the liquor grows thick, then remove the fire and stir the salt continually, until it concretes into small grains.

2. *Salt of tartar. Sal tartari. Kali ppm. e tartaro. Kali e tartaro. Subcarbonas potassæ purissimus. Potassæ subcarbonas e tartaro.* Burn argol in a crucible until it emits no more smoke, then powder and calcine it afresh till it is nearly white; dissolve it in water, filtre and evaporate.

3. *Nitre fixed by charcoal. Nitrum fixatum a carbonibus.* Nitre and charcoal powder ana mens. æq.; mix, and set it alight by a red hot coal.

4. *White flux. Fluxus albus.* Nitre and tartar ana p. æq.; deflagrate as before: diuretic, in doses gr. v to ℈j, cathartic in larger doses; used in making glass, in bleaching and scouring cloth, and to precipitate alum.

Kali aeratum. *Bicarbonate of potash. Potassæ carbonas.* Salt of tartar, water ana 1℔; dissolve, add ammonia præparata ℥iij, keep it in a heat of 180 deg. Fahr. for three hours, and set it by to crystallise: by evaporation a second crop of crystals may be obtained.

2. Dissolve kali ppm. 1℔ in water 3℔, and pass through the liquor, the gas expelled by adding pounded marble to spirit of vitriol; the kali aeratum crystallises as fast as it is

formed: preferable, as being milder tasted than the subcarbonate; used to form effervescent mixtures.

Lapis infernalis. *Lapis septicus. Kali purum. Potassa. P. fusa. Kali causticum.* Soft soap ley q. s. evaporate till the boiling ceases, and the salt melts smoothly like oil, then pour it out on an iron plate, and cut it into pieces: caustic, but is apt to spread.

Nitre fixed by metals. *Nitrum fixatum a metallis.* Regulus of antimony 4 oz. melted in a large crucible, purified nitre 20 oz. added at three separate times an hour apart, and the matter kept in fusion for some time. Very caustic, but rendered impure by the oxide of antimony.

Barilha ashes. *Sal alkali. Barilla. Soda impura. Carbonas sodæ impurus.* The ashes of salicornia Europæa.

Kelp. The ashes of fucus vesiculosus and several other species; used in bleaching.

Common soda. From kelp, by boiling in water, filtration, and evaporation to dryness: used in washing, not affecting the hands so much as pearl ash.

Natron præparatum. *Sodæ subcarbonas. Carbonas sodæ* P. E. & D. Dissolve barilha ashes or kelp 1℔, in water 1 gall. filter and evaporate to 2℔, set it aside to crystallise: antacid, deobstruent, gr. x—ʒſs, bis terve in die.

Sodæ subcarbonas exsiccata. *Carbonas sodæ siccatum.* Melt natron ppm. until it becomes dry, stirring it continually: antacid; used also in calculous complaints, in small doses frequently repeated so as to take ℈j—ij in the day.

Bicarbonate of soda. *Sodæ carbonas* P. L. Natron ppm. distilled water ana 1℔; dissolve and add ammonia ppa. ℥iij, apply a gentle heat of 180 deg. Fahr. for three hours, and set it by to crystallise; a second crop of crystals may be obtained be evaporating what remains.

2. Pass the gas from pounded marble, dissolving in spirit of vitriol through a solution of natron ppm. in water, as in making aerated kali: antacid, gr. x—℈j.

Salt of hartshorn. *Volatile salt. Smelling salt. Bakers' salt. Sal cornu cervi. S. volatilis salis ammoniaci. Ammonia præparata. Carbonas ammoniæ. Subcarbonas ammoniæ.* Is obtained in the same process with spirit of hartshorn, and is purified by mixture with 1-8th of chalk and sublimation with a gentle heat.

2. Sal ammoniac 1℔, powdered chalk 2℔; mix accurately, and sublime.

3. Sal ammoniac, natron ppm. ana ℔j; sublime. P. D. Stimulant, and used as an errhine, like the spirit: much used by the bakers, as it makes better bread with unsound flour than either natron or kali ppm.: if the flour is not very unsound, 1 oz. of this salt is sufficient for 14℔ of flour; but the very worst of flour may be brought into use if sufficient of this salt is added. The salt is dissolved in the water, and the dough kneaded up very stiff.

37. NEUTRAL SALTS.

It is a curious phenomenon, and one on which the purification of several salts is founded, that water when saturated with any one salt, will dissolve another, or even several other salts: hence a small quantity of water poured upon a large mass of impure salt, saturates itself with the most abundant, and then dissolving the other salts which render it impure, leaves the remainder in a state of purity.

Common alum. *Rock alum. Alumen commune. Alumen rupeum. Sulphas aluminæ.* In large lumps, formed by pouring a saturated solution into barrels, where it forms a solid mass.

Roman alum. *Alumen Romanum.* In crystals, pale red when broken, and covered with a reddish efflorescence: not refined, used by the dyers, contains no ammonia.

Roche alum. *Alumen de Rochi.* From the original manufactory at Roccha, formerly called Edessa, in Syria, in pieces the size of an almond to that of an egg, covered with a reddish efflorescence.

Common Roche alum. *Alumen rupeum vulgare.* Fragments of common alum, moistened and shaken with prepared lapis calaminaris. Obtained from different minerals by elixation and crystallisation, previously adding potashes or urine, or both: tonic, astringent, gr. v—xx, in gargles ʒſs to water ℥iv, in eye-waters and injections gr. xij to water ℥vj; used largely by the dyers, also to harden tallow for mould candles, and many other purposes in the arts.

Burnt alum. *Alumen ustum. A. exsiccatum. Sulphas aluminæ exsiccatum.* By melting common alum, and keeping it on the fire until it cease to boil; used in colic, ℈j for a dose; externally escharotic.

Sal ammoniac. *Sal ammoniacus. Murias ammoniæ.* Originally manufactured by subliming the soot formed by burning camel's dung; 26℔ of that soot yielding 6℔.

2. By adding oil of vitriol to spirit of hartshorn, or ammonia ppa. crystallising the product, mixing it with common salt, and subliming: in this process the residuum, by solution in water and crystallisation, yields Glauber's salt.

3. By adding spirit of salt to spirit of hartshorn or ammonia ppa. and either crystallising or subliming the sal ammoniac. Diuretic, also added to Peruvian bark to increase its febrifuge power; externally stimulant, ʒj to water ʒviij, as a lotion in gangrene, indolent tumours, and chilblains; used in dyeing to brighten certain colours, and by other artists for various purposes.

Sulphate of ammonia. *Sal secretus Glauberi.* By adding spirit of vitriol either to sal ammoniac or ammonia ppa. evaporating and crystallising: diuretic, aperitive.

Muriate of barytes. *Chloride of barium. Murias barytæ.* Dissolve carbonate of barytes, i. e. cockscomb spar 1℔, in spirit of salt 1℔ previously mixed with water 3℔; filter, and crystallise by repeated evaporation.

2. Mix sulphate of barytes, i. e. cawk, 12℔, with charcoal 4 oz.; keep it red hot in a covered vessel for six hours, boil the mass in water 8℔, strain, and to the clear liquor add spirit of salt as long as it produces any effervescence; lastly, crystallise by evaporation. Vermifuge, alterant; used gr. j, bis terve in die, in cancer and scrofula.

Muriate of lime. *Murias calcis.* Dissolve the mass left in the distillation of lime and sal ammoniac in water; filter, and evaporate to dryness.

2. Dissolve white marble or chalk in spirit of salt, and evaporate to dryness. Used for preparing the liquid muriate employed as a substitute for the preceding.

Epsom salt. *Sal Epsomensis. S. catharticus amarus. Magnesia vitriolata. Sulphas magnesiæ.* Originally obtained from the springs at Epsom in Surry, but since from sea water: the residuum in the salt-pans after the common salt has crystallised, usually called bittern, is an almost pure solution of this salt: purgative ʒj—ʒij; allays the pain of the colic; although nauseous to the taste, yet if taken in small, but repeated doses largely diluted, it is usually retained on the stomach, although other substanses are rejected by it; also used in purgative clysters.

2. *Purified Epsom salt.* Obtained by moistening Epsom salt with a small quantity of water, and then draining it off. Is not so purgative as the common.

Sal diureticus. *Terra foliata tartari. Kali acetatum. Acetis potassæ. Acetas potassæ. A. kali.* Saturate kali ppm. with distilled vinegar, and evaporate to dryness; re-dissolve the salt in distilled water, and evaporate until it concretes on cooling into a crystalline foliated mass: diuretic or cathartic, as it is managed, dose ℈ſs to ʒij.

Rough salt petre. *Sal petræ. Nitrum.* Obtained from the putrefaction of animal matters in contact with calcareous or alkaline earths, by elixivation, adding, if necessary, wood ashes to supply the alkaline basis.

Refined salt petre. *Nitre. Sal nitri. Kali nitratum. Nitras potassæ.* Obtained from rough salt petre, by redissolving it in water, and crystallising.

2. By adding only a small quantity of water to the rough nitre, letting it remain some time, and draining it off. A cooling diuretic in small repeated doses of gr. v—x each, every two hours; taken to ℥j it occasions bloody stools, and even death; a small piece dissolved slowly in the mouth frequently stops a sore throat in the beginning; used also in gargles: employed in artillery and fireworks.

Crystal mineral. *Lapis prunellæ. Sal prunellæ.* Melt nitre 1℔, inject upon it gradually flowers of sulphur 2 oz. and pour it out into moulds, either balls or cakes.

2. Melt nitre, and when it flows smooth, pour it into warm moulds; used in medicine as nitre.

Macquer's neutral arsenical salt. *Arsenias kali.* Distil white arsenic and nitre ana p. æq.; dissolve the residuum in water, evaporate and crystallise: tonic, gr. 1-16th to 1-4th in pills; the liquid that comes over, although generally blue, is spirit of nitre.

Muriate of potash. *Sal febrifugus Sylvii. Spiritus salis marini coagulatus.* By saturating spirit of salt with kali ppm. evaporating and crystallising.

2. By heating or distilling sal ammoniac and kali ppm. dissolving the residuum in water, evaporating and crystallising: aperient, diuretic.

Oxymuriate of potash. *Potassæ oxymurias.* Mix common salt 3℔, manganese 2℔, and add oil of vitriol 2℔, previously diluted with water q. s.; distil into a receiver containing kali ppm. 6 oz. dissolved in water 3℔: when the distillation is finished, evaporate the liquid in the receiver slowly in the dark, the oxymuriate will crystallise first in flakes: stimulant, gr. j—ij; explodes when struck, or dropped into acids.

SALT OF SORREL. *Quadroxalate of potash. Sal acetosellæ verus.* From the leaves of wood sorrel, bruised and expressed, the juice is then left to settle, poured off clear, and crystallised by slow evaporation: 1 cwt. of wood sorrel yields 5 or 6 oz.

2. From the leaves of sheeps' sorrel, treated in the same manner.

3. By dropping aqua kali into a saturated solution of oxalic acid in water, when it precipitates, and may be separated by filtration: if too much alkali is added, it is taken up, and will require an addition of the acid to throw it down again: cooling; used to make lemonade and whey, as also salt of lemons.

VITRIOLATED TARTAR. *Tartarum vitriolatum. Nitrum vitriolatum. Kali vitriolatum. Sulphas potassæ.* Saturate spirit of vitriol with aqua kali, add water if any salt is precipitated; filter the liquor, evaporate, and crystallise.

2. Dissolve green vitriol in water, precipitate with aq. kali, wash the precipitate, filter, evaporate and crystallise.

3. Dissolve the residuum left in distilling Glauber's spirit of nitre in water, add aqua kali, if necessary, to saturate any superfluous acid, evaporate and crystallise.

4. Evaporate the liquid that is left in making magnesia alba, and crystallise: aperient, ℈j to ʒſs; cathartic, ʒiiij to ʒvj; useful in visceral obstructions: being very hard, it is used in compound powders to divide jalap or scammony while triturating with them.

SAL ENIXUM. Obtained by boiling the residuum left in the distillation of aqua fortis in water, straining and evaporating to dryness: used as a flux by silversmiths and platers, also to adulterate cream of tartar, and, being powdered and rubbed into the wood with a hard brush, to stop the ravages of the dry rot; contains superabundant acid, but less than the next substance.

SUPERSULPHAS POTASSÆ. Dissolve the salt that remains in distilling nitre with an equal weight of oil of vitriol in water, evaporate to a pellicle, crystallise, and dry the crystals on bibulous paper: a cooling purgative, ℈j to ʒij.

Sulphas potassæ cum sulphure. Mix nitre and flowers of sulphur ana p. æq. throw them by small portions into a red hot crucible; let the mass cool as soon as the deflagration is over.

2. *Sal polychrestus Glaseri.* Proceed as before; but as soon as the deflagration is over, raise the heat, keep the mass in fusion for some time, pour it out, dissolve it in water; filter, evaporate, and crystallise: use the same as vitriolated tartar, from which that of Glaser differs very little, if at all.

Red argol. *Tartarum rubrum.* From red wines.

White argol. *Tartarum album. Supertartris potassæ impurus.* From white wines: the essential salt of the grape, deposited during the fermentation of the wine, especially in the northern wine countries, where the fruit does not ripen thoroughly. Choice white argol is preferred by some, for a medicine, in preference to cream of tartar, as less apt to gripe: used as fluxes, for preparing the best kali præparatum, in dyeing and many arts.

Crystals of tartar. *Cream of tartar* (when in powder.) *Crystalli tartari. Cremor tartari. Potassæ supertartras.* Obtained by boiling white argol in water, with some white clay; filtrating, evaporating, and crystallising.

2. By clarifying the solution with white of eggs and wood ashes, instead of white clays, as in the former.

3. By dissolving argol three parts, sal enixum one part in water, and crystallising: cooling, laxative, may be taken ad libitum; used as a diuretic in dropsy.

Soluble tartar. *Tartarum solubile. T. tartarisatum. Kali tartarisatum. Tartris potassæ. Tartras potassæ. Tartaras kali.* Dissolve kali ppm. 1℔ in a gallon of water, add cream of tartar as long as any effervescence arises, i. e. rather less than 3℔; evaporate and crystallise: purgative ℥j; laxative ʒj—iij; also added to senna and resinous purgatives ℈j—ʒj, to prevent their griping.

Tincar. *Rough borax. Chrysocolla. Borax cruda.* Found in lakes, dried upon their edges; used in soldering, and for a flux.

Refined borax. *Borax raffinata. Sodæ boras. S. subboras.* By dissolving tincar in water, boiling the solution for some time, filtering, and crystallising by slowly cooling the liquor: diuretic, emmenagogue, ʒſs—℈ij; externally as a gargle in thrush, or to stop excessive salivation: used also in soldering.

Rock salt. *Sal gemmæ. S. fossilis.* Found native in mines.

Bay salt. *Sal marinus. S. niger.* From sea water slowly evaporated by the sun, in warm countries; is in large crystals, preferred for salting meat and fish, contains iodine.

Common salt. *Muriate of soda. Sal communis. S. culinaris. Sodæ murias.* From rock salt, dissolved in water, and crystallised by boiling down the liquor as long as any crystals are produced, taking out the crystals as they are formed, and putting them in baskets to drain; or from sea water and salt spring water, by boiling down in like manner: stimulant, antiseptic; but more used as seasoning for food, or to preserve animal substances, than in medicine, ℥j in clysters as a purge; also ℥j to 2℔ water, used as a stimulant lotion for wens and bruises.

Decrepitated common salt. *Sal communis decrepitatus. Murias sodæ siccatus.* Heat the salt in a covered vessel till it ceases to crackle.

Tasteless purging salt. *Soda phosphorata. Phosphas sodæ.* To phosphoric acid dissolved in water, add natron ppm. also dissolved in water, q. s. to saturate the acid: evaporate and crystallise.

2. Dissolve well-burnt bones in spirit of nitre; dissolve also Glauber's salt in water, and pour it into the nitrous solution, as long as a precipitation takes place; distil to recover the spirit of nitre, wash the residuum, evaporate the ley thus produced and crystallise: purgative ʒvj—ʒx, in broth instead of common salt, the difference of taste being very little to those who are accustomed to eat much salt with their broth.

Glauber's salt. *Sulphate of soda. Sal mirabilis Glauberi. S. catharticus Glauberi. Natron vitriolatum. Sodæ sulphas.* Dissolve the residuum left in making Glauber's spirit of salt, in water, saturate the excess of acid, either with natron ppm. or powdered chalk: filter, evaporate and crystallise.

2. To common spirit of hartshorn add oil of vitriol, crystallise the sulphate of ammonia thus made, mix this with common salt, sublime the sal ammoniac from it, and the

Glauber's salt remains, which is to be dissolved in water, and crystallised. This is the process of the manufacturers.

3. *Common Epsom salt.* When the crystallisation of Glauber's salt is disturbed by stirring the liquor, it shoots in small spiculæ, and is sold under this name: purgative, ℥ſs—℥jſs, if in crystals; but when it has dried to a white powder, the dose must be reduced one half.

Rochelle salt. *Sal Rupellensis. Natron tartarisatum. Soda tartarisata. Tartris potassæ et sodæ. Tartras potassæ et sodæ.* Dissolve natron ppm. 20 oz. in water 10℔; add, while boiling, cream of tartar 24 oz.: filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystallise.

2. Dissolve cream of tartar ℔iij, in water 3 gall. add kali ppm. q. s. to saturate the superfluous acid, as in making soluble tartar, filter, add common salt ℥xj, evaporate and crystallise. P. Suec. A more agreeable purgative than Glauber's salt, but rather weaker.

Sandiver. *Glass gall. Fel vitri.* The saline scum that swims on the glass when first made; is principally composed of common salt and vitriolated tartar: used as a flux by some artists.

38. METALLIC SALTS.

Butter of antimony. *Butyrum antimonii. Causticum antimoniale. Antimonium muriatum. Murias antimonii.* Crude antimony, corrosive sublimate, ana p. æq.; grind together; distil in a wide-necked retort, and let the buttery matter that comes over run in a moist place to a liquid oil.

2. Crude antimony 1℔, corrosive sublimate 2℔: proceed as before.

3. Liver of antimony 1℔, dry common salt 2℔; mix, and add them to oil of vitriol 1℔; distil, and let the buttery mass run into a liquid.

4. Antimony calcined to grayness, or powdered glass of antimony 9 oz. common salt 32 oz. oil of vitriol 24 oz. water 16 oz.; distil: this yields 40 oz. of butter of antimony.

5. Crude antimony, or glass of antimony 1℔, common salt 4℔, oil of vitriol 3lb, water 2℔; distil. Caustic, but apt to spread; used, however, largely by the ferriers.

Emetic tartar. *Tartarus emeticus. Tartarum emeticum. Antimonium tartarizatum. Tartarum antimoniatum. Tartris antimonii.* Crocus metallorum 1℔, white tartar 4℔; boil them in water, filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystallise: the common process.

2. Crocus metallorum, or glass of antimony 3℔, cream of tartar 4℔, water four gallons: proceed as usual.

3. Protoxide of antimony P. D. ℥ij, cream of tartar ℥ijſs, distilled water ℥xviij: proceed as before.

4. Oxide of antimony P. L. 1809, ℥ij, cream of tartar ℥iij, distilled water ℥xviij: very uncertain, as depending upon the state of the oxide.

5. Oil of vitriol ℥ij, distilled water ℥viij, heat, and add gradually crude antimony ℥ij, mixed with nitre ℥j; boil to dryness, wash the residuum until it is insipid; while moist, mix it with cream of tartar ℥ij, distilled water 1℔; boil and crystallise.

6. Boil 8℔ of crude antimony with 16℔ of oil of vitriol in an iron pot to dryness, wash the gray mass until the uncombined sulphuric acid is carried off, mix it with an equal weight of crude tartar; boil in water, and crystallise: 10℔ of the gray mass yields about 9 of emetic tartar in the first crop of crystals, the second crop will require to be redissolved and crystallised afresh. *Philips.* Emetic, in doses of gr. j—iv; alterative and diaphoretic, in very small doses, as gr. 1-16th to 1-4th.

LUNAR CAUSTIC. *Causticum Lunare. Argentum nitratum. Nitras argenti.* Formed by dissolving pure silver in spirit of nitre, evaporating to dryness, melting and pouring the melted mass into moulds, which may be made by thrusting a greased stick into a piece of clay: deliquescent; used as a caustic.

LUNAR CRYSTALS. *Crystalli Lunares.* By dissolving silver in spirit of nitre, and crystallising the salt, in the usual manner; tonic, hydragogue, gr. ſs—iij, made into pills with crumb of bread: sometimes causes the skin to turn purple, or black, even after the use of the medicine has been left off for some time.

BLUE VITRIOL. *Blue stone. Roman vitriol. Vitriolum cœruleum. V. Romanum. Cupri sulphas.* Obtained by evaporating the waters of copper mines, or by roasting copper, then boiling the oxide in oil of vitriol, adding water, and crystallising: tonic, astringent in doses of gr. ſs—ij; emetic, gr. ij—x, either in substance, or dissolved in water; externally escharotic; used to keep down fungous flesh.

CUPRUM AMMONIATUM. *Ammoniuretum cupri.* Blue vitriol ʒiv, ammonia ppa. ʒvj; grind together, and dry by means of bibulous paper: tonic, antispasmodic; used in epilepsy, gr. ſs, gradually increased to gr. v.

FRENCH VERDIGRIS. *Distilled verdigris. Acetate of copper. Ærugo crystallisata. Crystalli Veneris.* From verdigrise, dissolved in distilled vinegar; the solution filtered and crystallised.

2. Blue vitriol 24 oz. dissolved in water q. s. sugar of lead 30 oz. and a half, also dissolved in water; mix the solutions, filter, and crystallise by evaporation: yields about 10 oz. of crystals: a superior paint to common verdigrise, and certainly ought to be used in medicine instead of the other.

GREEN VITRIOL. *Copperas. Sulphate of iron. Vitriolum viride.* Obtained by moistening Martial pyrites, or leaving them exposed to the weather, washing out the vitriol which effloresces over them with water, and crystallising: strikes a black colour with astringent substances; used in dyeing black, blacking leather, making aqua fortis, and many other trades.

SAL MARTIS. *Ferrum vitriolatum. Ferri sulphas.* Oil of vitriol 8 oz. water 4℔; mix, and add clean nails till they are no longer dissolved; filter, evaporate, and crystallise.

2. Green vitriol 1℔, water 4℔; dissolve, filter, add oil of vitriol ʒij; crystallise: tonic, emmenagogue, anthelminthic, gr. j—v; used in glysters against ascarides.

VITRIOL CALCINED TO WHITENESS. *Vitriolum ad albedinem calcinatum. Sulphas ferri exsiccatum. Sulphas ferri exsiccatus.* Green vitriol heated in an unglazed pot, or spread upon the top of an oven, or in a sunny place, until it is white: astringent, drying; and as a preparative for distillation.

FERRUM TARTARIZATUM. Rub iron (not steel) filings 1℔, with cream of tartar 2℔, and water 1℔; expose to the air for a week, dry, powder; add water 1℔, expose it again to the air for a week, dry and powder.

2. *Tartarum ferri.* Carbonas ferri (or rust of iron) 1 oz. cream of tartar 2 oz. water 1℔; boil, filter, cool, filter again, evaporate to a pellicle, cool, it will form a saline mass, which is to be powdered: tonic, gr. x—ʒſs, being less nauseous than other preparations of iron is preferred for females and children; employed also, dissolved in water, as an astringent lotion.

Ens Martis. *Flores salis ammoniaci Martiales. Flores Martiales. Ferrum ammoniacale. Ferrum ammoniatum. Murias ammoniæ et ferri.* By subliming with a quick sudden heat sal ammoniac, rubbed with 2-3ds or an equal weight of iron filings, or red oxide of iron; and repeating the sublimation with fresh salt, as long as the flowers are well coloured.

2. Sal ammoniac 6℔, iron filings (not steel) 4 oz. sublime.

3. Dissolve iron in spirit of salt, add water and sal ammoniac, then evaporate to dryness.

4. Green vitriol 1℔, water 4℔; dissolve, add kali ppm. 8 oz. dissolved in water; wash the precipitate, mix it, while moist, with sal ammoniac 6℔, spirit of salt 2 oz.: sublime in a short wide-neck retort into a receiver: deobstruent, astringent, gr. iij—xv; useful in glandular enlargements of the breasts.

Hydrargyrus acetatus. *Acetas hydrargyri. Acetis hydrargyri.* Quick silver ℥iij, diluted spirit of nitre q. s.; dissolve it, without heat; dissolve also kali acetatum ℥iij, in boiling water 1 gall.; mix the two solutions, set them to crystallise, and wash the crystals.

2. Quick silver 1℔, diluted spirit of nitre q. s. to dissolve it; precipitate with aqua kali, wash and dry the precipitate; dissolve this precipitate in spirit of verdigrise q. s.; filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystallise: antivenereal, gr. j nocte maneque, increasing the dose gradually.

Corrosive sublimate. *Bichloride of Mercury. Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus. Mercurius corrosivus albus. Hydrargyrus muriatus. Murias hydrargyri. Oxymurias hydrargyri. Murias hydrargyri corrosivum.* Boil quick silver 2℔, in oil of vitriol 2 to 3 ℔, to dryness; when cold, add common salt 2℔ and a half to 4℔, and sublime.

2. Green vitriol calcined to redness 400℔, nitre and common salt ana 200℔, quick silver 180℔, residuum of a preceding operation 50℔, impure corrosive sublimate of a preceding operation 20℔; moisten with a portion of the acid that distilled over in a former process, and sublime.

3. Green vitriol calcined to redness 2℔, nitre, common salt ana 1℔, quick silver 1℔: mix and sublime.

4. Quick silver 40 oz. common salt 33 oz. nitre 28 oz. green vitriol cal. to redness 66 oz.: mix and sublime.

5. Quick silver 2℔, spirit of salt 2℔, spirit of nitre 1℔; distil; it yields 2℔ and a half of sublimate.

6. Dissolve red precipitate in spirit of salt, and crystallise: antisyphilitic, acting quickly, but not permanently, gr. 1-8th to j, twice a day, in gargles gr. iij to water 1℔, or as a wash in itch.

Sal alembroth. *Sal sapientiæ.* Corrosive sublimate, sal ammoniac ana p. æq. water q. s. to dissolve them; evaporate and crystallise: easily soluble in water, and on that account preferable to corrosive sublimate as a medicine.

Prussiate of quick silver. Red precipitate 1 oz. Prussian blue 2 oz. distilled water 6 oz.; boil for half an hour, filter, pour on fresh water, boil and filter; mix the two solutions, evaporate and crystallise: antisyphilitic ℈j, taken in distilled water.

Sugar of lead. *Saccharum Saturni. Cerussa acetata. Acetis plumbi. Acetas plumbi. Superacetas plumbi.* Ceruss 1℔, distilled vinegar 10 or 12 ℔; boil, filter, evaporate to a pellicle, and crystallise: the manufacturers use flake white: internally, gr. iij—vij, as a specific in hooping-cough; externally gr. iij to water ℥j, as an eye-water; ʒj to water ℥v, as a strong lotion, or ℥x, for a weak. Precipitates the colouring matter from wine and spirit, is used by the excise office to take out of seized Holland gin the colour it obtains by being kept for some time in the tubs in which it is smuggled over, and by which its value is depreciated; but this practice renders the gin liable to produce the colic, if drank liberally.

White vitriol. *White copperas. Sulphate of zinc. Vitriolum album. Zincum vitriolatum. Sulphas zinci.* Obtained at Goslar, by quenching the roasted silver ores in troughs of water, evaporating this water, setting it by to crystallise, melting the crystals, skimming off the impurities, pouring the melted mass into wooden boxes, and disturbing the regular crystallisation by frequent stirring.

2. *Vitriolum album depuratum.* By dissolving white vitriol in water and recrystallising it.

3. *Sal vitrioli* P. L. 1745. *Zincum vitriolatum purificatum.* White vitriol 1℔, oil of vitriol ʒj, water 3℔; dissolve and crystallise.

4. White vitriol q. p. dissolve in water, add a piece of zinc and digest for some hours; filter, evaporate, and crystallise: tonic and antispasmodic, gr. j—ij; emetic and operating very quickly, gr. x to ʒſs; externally astringent.

39. ACID SALTS.

Flowers of benjamin. *Benzoic acid. Flores benzoini. Flores benzoes. Acidum benzoicum.* Melt benjamin in a glazed earthen pot, to the neck of which a paper cone or chamber is annexed, regulating the heat with great care that little or no oil may arise with the flowers; if the flowers are tinged with oil, press them between bibulous paper, mix with white clay, and sublime again: ℔j of benjamin yielded ℥ij of flowers.

2. Benjamin ℔jſs, lime ℥iiij; rub together and boil in water 1 gall.: decant the clear, and boil the sediment in water ℔iiij; decant, mix the two liquors and boil down to a half, filter, add spirit of salt q. s. to precipitate the flowers, decant the liquor, dry and sublime the flowers. *Scheele.* ℔j of benjamin yields ℥j ʒvj ℈ij of flowers.

3. Benjamin ℥xxiv, natron ppm. ℥viij; rub together, boil in water ℔xvj, strain, boil the residue in water ℔vj, strain, mix the two liquors, boil to ℔ij; filter and precipitate with spirit of vitriol q. s.; dissolve the precipitate in boiling water, strain and crystallise. *Gren.* ℔j benjamin yielded ℥j ʒj ℈j of flowers.

4. May be obtained from urine. A manufactory of sal ammoniac at Schoenbec, near Magdeburgh, which uses urine, is able to supply flowers of benjamin by the cwt. Expectorant; used in chronic coughs, gr. x—ʒſs.

Sedative salt. *Boracic acid. Sal acidum boracis.* Borax 3 oz. water ℔ij; dissolve, add oil of vitriol ʒvj, evaporate to a pellicle and crystallise: sedative.

Concrete acid of lemons. *Citric acid. Acidum citricum. Acidum citricum crystallis concretum.* Saturate lemon or lime juice with powdered chalk, wash the sediment with cold water and dry it; each gallon of lemon juice forms 8 oz. 1-4th to 12 oz. 3-4ths of this citrate of lime: upon this powder pour spirit of vitriol fl. ℥ix to each ℥ of chalk previously used; or, if the imported citrate of lime is used, 15℔ will require 40℔ of a spirit of vitriol, whose specific gravity is 1.15; strain through a cloth and expose the liquor in shallow vessels, that it may crystallise by spontaneous evaporation: an agreeable acid, cooling, and antiseptic; ʒſs in water ℥j, is equal to lemon juice. Gr. xxvj saturate kali ppm. gr. lxj, or ammon. ppa. gr. xlij, or magnesia alba gr. xl. If heat is employed for the evaporation it is apt to become brown, and is thus spoiled.

SUCCINIC ACID. *Sal succini. Acidum succini.* Obtained by distillation from amber, expressing the acid salt between blotting-paper, and either subliming it again, or dissolving it in water and crystallising: antispasmodic, diuretic, gr. v—℈j.

OXALIC ACID. *Acid of sugar. Acidum oxalicum. A. sacchari.* Dissolve 1℔ white sugar in aqua fortis 4℔, distil gently rather more than 1℔ of the acid: the residual liquor will yield crystals to be separated, and the liquor again evaporated to one half, when a second crop will be obtained. These crystals are dissolved in water, and again crystallised; they are about half the weight of the sugar employed. Used for cleaning boot-tops: poisonous, and from their resemblance to Epsom salts have occasioned several fatal accidents.

CRYSTALLISED ACID OF TARTAR. *Acidum tartari crystallisatum.* Ppd. chalk 2℔, river water 4 gall.: boil, add cream of tartar or argol q. s. to saturate the chalk, about 7℔; cool a little, pour off the clear, and wash the sediment once or twice: upon this sediment pour spirit of vitriol, no. 2, 15℔, stirring it often for a day, pour off the liquid, and wash the residuum with water 2 gall. which mix with the liquid, evaporate to the consistence of a syrop; then examine whether hitherto successful by diluting a small portion with four times as much water, and adding a solution of sugar of lead, which throws down a white precipitate, if this is redissolved on adding a little spirit of nitre all is right; but if the liquor remains milky, the whole must be diluted with water 6℔, and digested for some hours upon a few oz. of the sediment left when the cream of tartar was added to the chalk, which must be kept for this purpose: this point being ascertained, and corrected if necessary, strain, and evaporate gently till all the acid is crystallised, breaking the crystalline crust at top every two hours: yields about 1-3d the weight of the tartar; used instead of citric acid as a substitute for lemon juice.

WHITE ARSENIC. *Oxide of arsenic. Arsenicum album. Oxydum arsenici.* Obtained by subliming some kinds of cobalt ore.

2. *Oxydum arsenici præparatum.* From the former by a fresh sublimation: this preparation seems useless, as plenty of fine transparent pieces may be picked from the crude ar-

senic: tonic, but scarcely ever used in medicine, although frequently for empoisoning or self-destruction; in metallic mixtures to whiten copper, and in dyeing.

40. ACID LIQUORS.

Vinegar. *Acetum vini. Acidum acetosum.* From wine, left exposed to the air, in pairs of casks, one full, the other only half full, but filled up daily from the other in turn: those wines that contain the most mucilage are fittest for the purpose.

Common white wine vinegar. *Alegar. Acetum cerevisiæ.* From ale, treated in the same way.

Common vinegar. *Acetum.* From weak malt liquor, brewed for the purpose; its various strength is in England denoted by numbers, from 18 to 24.

Sugar vinegar. To each gallon of water add 2℔ of brown sugar, and a little yeast; leave it exposed to the sun for six months, in a vessel slightly stopped.

Gooseberry vinegar. To each quart of bruised gooseberries add 3 quarts of water, and to each gallon of liquor 1℔ of coarse sugar, or more; expose to the sun until sufficiently sour.

Raisin vinegar. After making raisin wine, lay the pressed raisins in a heap to heat, then to each cwt. put 15 gall. of water, and a little yeast.

Vinegar is used principally as a sauce, and to preserve vegetable substances; but it is employed externally as a refrigerant and repeller: useful also internally when an overdose of strong wine, spirit, opium, or other narcotic poison has been taken. A false strength is given to it by adding oil of vitriol, or some acrid vegetable, as pellitory of Spain, grana Cnidia, capsicum; it is rendered colourless by adding fresh burned bone black, 6 oz. to a gallon, and letting it stand for two or three days to clear.

Quass. *Posca?* Is made by mixing rye flour and warm water together, and leaving it till it has turned sour: much drank in Russia, looks thick and unpleasing at first, but becomes agreeable by use.

Distilled vinegar. *Verjuice. Acetum distillatum. Acidum aceticum* P. L. *Acidum acetosum distillatum.* From vinegar by distillation, rejecting the 4th or 8th part that comes over first, and avoiding its acquiring a burnt flavour. P. D. requires it to have the specific gravity of 1.006.

2. Vinegar, water, ana p. æq. distil the original quantity. Distilled vinegar is weaker than the common, but is used sometimes in pickles, where its want of colour is an advantage.

Vinegar of wood. *Improved distilled vinegar. Pyroligneous acid. Acetum lignorum.* From wood distilled in large iron cylinders for the manufacture of charcoal for gunpowder; when rectified it is used for all the purposes of distilled vinegar.

Strong acetous acid. *Acidum acetosum forte.* Vitriol calcined to whiteness ℔j, sugar of lead ʒx; rub together and distil.

2. *Acidum aceticum* P. D. Kali acetatum ℥vj, add gradually oil of vitriol ℥iij, allowing the mixture to cool between each addition; distil to dryness.

3. *Radical vinegar. Spiritus Veneris. Acidum acetosum.* Verdigrise 2℔, dry it in a water-bath, then distil in a sand heat, and redistil the produced liquor. Its specific gravity is stated to be 1.050.

4. Sugar of lead 7℔, oil of vitriol 4℔ and a half, distil 2℔ and a half: used to make aromatic vinegar, and as a very active errhine.

The strength of distilled acetous acids is examined by Taylor's Revenue Acetometer, which consists in saturating a sample of the acid with slaked lime, and then ascertaining the specific gravity of the solution. The best malt vinegar, no. 24, contains about five per cent. real acetous acid, and is taken as the standard or proof acid, 200 grains of which will saturate 29 grains of well-crystallised subcarbonate of soda. The best common distilled vinegar is about half this strength. The pyroligneous acid may be procured of any degree of concentration, from 6 deg. or 2.898 per cent. of acid, up to 130 deg. or 63.09 per cent. of acid, or even higher. Dr. Powell states, that a fluid ounce of the London College distilled vinegar ought to dissolve at least 13 grains of white marble, or 39.67 grains of crystallised subcarbonate of soda, i. e. 6 deg. of the revenue acetometer. Acetic acid, containing ·45 per cent. of real acid, dissolves camphire and the essential oils very readily.

Acid of ants. *Acidum formicarum.* Ants ℔j, boiling water ℔iiij; infuse for three hours, press out the liquor, and strain: stimulant; used as a lotion in impotency.

Honey water for the hair. *Aqua mellis.* Honey

4℔, very dry sand 2℔, put into a vessel that will hold five times as much, distil with a gentle heat a yellowish acid water: encourages the growth of the hair.

Spirit of salt. *Marine acid. Spiritus salis communis. Acidum muriaticum.* Common salt 10℔, common clay 20℔, water sufficient to make them into balls: distil while moist with a violent heat, and rectify by redistillation.

2. Dried common salt 24℔, oil of vitriol 20℔, water 6℔; mix and distil into 12℔ more of water kept cool; when distilled in an iron pot with a stone-ware head, all the water is put into the receivers. A bottle that holds 6 oz. of water, ought to hold 7 oz. of this acid, and an ounce measure of it should dissolve ʒiij ℈ij of limestone, which will show if it is free from oil of vitriol.

3. Bittern, or residuum of sea water after the common salt has been obtained by evaporation, 5℔, oil of vitriol 1℔ previously diluted with water 2℔; distil: tonic, diuretic, antiseptic, gtt. x—xx, well diluted in typhus, ʒſs—ʒij in water ℥vj as a gargle in putrid sore throat, gtt. viij in water ℥iv as an injection in gonorrhœa: used in the arts as a cheap acid; a small portion improves salted provisions.

Acidum muriaticum dilutum. Spirit of salt, spec. grav. 1.170, distilled water ana p. æq.; mix: the specific gravity should be 1.080: as the former.

Strong spirit of nitre. *Nitre fortis. Spiritus nitri. Acidum nitrosum.* Nitre 6℔, oil of vitriol 4℔; distil to dryness. A bottle that holds 4 oz. of water ought to hold 6 oz. of this acid, and an ounce measure of it, diluted with water, should dissolve ʒvij of limestone.

2. Nitre 1℔, clay or brickdust 4℔: mix and distil.

Colourless spirit of nitre. *Acidum nitricum.* Distil nitrous acid in a glass retort into an unluted receiver until the acid in the retort has lost its colour.

2. Nitre very pure and dried, oil of vitriol, ana 2℔; distil till red fumes appear; redistil from nitre 1 oz.: produces 4℔.

Aqua fortis duplex. Green vitriol calcined almost to redness, nitre, ana p. æq.: distil.

2. Spirit of nitre 3℔, water 2℔, or q. s. that a bottle holding 6 oz. of water shall hold 8 oz. of this acid.

3. Spirit of nitre 4℔, aqua fortis simplex 6℔, oil of vitriol 2℔; mix: for ferriers only.

Aqua fortis communis. *Acidum nitrosum dilutum.*

Nitre, green vitriol not calcined, ana 6℔, green vitriol calcined 3℔: distil.

2. Spirit of nitre, distilled water, ana p. æq. by weight. A bottle that holds 6 oz. and a quarter of water should hold 8 oz. of this acid.

Aqua fortis simplex. Green vitriol 2℔, nitre 1℔: distil.

2. Spirit of nitre 2℔, water 3℔, or q. s. that a bottle holding 4 oz. and a half of water should hold 5 oz. of this acid.

3. Aqua fortis duplex, water, ana p. æq. by weight.

Acidum nitricum dilutum. Colourless spirit of nitre ℥j measure, distilled water ℥ix measure.

The stronger kinds of this acid are used as a caustic to warts, &c. particularly by ferriers, for which the addition of oil of vitriol is an advantage; diluted so as not to injure the teeth, viz. of the strong acid gtt. j—x, in a small tumbler of water, is useful in liver complaints, lues venerea, nausea from dyspepsia, sea-sickness, &c.: in the arts to dissolve metals or cleanse their surfaces. The accidental mixture of spirit of salt, arising from impurities in the nitre, may be got rid of by dissolving refined silver in some of the acid, pouring off the clear, and dropping it into the remainder as long as any precipitation takes place; the mixture of oil of vitriol is best got rid of by distilling again with the addition of some nitre, if such precision is necessary.

Aqua regia. Spirit of nitre 16 oz. common salt 4 oz.: dissolve.

2. Spirit of nitre 16 oz. sal ammoniac 4 oz.: dissolve.

3. *Common aqua regia.* Spirit of salt 2℔, spirit of nitre 1℔; dissolves gold: used in some arts.

Dephlogisticated spirit of salt. *Oxymuriatic acid. Acidum oxymuriaticum. Aqua oxymuriatica.* Common salt 3℔, manganese 1℔, oil of vitriol 2℔, water 1℔: distil, placing water q. s. in the receiver: pale greenish yellow, scarcely heavier than water; used in syphilis and scarlatina, ʒſs—ʒiij, in water ℥viij, taken, by small doses, in a day: bleaches linen, straw, and takes out fruit spots, iron moulds, or ink marks.

Acid of Prussian blue. *Acidum Prussicum.* Prussian blue 10 oz. calcined mercury 5 oz. distilled water 30 oz.: boil till the blue colour is changed to a yellowish green, filter, add hot water 10 oz. to wash the sediment perfectly;

pour the liquor upon clean iron filings 2 oz. and a half, and add oil of vitriol 1 oz.; pour the liquid from the quick silver that has separated, and distil till 1-4th part has passed. Scheele.

2. Proceed as before, but instead of distilling 1-4th part, draw off only 1-6th, and redistil upon chalk, gr. ij to the oz. drawing off only 3-4ths; this is of an uniform strength, and may be kept some time, provided the place is cool and dark. La Planche.

3. Prussian blue 4 oz. oil of vitriol, water, ana 2 oz.: distil. Parkes. Strong Prussic acid in very small quantity, gtt. j—ij, either applied to the tongue or even to the skin, kills instantaneously, as if by lightning, and the body exhales for several days a strong smell of bitter almonds; gtt. vj—x of Scheele's or La Planche's acid in water ℥iij to iv, taken by tea-spoonfuls every two hours, is beneficial in chronic cough and in phthisis.

Oil of vitriol. *Oleum vitrioli. Spiritus vitrioli fortis. Acidum vitriolicum. A. sulphuricum.* From green vitriol, calcined till it is yellow, by distillation.

2. *Common oil of vitriol. Oleum vitrioli vulgare. O. sulphuris per campanam.* Sulphur 1 cwt. nitre 12℔; mixed together and burned gradually in large chambers, lined with lead or varnished inside, the bottom being covered with a thin surface of water to absorb the acid: the acid liquor is then exposed for some time to the air, the superfluous water abstracted by evaporation in leaden boilers, and the operation finished by distilling till the acid in the retort is sufficiently concentrated. A bottle that holds 12 oz. of water should hold full 22 oz. of this acid. The contact of any organic matter renders it black; it is rendered clear again by adding a little spirit of nitre, gtt. ij to each oz. and heating it to boiling: used as a caustic to warts, wounds, &c. and by many artisans to dissolve metals or alter colours.

Spirit of vitriol. *Vitriol to clean coppers. Spiritus vitrioli. S. vitrioli tenuis. Acidum vitriolicum dilutum. A. sulphuricum dilutum.* Oil of vitriol ℥iij measures, distilled water ℥xxix meas.: mix. P. L.

2. Oil of vitriol 1 oz. distilled water 7 oz. mix. P. E. and P. D. Astringent, tonic, gtt. xx—ʒij, in a cup of water; in a gargle ʒj to ℥viij water to check salivation; by workmen and maid-servants to clean copper and iron work;

also used as a cheap acid in punch and acid stews, instead of lemons, and to give strength to poor vinegar.

Common elixir of vitriol. *Elixir vitrioli.* Spirit of vitriol added to water to a grateful acidity: tonic.

Sulphureous acid. *Gas sulphuris* P. L. 1720. Collected by burning brimstone under a glass jar, standing with its mouth downwards in a plate of water, till the water is sufficiently acid.

2. Oil of vitriol, quick silver, ana p. æq. boil in a retort and pass the gas into water q. s.: used to bleach silk, straw, take fruit stains out of linen, or stop the fermentation of wine.

Spirit of tartar. *Spiritus tartari.* Distil argol and separate the acid spirit from the oil by a funnel: the residuum yields, by burning in the open air, very pure kali ppm.: may be used for distilled vinegar.

Sparry acid. *Fluoric acid. Acidum spathosum. A. fluoricum.* Derbyshire spar, oil of vitriol, ana p. æq. distil in a leaden retort into a leaden receiver containing water: the acid must be kept in a leaden or silver bottle, as it dissolves glass: very caustic, producing deep and painful sores; used to engrave upon glass, which is to be covered with wax, the parts to be acted upon are then laid bare, a border of soft wax put round the place, and the acid poured on, the surface it leaves is rough; but when glass, thus partly defended, is exposed to the vapour arising from the mixture of spar and oil of vitriol heated in a leaden vessel, the corroded surface is left smooth, and by this means a variety of etchings upon glass may be made.

41. ALKALINE LIQUORS.

Saline oil of tartar. *Oleum tartari per deliquium. Aqua kali. Liquor potassæ subcarbonatis. Aqua subcarbonatis kali.* Kali ppm. 1℔, distilled water ℥xij; dissolve and filter.

2. Spread potash, or any other of the above alkalies, thin, on plates, in a damp cellar, and when it has run into water, strain through linen: used in scouring.

Soap ley. From barilha or kelp, treated with quick lime, as in making soft-soap ley: used in making hard soap.

Soft-soap ley. *Lixivium saponarium* P. L. 1745. *Aqua kali puri. A. potassæ. Liquor potassæ. Aqua kali caustici.* Upon quick lime 1℔ pour boiling distilled water

6℔, and add kali ppm. 1℔, dissolved in water 2℔: cover the vessel, and when cool filter through cotton cloth; if it effervesce with a dilute acid, it must be treated again with fresh lime. A pint should weigh exactly ℥xvj; if it weigh more, for every drachm of excess add ℥ſs of distilled water to each ℔ troy; if less, evaporate some part of it: used in making soap.

Spirit of harts horn. *Spiritus cornu cervi. Liquor volatilis cornu cervi.* Obtained from bones which have been previously ground and boiled to separate the grease they contain, as also from the guts and garbage of the slaughter-houses, by distillation in iron pots with stone-ware heads; separating the oil and salt by filtration; it is then rectified for sale by distillation from 1-8th of wood ashes, or charcoal powder, ammonia ppa. first arises; when it begins to melt by the spirit that succeeds, the distillation is stopped for the present, the ammonia taken out, and then the distillation begun again, till nearly the whole of the liquor has come over. It is also obtained largely from urine.

2. *Spiritus salis ammoniaci. Aqua ammoniæ* P. L. *Aqua carbonatis ammoniæ.* Kali ppm. sal ammoniac ana 3℔, water 6℔; distil to dryness.

3. *Liquor ammoniæ carbonatis.* Ammonia ppa. ℥viij, distilled water ℔j; dissolve and filter.

4. *Liquor ammoniæ subcarbonatis.* Ammonia ppa. ℥iiij, distilled water ℔j; dissolve and filter: stimulant, gtt. xx to ʒj, also as an errhine.

Spirit of sal ammoniac. *Aqua ammoniæ puræ.* Lime, water ana ℔ij; slake, and add sal ammoniac ℔j, boiling water ℔vj, cover the vessel immediately, when cold pour off the liquor, and distil with a gentle heat ℔j.

2. *Liquor ammoniæ* P. L. 1809. Quick lime, sal ammoniac ana ℔ij; mix and pour immediately into a retort containing water ℔j, distil into water ℥viij, kept cool.

3. *Aqua ammoniæ causticæ.* Lime ℔ij, water ℔j, slake and cover it up; the next day add sal ammoniac ℥xvj, water ℔v, distil ℥xxj. The specific gravity ought to be .934; or a bottle holding ℥xij of water should hold ℥xj ʒiijſs of this fluid.

4. *Aqua ammoniæ* P. E. Lime ℔jſs, water ℥ix, slake, when cool, add sal ammoniac ℔j; distil into distilled water ℔j, until the retort becomes red hot.

5. *Liquor ammoniæ* P. L. 1815. Lime ℥vj, water ℔j; slake, and cover up for an hour, then add sal ammoniac ℥viij, boiling water ℔iij, and cover till cold, then strain and distil ℥xij. Specific gravity should be .960; or a bottle holding ℥xij of water should hold ℥xjſs of this fluid.

6. Spirit of harts horn q. v. fresh slaked lime 1-4th its weight; distil into water kept cool, and if necessary, adjust its specific gravity by the addition of distilled water, or by repeating the operation: antacid, stimulant.

42. WATERS.

The quantity of salts contained in any mineral water may be estimated with considerable accuracy, by finding the difference of weight between a bottle filled to a certain mark with distilled water, and the same filled with the mineral water: to this difference add 1-5*th, and again another fifth, the weight will then denote that of the salts contained in the bottle of water: large square case-bottles are well adapted for this purpose. Let the difference be* ʒj, ℈ſs, *gr.* ix, *or* 79 *gr.*; 1-5*th is* 15 *gr.* 4-5*ths, the other 5th the same; total* 110 *gr.* 3-5*ths.*

The salts obtained by the evaporation of a mineral water, are not to be considered as its real contents, because new combinations are formed during the process, and the most insoluble compounds possible are separated first: whereas in the original water there is good reason to suppose the real mode of composition is that of the most soluble compositions that are capable of being formed from the remote principles contained in the water. Hence those common products, sulphate of lime and muriate of soda, probably exist in mineral waters as sulphate of soda and muriate of lime, and it is to the presence of the latter salt that much of the medical effects of mineral waters is to be ascribed.

River water. *Aqua fluviatilis.*

Rain water. *Aqua pluvialis.* Are the purest of the common waters, and those generally employed.

Acidulous waters. *Acidulæ.* Taste acid, sparkle on being poured out; contain an excess of carbonic acid, and almost constantly common salt, with some of the earthy carbonates.

Chalybeate waters. *Aquæ chalybeatæ.* Strike a black colour with oak bark or other vegetable astringents, sometimes are also acidulous, these deposit their iron upon boiling, as those of the Spa and Pyrmont; others are vitriolic and retain their power of striking a black colour after being boiled and filtered, as that of Westwood in Derbyshire.

SULPHUREOUS WATERS. *Aquæ sulphureæ.* Stink like rotten eggs, blacken silver and lead, contain sulphuretted hydrogen, either uncombined or united to lime or an alkali. Harrowgate is well known.

HARD WATERS. *Aquæ fontanæ.* Curdle soap even after boiling, contain sulphate of lime.

SALT WATERS. *Aquæ salinæ.* Easily recognised by their saline taste, and the salt crystallising in cubes; precipitate the solution of silver, lead or quick silver in spirit of nitre, forming a white cloud.

PURGING WATERS. *Aquæ catharticæ.* Bitter, purgative, precipitate the solution of silver, lead, or quick silver in spirit of nitre, forming a yellow cloud; not affected by acids, but afford a precipitate with kali ppm.; contain Epsom salt; the springs of Bagnigge Wells, Dulwich, and Epsom are of this nature.

ALKALINE WATERS. *Aquæ alkalinæ.* Change blue vegetable colours to a green, effervesce with acid, yield a precipitate with alum water. Tilbury water is an example.

COPPER WATERS. *Aquæ cupreæ.* Turn blue with spirit of harts horn, if not already of that colour, cover iron left in them with a coat of copper: contain blue vitriol: found near copper mines.

ALUMINOUS WATERS. *Aquæ aluminosæ.* Change vegetable blue to a red, even after standing some time in the open air, effervesce with alkalies, and are decomposed, precipitating in flocculi.

PETRIFYING WATERS. *Aquæ lapidificantes.* Deposit an earthy sediment on standing or by boiling; unwholesome.

STYGIAN WATER. *Aqua Stygis.* Corrodes glass and earthen ware, contains fluoric acid: poisonous, reported to have been exhibited to Alexander the Great, and to have occasioned his death, the water being carried from the spring in Arcadia in a horse's hoof: another spring of this kind has been lately found in Prussia, and closed up by the government.

SEA WATER. *Aqua marina.* Contains common salt and Epsom salt in large quantity; purgative, and the usual clyster at sea: many attempts have been made, by landsmen, to obtain fresh water from it at sea: distillation is the only method known, but sea captains say they may as well carry water with them as fuel to distil the sea water, not to mention the cost of the apparatus and the trouble; most large ships, however, have a rude method of saving the steam arising in boiling their victuals: and when only one of the two parts into which their large copper boiler is divided is used, they put sea water into the other part, and distil it by the same rude way. A person of the name of Beaumont at Calcutta, is said, in Heyne's India, p. 422, to have offered, for £25,000, to disclose the secret of converting salt water into fresh water in large quantity, without heat, and with very little expense: he says the process is so simple, that he can scarce speak of it without betraying the secret.

Distilled water. *Aqua distillata.* Water 10 gall. distil; throw away the first half gall. and draw off four gall. which keep in glass or stone ware: used as a diet drink in cancerous diseases, and should be used in making medicines when the salts contained in common water would decompose them.

43. FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Canary sack. *Vinum Canarinum.* Rich, full bodied, sweet; fermentation checked by adding gypsum or lime.

Sherry. *Vinum album Hispanicum.* *Vinum* P. L. since 1809. Dry, well fermented.

Mountain wine. *Vinum album montanum.* Sweet.

Rhenish wine. *Hock.* *Vinum Rhenanum.* Acerb, made from scarcely ripened grapes: when made into hypocras has a fine perfume.

Port wine. *Vinum rubrum Portugallicum.* Dark red, made from grapes gathered without selection flung into a cistern, trod, and their skins and stalks left in the mass, which separate during fermentation, and form a dry head over the liquid; when the fermentation is completed, the liquor underneath is drawn out, and casked; before being brought to England it is mixed with 1-3d of brandy to enable it to keep during the voyage, otherwise the carriage brings on the acetous fermentation, and the wine is converted into vinegar; acerb.

French wines. *Vina Gallica.* Made from selected grapes (the bad ones being cut off the stalks with brass scissors), pressed, and only the expressed juice fermented; these are cordial, but seldom used in making medicines, currant or raisin wine being substituted.

Raisin wine. Raisins 1 cwt. water 16 gall. soak for a fortnight, stirring every day, press, put the liquor in a cask with the bung loose till it has done hissing, then add brandy 2 to 4 ℔, and bung up close: some use little more than half, or 2-3ds of this quantity of raisins. The cake left on pressing will serve to make vinegar.

2. Raisins 1 cwt. cider that is not rough half a hogshead: ferment as before.

Grape wine. May be made from the juice of ripe or even unripe grapes, or from an infusion of about 50℔ of the young leaves or cuttings of the vine in 7 or 8 gall. of water, adding sugar about 3℔ to each gallon of liquor.

Gooseberry wine. Ripe berries bruised 10 gall. water 30 gall. soak 24 hours, strain; to each gallon add Lisbon sugar 2℔, and ferment.

2. Bruised berries 80℔, water 10 gall. soak for a day, strain; to each gall. add loaf sugar 6℔, and ferment.

3. Juice 10 gall. water 20 gall. sugar 70℔; ferment.

4. Berries 100℔, brown sugar 6℔, water q. s. to fill a 15-gall. cask; yields a good yellowish white, very transparent wine.

5. Green berries 40℔, water 4 gall. bruise together, the next day press out the juice; to every gallon add sugar 3℔: ferment.

Currant wine. Red currants 70℔, bruised and pressed, brown sugar 10℔, water q. s. to fill up a 15-gall. cask; yields a pleasant red wine, rather tart, but keeping well.

2. White currants 1 sieve, red currants 1 gall. press; to each gall. of juice add 3 gall. water; to 10 gall. liquor add 30℔ sugar, and ferment: when you bung it up, add brandy 2℔ to each 10 gall. of wine.

3. Juice 11 quarts, i. e. the produce of a sieve, sugar 20℔, water q. s. to fill up a 9-gall. cask; ferment, and when it has done working, add brandy 4℔: for a half hogshead use currants 3 sieves, sugar 84℔, brandy 1 gall.

Black currant wine. Berries 20℔, brandy 2 to 4 ℔, water 12 to 14 gall. yeast 2 spoonfuls, fermented for 8 days, then bottled and well corked; yields a pleasant, rather vinous, cooling liquor of a purple colour; or they may be made into wine like the common currants: by the first process the wine is dark purple, rather thick but good.

2. Juice of boiled fruit and water p. æq.; to each quart of liquor add sugar 1℔, and ferment.

Mixed fruit wine. White currants 3 sieves, red gooseberries 2 sieves, these should yield 40 pints of juice; to each gallon add water 2 gall. sugar 3℔ and a half; ferment.

2. White, red, and black currants, cherries especially black heart, rasp berries, ana p. æq.; to each 4℔ of the bruised fruit add water 1 gall. steep for three days, press, and to each gallon of liquor add yellow sugar 3℔; ferment, and when finished add to each 9 gall. 2 pints of brandy; if it does not fine soon enough, add half an oz. of isinglass dissolved in a pint of water to each 9 gallons.

3. Fruit, any that is to be had quite ripe, q. p. express the juice, and if very rich in flavour an equal quantity of water may be added; to each gallon of liquor add 4℔ of sugar, and ferment as usual.

These English fruit wines differ from those made from the grape, by containing the malic acid instead of the tartaric.

Cherry wine. Cherries 30℔, moist sugar 5℔, water q. s. to fill a 7-gall. cask; ferment.

Metheglin. Honey 1 cwt. boiling water q. s. to fill a half hogshead or 32-gall. cask, stir it well for a day or two, add yeast, and ferment; some boil the honey in the water, with an oz. of hops to each gallon, for an hour or two, but this boiling hinders its due fermentation.

Mead. Is made from the honey combs, from which honey has been drained out, by boiling in water, and then fermenting; generally confounded with metheglin.

Cowslip mead. Honey 30℔, water 15 gall. boil; when cold, add lemons sliced no. 18, cowslip pips 14 gall. yeast 8 oz. and sweet briar one handful: ferment and bottle.

Made wines. *English Champagne.* Raw sugar 10℔, loaf sugar 12℔, water 9 gall. concrete acid of lemons or crystallised acid of tartar ʒvj; dissolve by a gentle boil, before it grows cold add yeast about 1℔, and ferment; when the working is nearly over, add perry 1 gall. brandy 3℔, and bung it up for three months, then draw out 2℔ of the wine, dissolve isinglass 1 oz. in it, pour it again into the cask, and in a fortnight bottle it: it may be coloured pink by adding cochineal 1 oz. when first bunged up.

2. *English Port.* Cider 24 gall. juice of elder berries 6 gall. Port wine 4 gall. brandy 1 gall. and a half, logwood 1℔, isinglass 12 oz. dissolved in a gallon of the cider: bung it down; in two months it will be fit to bottle, but should not be drank till the next year: if a rough flavour is required, alum 4 to 6 oz. may be added.

3. *Southampton Port.* Cider 36 gall. elder wine, damson wine, ana 11 gall. brandy 5 gall.

4. *English Madeira.* Pale malt ground 4 bushels, boiling water 44 gall. infuse, strain, of this wort, while warm, take 24 gall. sugar candy 14℔; when dissolved, add yeast 2℔; ferment, keep scumming off the yeast; when the fermentation is nearly finished, add raisin wine 2 gall. and a half, brandy, Port wine, ana 2 gall. bung it down for six or nine months. A second infusion of the wort may be brewed for beer.

5. *English Sherry.* Loaf sugar 32℔, sugar candy 10℔, water 16 gall. boil, add pale ale wort (as for English Madeira) 6 gall. yeast 1℔: on the third day add raisins stoned 10℔, and in another two or three days brandy 1 gall. bung it down for four months, draw it off into another cask, add brandy 1 gall. and in three months bottle it.

Imitations of foreign wines for those who wish to make a show above their circumstances, but far inferior to our own fruit wines.

Clary wine. Sugar 45℔, water 15 gall. boil, add it gradually to a pint of yeast, infuse in it for three days, clary flowers 3 gall. then strain; ferment as usual, and then add 1 gall. brandy.

Cowslip wine. To each gallon of water add 3℔ white sugar; add yeast, and ferment a day and an half, then add cowslip flowers 1 gall. the rind and peel of 2 lemons or Seville oranges to each gallon, the third day strain, and continue the fermentation.

Elder wine. Juice of the berries 8 gall. water 12 gall. brown sugar 60℔, dissolve by boiling, add yeast, and ferment, then add brandy 4℔, and bung it up for three months: disagreeable when cold, but is mulled with allspice, and drank warm in winter time as a stimulant.

White elder wine. *English Frontiniac.* Water 6 gall. white sugar 18℔, flowers of white-berried elder half a gall. lemon juice 8 oz. yeast 6 oz. raisins 6℔; ferment and bottle.

Ginger wine. Bruised ginger 12℔, water 10 gall. boil for half an hour, add sugar 28℔, boil till dissolved, then cool, and put the liquor along with 14 lemons sliced, and 3℔ of brandy, add a little yeast, and ferment; bung it up for three months, and then bottle it.

Orange wine. Sugar 23℔, water 10 gall. boil, clarify with the white of six eggs, pour the boiling liquor upon parings of oranges, no. 100, add the strained juice of these oranges and yeast 6 oz. let it work for three or four days, then strain it into a barrel, bung it up loosely; in a month add brandy 4℔, and in three months it will be fit to drink.

Cider. From the juice of apples.

Perry. From the juice of pears, particularly the rough-tasted sorts: fermented in the open air.

Ale. *Ala. Cerevisia alba.* For 36 gall.: malt (usually pale) 2 bushels and a half, sugar 3℔, just boiled to a colour, hops 2℔ 8 oz. coriander seeds 1 oz. capsicum ʒſs; work it two or three days, beating it well up once or twice a day; when it begins to fall, cleanse it by adding a handful of salt, and some wheat flour mixed with cocculus Indicus ℈j.

Twopenny. For 36 gall.: malt 1 bushel and a half, hops 1℔, liquorice root 1℔ 8 oz. treacle 5℔, Spanish liquorice 2 oz. capsicum ʒij; frequently drank the week after it is brewed: used in cold weather as a stimulant.

Beer. *Cerevisia.* For 10 barrels: malt 8 bush. hops 8℔, sugar 8℔, made into colour, Spanish liquorice 8 oz. treacle 10℔.

London porter. For 5 barrels: malt 8 bushels, water q.s. mash at twice, add in the boiling hops 8 to 12 ℔, treacle 6℔, liquorice root 8℔, moist sugar 16℔, one half of which is usually made into essentia binæ, and the other half into colour, capsicum ʒiiij, Spanish liquorice 2 oz. lint-seed 1 oz. cinnamon ʒij, heading ʒij; cool, add yeast 1 to 2 gall.; when it has got a good head, cleanse it with ginger 3 oz. cocculus Indicus 1 oz. then barrel and finish the working; fine with isinglass or harts-horn shavings. The public brewers use a mixture of pale, amber, and brown malt, but amber alone is best for private families.

Sugar 6℔ is esteemed equal in strength, and coriander seed 1℔ in intoxicating power, to a bushel of malt: the sugar employed is burnt to colour the beer instead of brown malt, and it has been proposed to employ roasted coffee for this purpose; the other substances are merely to flavour the liquor, and may be varied at pleasure.

The desire of evading the duty on malt has occasioned the discovery of its being necessary to malt only 1-3d of the corn, as this portion will convert the other into its own nature during the process.

MUM. Is brewed as beer, but from wheat malt.

GINGER BEER. Lump sugar 3℔, bruised ginger 2 oz. cream of tartar 1 oz. lemons sliced no. 4, pour on them boiling water 4 gall., add yeast 8 oz. work for 4 days, then bottle in half pints, and tie the corks down.

2. Moist sugar 6℔, ginger 5 oz. cream of tartar 2 oz. lemons no. 4, yeast 8 oz. water 7 gall. work two or three days, strain, add brandy 1℔, bung very close, and in fourteen days bottle it: a cooling effervescent drink in summer.

WHITE SPRUCE BEER. To water 10 gall. put sugar 6℔, essence of spruce 4 oz. (a 3*s*. pot), add yeast, work as in making ginger beer, and bottle immediately in half pints.

BROWN SPRUCE BEER. As the white, using treacle in lieu of sugar.

TREACLE BEER. Hops 1℔ 4 oz. boil in water 36 gall. for an hour, add treacle 14℔, a little yeast, and ferment.

2. Hops 1 oz. and half, water 1 gall. treacle 1℔.

PARS-NEP WINE. May be made by cutting the roots into thin slices, boiling them in water, pressing out the liquor and fermenting it: this wine, when made strong, is said to be of a rich and excellent quality and flavour.

The purer kinds of the above liquors are mixtures of spirit of wine, water, and extractive matter; the spirit may be separated by careful distillation, or, if the extractive matter be first got rid of by the addition of extractum Saturni and filtration, the spirit may be separated by adding very pure and dry kali ppm. when it will swim upon the liquor: the spirit constitutes from 12 to 25 per cent. of the proper wines, and from 2 to 8 per cent. of the malt liquors.

Wines may also be made of blackberries and other English fruits upon the same principles. The above are the methods generally employed, but most persons have peculiar ways of proceeding, which may indeed be varied to infinity, and so as to produce at pleasure a sweet or dry wine; the sweet not being so thoroughly fermented as the dry. The addition of brandy destroys the proper flavour of the wine, and it is better to omit it entirely (except for elder or Port wine, whose flavour is so strong that it cannot well be injured), and to increase the strength by augmenting the quantity of the raisins or sugar. In general, the must for wines ought to be made of raisins 6℔, or sugar 4℔, to the gall. allowing for that contained in the fruit; and in most fruits, especially the black currant, it is advantageous to boil them previously to making them into wine, as this improves the flavour greatly.

The fermentation of these liquors is usually hastened by the addition of yeast, crude tartar or bruised vine leaves, but this is seldom necessary for wines if the liquor be kept in a proper warmth, but malt liquors are more sluggish.

If the fermentation is in danger of proceeding too far, it may be stopped by drawing off the liquor clear into another vessel, in which some brimstone has been newly burned, or in the case of red wine, some nutmeg powder upon a hot shovel, or which has been washed with brandy: the sediment left in the old cask may be strained through flannel or paper till clear, and added to the other: instead of this a part only may be drawn out of the cask, and some rags dipped in melted brimstone and lighted may be held by a pair of tongs in the bung-hole, slightly covered, so as to impregnate the liquor with the fumes, about 1 oz. brimstone to a hhd. then returning what had been drawn out, and bunging up very close: or a small quantity of oil of vitriol may be poured in: lastly, the addition of black manganese has been proposed on theoretical grounds.

If the fermentation has already proceeded too far, and the liquor become sour, the further fermentation must be stopped as above, and some lumps of chalk, or burned oyster shells added to saturate the acid already generated.

If the liquors do not become clear soon enough, for each 36 gall. dissolve isinglass 1 oz. in water 2℔, strain, and mix this with part of the liquor; beat it up to a froth and pour it into the rest of the liquor; stir the whole well and bung it up: instead of isinglass some use harts-horn shavings in rather larger quantity: red wines are fined with eggs no. 12 to the pipe, beaten up to a froth, mixed with the wine and well stirred in.

If the liquor has acquired a bad flavour, the best way is to let the fermentation go on, and convert it at once into vinegar.

Wines are usually doctored as it is called, in order to give them peculiar flavours, and render them similar to some celebrated grape wines. Thus bitter almonds are added to give a nutty flavour; sweet briar, orrice root, clary, cherry laurel water, and elder flowers, to form the bouquet of high-flavoured wines; alum, to render young and meagre red wines bright; Brazil wood, cake of pressed elder berries and bil berries, to render pale faint Port of a rich deep purple colour; oak sawdust, and the husks of filberts, to give additional astringency to unripe red wines; and a tincture of the seeds of raisins to flavour factitious Port wine. Wine is coloured with red beet, but in this case it is rendered colourless by lime water. Genuine red wines yield a greenish gray precipitate with a solution of sugar of lead, but those coloured with bil berries, elder berries, or logwood, give deep blue precipitates, and those coloured by Brazil wood, red sanders, and red beet, red precipitates. Gypsum is used to clear cloudy white wines, as also lime: and the size of a walnut of sugar of lead, with a table spoonful of sal enixum, is put to 42 gall. of muddy wine to clear it.

Capsicum and grains of paradise are used to give a pungent taste to weak beer, but to avoid detection, concentrated tinctures are mostly used; and ginger, coriander seed, and orange peel, are used to flavour it: besides these, opium, cocculus Indicus, nux vomica, tobacco, and extract of poppies, are used to increase the intoxicating quality. Quassia is employed instead of hops as a bitter, but as this does not precipitate the mucilage, the beer soon grows muddy unless kept very cool.

Mild or new beer is made to taste like stale by adding a little oil of vitriol, or some alum; and, on the other hand, stale or sourish beer is made to resemble mild by neutralising the acid by oyster-shells or chalk.

When porter is reduced by adding table beer, publicans usually add melasses to enable it to form a head, and extract of gentian to keep up the flavour.

VI. COMPOUNDS.

UNDER this division are included, not only the medicinal compounds which are kept ready in the shops for sale, but also the extemporaneous formulæ that the colleges have mentioned as a standard of professional intercourse, and as being the mode of preparing certain medicines which their own members intend should be understood when they direct these forms in their prescriptions: these formulæ were in the old pharmacopœias very few, but they have of late been much increased; and to these are added many formulæ which often occur in counter practice.

I. DISTILLED WATERS.

Some of these are intended for medical purposes mostly as vehicles, others for perfume. In respect to medicines, no great care is usually judged necessary, the herb just as collected, without any separation of decayed parts, or accidental mixture of dirt or other substance, is added to the water, distilled in a short-necked wide still as quickly as possible, and spirit of wine ʒij, *or even more, added to each pint. Many do not even take this trouble, but rub a drop or two of the oil, with a little sugar, and add it to common water, or dilute the oil with ten times as much spirit of wine, and add, pro re nata, a few drops of this essence to the water or other vehicle.*

But for perfumes, as rose water, elder-flower water, &c. more care is requisite, as the buyers must be pleased with their smell and appearance; hence the herb, &c. must be carefully picked, and the waters as carefully distilled in a high narrow-necked still, in order that no part of the *infusion may be thrown over with the distilled water, as this would render them liable to become mothery in a short time; and if a superior article is required, the waters must be redistilled by a gentle heat.*

Sea worm-wood water. *Aqua absinthii maritimi.* 8℔ of green leaves to the gallon.

Common worm-wood water. *Aq. absinth. vulgaris.* The same; stomachic.

Aqua alexiteria simplex. Green mint ℔ſs, tops of sea wormwod, green angelica leaves, ana ℔j; draw three gallons.

Dill water. *Aq. anethi.* Seeds 2℔ to the gallon; carminative.

Angelica water. *Aq. angelicæ.* Leaves 8℔ to the gallon; cordial.

Anise-seed water. *Aq. anisi.* Collected in the distillation of the oil; carminative.

Star-anise water. *Aq. anisi stellati.* Very fragrant.

Orange-flower water. *Aq. naphæ. Aq. aurantiorum florum.* ℔iij to ℔iij of water.

2. ℔iij to ℔vj of water; very odoriferous.

Orange-peel water. *Aq. cortic. aurant. simplex.* Seville orange peel ℥iiij to the gallon.

2. Peel 2℔ to the gallon; as agreeable vehicles.

Mary-gold water. *Aq. calandulæ.*

Carduus water. *Aq. cardui benedicti.* Leaves 8℔ to the gallon; vehicles for diaphoretic medicines.

Carline-thistle water. *Aq. carlinæ radicis.* Fragrant.

Carui water. *Aq. carui.* Seeds 1℔ to the gallon; carminative.

Cassia water. *Aq. lauri cassiæ.* 1℔ to the gallon. See cinnamon water.

Black cherry water. *Aq. cerasorum nigrorum.* The fruit with the stones bruised: ℔xij to the gallon.

2. Almond (bitter) cake bruised 4℔, draw five gallons; antispasmodic, contains prussic acid, when drawn very strong, ℔vj of cherry-stones to the pint, is deleterious; expunged from the pharmacopœia in 1745. As late experiments have shown the efficacy of prussic acid, when sufficiently diluted, in phthisis; may not the increase of that disease be referred to the diminished use of this medicine?

Camomile water. *Aq. chamæmeli.* Flowers ℔viij to the gallon; stomachic.

Celandine water. *Aq. chelidonii majoris.* Leaves ℔viij to the gallon.

Succory water. *Aq. cichorii.* From the leaves; ℔viij to the gallon.

Cinnamon water. *Aq. cinnamomi tenuis. Aq. cinnamomi. Aq. lauri cinnamomi.* ℔j to the gallon.

2. Bruised cinnamon ℔j, water 2 gall.; simmer in a still for half an hour, put what comes over into the still again; when cold strain through flannel. Cassia must be distilled, as its infusion is yellow.

3. Cassia (parva) 8℔; draw 12 gallons.

4. Cassia buds 1℔, cassia lignea 2℔; draw 8 gallons.

5. Cassia (parva) 6℔, spirit of wine 2 gall. water q. s. draw 4 gall. of spiritus cinnamomi, and 10 gall. of aq. cinnam.: stomachic, tonic, and covers the disagreeable taste of some medicines.

Cumin water. *Aq. cumini.* From the seeds; carminative.

Aqua cymbalariæ. From the herb; used in Italy as the vehicle for exhibiting arsenic as a poison.

Eye-bright water. *Aq. euphrasiæ.* From the herb; ophthalmic.

Bean-flower water. *Aq. fabarum florum.* Fragrant; used in perfumery.

Spear-wort water. *Aq. flammulæ.* From the herb; acrid, vomits instantly, and in cases of poison being taken, is preferable to any medicine yet known, as it does not excite any contraction of the upper part of the stomach, and thus defeat its own intention, as white vitriol sometimes does.

Straw-berry water. *Aq. fragariæ.* Fruit bruised 20℔, water q. s.; draw 2 gall. and a half: very fragrant.

Sweet fennel water. *Aq. fœniculi.* Seeds 1℔ to the gallon; a weak carminative.

Fennel water. *Aq. fœniculi vulgaris.* From the herb.

Fumitory water. *Aq. fumariæ.* From the herb.

Arse-smart water. *Aq. hydropiperis.* From the herb; acrid, ℔j—℔jſs, drank in a day, very effectual in nephritic cases.

Hyssop water. *Aq. hyssopi.* From the herb; pectoral, stomachic.

Juniper water. *Aq. juniperi baccarum.* Stimulant.

The water of green walnuts. *Aq. nucum juglandis immaturarum.*

Simple lavender water. *Aq. lavandulæ florum.* Collected in the distillation of the oil; mostly used to scent soaps.

Laurel water. *Aq. lauro-cerasi.* From the leaves; contains prussic acid, is stronger than black-cherry water; has been used for poisoning, and therefore labours under an ill name, although doubtless one of the most efficacious of this sort of medicines, and of great use in consumption.

Aqua ledi palustris. Very fragrant; may be sold for rose water.

Lovage water. *Aq. levistici.* From the herb; carminative.

Lily of the valley water. *Aq. lilii convallium.* Fragrant; used as a perfume to scent soaps.

Lemon-peel water. *Aq. e corticibus citri. Aq. citri medicæ.* Fresh peel 2℔ to the gallon.

Marjoram water. *Aq. majoranæ.* Fresh herb 8℔ to the gallon; strong scented: used in cookery.

Baulm water. *Aq. melissæ.* From the herb; cephalic, cordial.

Peppermint water. *Aq. menthæ piperitidis simplex. Aq. menthæ piperitæ.* Green herb ℔viij to the gallon, P. L. before 1745.

2. Dried herb ℔jſs, or green ℔viij to the gallon, P. L. since 1745. P. D.

3. Herb in flower ℔iij to the gallon, P. E.

4. Oil of peppermint 1 oz. water q. s.; draw 10 gallons.

5. Oil 2 oz.; draw 9 gall.

6. Oil 1℔; draw 80 gallons; stimulant, carminative; and covers disagreeable flavours.

Mint water. *Aq. menthæ. Aq. menthæ vulgaris simplex. Aq. menthæ sativæ. Aq. menthæ viridis.* Green herb ℔viij to the gallon, P. L. before 1745.

2. Dried herb ℔jſs to the gallon, P. L. since 1745. P. D.

3. Oil of spear mint 1 oz.; draw 10 gallons; antispasmodic, allays vomiting.

Myrtle-flower water. *Eau d'ange. Aq. myrti florum.* Fresh flowers ℔iij; draw a gallon; very fragrant; used as a perfume.

White poppy water. *Aq. papaveris albi.* From the flowers; narcotic, much used in some parts of Lincolnshire, every cottager growing the plant for his own consumption in making this water.

Red poppy water. *Aq. papaveris rhœados.* From the flowers; narcotic, but less so than the former.

Cowslip water. *Aq. paralyseos.* From the flowers; slightly narcotic.

Piony water. *Aq. peoniæ.* From the flowers, gathered in May.

Aqua persicariæ. From the herb; useful in calculous complaints.

Pars-ley water. *Aq. petroselini.* From the whole plant, with the root, gathered in spring; nephritic, diuretic.

All-spice water. *Aq. piperis Jamaicensis. Aq. pimento. Aq. pimentæ. Aq. myrti pimentæ.* Half a ℔ to a gallon: stimulant; used in hospitals as a cheap spicy vehicle.

Pimpernell water. *Aq. pimpinellæ.* From the roots; acrid, blue.

Plantain water. *Aq. plantaginis.* From the herb when in flower; vulnerary.

Silver weed water. *Aq. potentillæ.* From the herb; is used in the dressing of French gauzes, and although it has neither taste nor smell, common water will not supply its place.

Pennyroyal water. *Aq. pulegii. Aq. pulegii simplex. Aq. menthæ pulegii.* Green herb ℔viij to the gallon, P. L. before 1745.

2. Dry herb ℔jſs to the gall. P. L. since 1745. P. D.

3. Fresh herb ℔iij to the gall. P. E.

4. Oil of pennyroyal 1 oz.; draw 12 gallons.

5. Oil of pennyroyal 1℔; draw 30 gallons. Emmenagogue.

Oak water. *Aq. quercûs.* From the young leaves, gathered in May, ℔viij to the gallon.

Rose water. *Aq. rosarum Damascenarum. Aq. rosæ.*
7 *Aq. rosæ centifoliæ.* Petals of the flowers 6℔ to the gall.

2. Petals 10 bushels; draw 14 gallons.

3. Pickled roses 60℔, yellow sanders 8 oz.; draw 16 gallons.

4. Attar of roses 1 oz. spirit of wine cong. j, aq. distill. q. s.; distil 40 gallons.

5. Lignum rhodium.

6. Radix rhodia; may either of them be distilled and the water sold as rose water.

Water of pale roses. *Aq. rosarum albarum.* From white roses.

Water of red roses. *Aq. rosarum rubrarum.* Fragrant, but inferior to that of the common rose.

Rose-mary water. *Aq. rorismarini.* From the tops; fragrant.

Rasp-berry water. *Aq. rubi Idæi.* From the fruit; fragrant.

Rue water. *Aq. rutæ.* From the herb; stimulant, emmenagogue.

Elder-flower water. *Aq. sambuci florum.* From the fresh flowers.

2. Pickled flowers 50℔; draw 20 gallons.

3. Orange-flower water 1 oz. water a pint; mix: agreeably aromatic, cooling.

Sassafras water. *Aq. sassafras.* From the root; diaphoretic.

Saxifrage water. *Aq. saxifragæ.* From the herb.

Water of camels hay. *Aq. schœnanthi.* From the herb; fragrant; used in perfumery.

Germander water. *Aq. scordii.* From the herb; fragrant, although no oil comes over with it.

Lime-flower water. *Aq. tiliæ.* From the flowers; fragrant; used in perfumery.

Meadow-sweet water. *Aq. ulmariæ.* From the flowers; has a fine flavour, but the flowers must be infused in warm water as soon as gathered.

Vanilla water. *Aq. vanillarum.* From the pods; fragrant; used in perfumery.

Frog-spawn water. *Aq. sperniolæ. Aq. spermatis ranarum.* Collected in February or March, and distilled: cooling.

Aqua castorei. Russian castor ℥j, water q. s.; distil ℔ij.

Small snail water. *Aq. limacum tenuis.* Baulm, mint, harts-tongue, ground ivy, flowers of the dead nettle, mallow flowers, elder flowers, ana M. j, snails freed from their shells, whites of eggs, ana ℥iiij, nutmegs ℥ſs, milk a gallon, distil in a water bath to dryness.

2. Nutmegs 1 oz. water q. s.; distil a gallon: used in incipient phthisis.

Aqua lactis alexiteria. Leaves of meadow-sweet, carduus benedictus, goats' rue, ana M. vj; of mint, wormwood, ana M. v; of rue M. iij; of angelica M. ij; milk gall. iij: distil to dryness; diaphoretic.

Aqua omnium florum. From cows' dung, collected in May; used in phthisis.

2. INFUSIONS AND DECOCTIONS.

Tar water. *Aqua picis liquida.* Tar 2 pints, boiling water 1 gall.; strain: stimulant, diuretic 1 or 2 pints in a day.

Camomile tea. *Infusum anthemidis.* Flor. chamæm. ℥ſs to a pint: emetic while warm, stomachic when cold.

Infusum armoraciæ compositum. Rad. raph. rust., sem. sinapis ana ℥j to a pint, adding, when strained, spir. armor. comp. ℥j: diuretic to ℥xij, in die.

Infusum aurantii compositum. Cort. aurant. sic. ʒij, cort. limon. rec. ʒj, caryoph. arom. ʒſs to half a pint: stomachic, ℥ij omni bihorio.

Infusum calumbæ. Rad. colombo ʒj to half a pint: tonic.

Infusum caryophyllorum. ʒj to half a pint: stimulant.

Infusum cascarillæ.. Cort. ℥j to a pint: tonic.

Infusum catechu. Catechu ʒijſs, cinnam. ʒſs, to half a pint.

Infusion of bark. *Inf. cinchonæ.* Cort. Peruv. ℥ſs to half a pint: tonic.

Infusum cuspariæ. Cort. angusturæ ʒij to half a pint: tonic.

Infusum digitalis. Fol. dig. sicc. ʒj to half a pint: and add ℥ſs of spir. cinnam. diuretic, ℥j every eight or ten hours, till it has a sensible effect upon the body.

Infusum gentianæ compositum. Rad. gentianæ, cort. aurant. sicc. ana ʒj, cort. limon. rec. ʒij, aq. ferv. ℥xij.

Lint-seed tea. *Infusum lini.* Sem. lini ℥j, rad. glycyrrh. ʒiv. aq. ferv. ℔ij.

Infusum menthæ compositum. Fol. menth. sicc. ʒij, aq. ferv. q. s. to strain ℥vj; when cold, add sacch. albi ʒij, ol. menth. sat. gtt. iij dissolved in tinct. cardam. comp. ℥ſs: diaphoretic.

Infusum quassiæ. ℈j to half a pint: tonic.

Infusion of rhubarb. *Infusum rhei.* ʒj to half a pint: ℥iv with neutral salts as a purgative, ℥ſs with tinct. cinnam. as a stomachic.

INFUSUM ROSÆ. Rosæ rubræ ʒiv, aq. ferv. ℔ijſs, spir. vitrioli ʒiij, sacch. alb. ℥jſs: cooling; also as a vehicle for Epsom salt, whose taste it covers very well.

INFUSUM SENNÆ. Sennæ ℥jſs, rad. zingib. ʒj, aq. ferv. ℔j: purgative, ℥ij—iv, but generally given as a vehicle.

INFUSUM SIMAROUBÆ. ʒſs to half a pint; bitter, tonic.

INFUSUM TABACI. ʒj to a pint; as an antispasmodic clyster.

INFUSUM TAMARINDI CUM SENNA. Tamar. ℥j, sennæ ʒj, sem. coriand. ʒſs, sacch. rubr. ℥ſs, aq. ferv. ℥viij: laxative ℥ij to ℥iv.

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ. ʒij to aq. ℥vij: antispasmodic, to ℥ij, bis terve in die.

DECOCTUM ALTHÆÆ OFFICINALIS. Rad. althææ sicc. ℥iv, uvar. pass. ℥ij, aq. ℔vij.

DECOCTUM CHAMÆMELI COMPOSITUM. Flor. cham. sicc. ℥ſs, sem. fœnic. ʒij, aq. ℔j.

DECOCTION OF BARK. *Decoctum cinchonæ*, ℥j to a pint; boil for ten minutes: tonic, ℥j—℥iv, in die.

DECOCTUM CYDONIÆ. Sem. cyd. ʒij, aq. ℔j.

DECOCTUM DAPHNES MEZEREI. Cort. rad. mezerei ʒij, rad. glycyrrh. ℥ſs, aq. ℔iij: diaphoretic, ℥j—iv, in die, by small doses.

DECOCTUM DIGITALIS. Fol. digit. sicc. ʒj, aq. q. s. to strain ℥viij.

DECOCTUM DULCAMARÆ. Caul. ℥j to a pint and a half, and boil to a pint.

DECOCTUM GEOFFRÆÆ INERMIS. Cort. ℥j, aq. ℔ij, coque ad ℔j.

DECOCTUM GUAIACI COMPOSITUM. Lign. guaiaci ℥iij, uvar. pass. ℥ij, rad. sassafr., rad. glycyrrh. ana ℥j, aq. ℔x, coque ad dimidium: alterative, ℔ſs to ℔j, in die.

PLAIN BARLEY WATER. *Decoctum hordei.* Sem. decort. ℥ij, aquæ ℔ivſs, boil to ℔ij, and strain.

BARLEY WATER. *Decoctum hordei compositum.* Dec. hordei ℔ij, caricæ ℥ij, rad. glycyrrh. ℥ſs, uvar. pass. ℥ij, aq. ℔j, boil to ℔ij, and strain, demulcent, ad libitum.

DECOCTUM LICHENIS. ℥j to aquæ ℔jſs; boil to ℔j: nutritive.

DECOCTUM MALVÆ COMPOSITUM. Malvæ sicc. ℥j, fl. chamæm. ℥ſs, aq. ℔j.

POPPY LIQUOR. *Decoctum papaveris*, ℥j to a pint: emollient, as a fomentation.

DECOCTUM QUERCUS. Cort. quercûs ℥j, aq. ℔ij, coque ad ℔j: an astringent injection or lotion in gleets and the whites.

Decoctum sarsaparillæ. ℥j to a pint; boil to one half.

Lisbon diet drink. *Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum.* Dec. sars. ℔iv, rad. sassafras, cort. guaiaci, rad. glycyrrh. ana ℥j, cort. rad. mezerei ʒiij; are both alterative, to ℔jſs in die.

Decoctum senegæ. Rad. ℥j to aq. ℔ij; boil to ℔j: acrid, in rheumatism.

Decoctum ulmi. Cort. ℥j to aq. ℔j; boil to ℔ſs: in herpetic eruptions, to ℔jſs in die.

Decoctum veratri. Rad. ℥j to ℔ij; boil to ℔j, when cold, add spir. vini ℥ij.

Cathartic infusion. Inf. sennæ ℥j, tinct. sennæ, tinct. jalapæ ana ʒj, potass. tartr. ʒj, syr. sennæ ʒj; for one dose.

2. Inf. sennæ ℥jſs, sal. Epsom. ʒvj, tinct. jalap. ʒj, tinct. opii m. x, tinct. castor. ʒj, for one dose.

3. Inf. sennæ ℥ij, sodæ tartr. ℥vj, aq. cinnam. ℥ſs, for two doses.

4. Fol. sennæ ʒiij, sal Glaub. ℥j, aq. ferv. ℔j: strain, for a clyster.

Diuretic infusion. Bacc. junip. cont. ℥ij, sem. anisi ʒij, aq. ferv. ℔j: to strained liquor ℥xij, add sp. junip. comp. ℥ij, tinct. scillæ ʒj, sal. nitri ℈ij. Dose a tea cupful frequently.

2. Inf. digit. ℥iv, tinct. digit. ʒſs, potas. acetat. ʒj, tinct. opii m. v. Dose coch. maj. j, twice or thrice a day.

3. Cacum. spartii ℥j, aq. ℔j. Boil to one half: strain. Diuretic, ℥j with spir. æth. nitr. m. x, every other hour.

Diaphoretic decoction. Dec. cort. Per. ʒx, liq. amm. acet., tinct. cinch. ʒij, conf. aromat. ʒſs, for a dose every three hours.

Cooling decoction. Dec. hord. ℔j, acid. muriat. ʒj, syr. simpl. ʒij; for common drink in putrid fevers.

Imperial drink. *Potus imperialis.* Cream of tartar ℥ſs, white sugar ℥iiij, orange peel ℥iij, boiling water 3 pints, for common drink in fevers.

Astringent infusion. Cort. querc. ℥ſs, aq. ℔ſs; to the strained liquor ℥jſs, add pulv. gallarum gr. x, tinct. catechu, tinct. cardam. comp., syr. cort. aurant., ana ʒſs, for one dose.

2. Inf. cuspariæ ℥j, tinct. catechu ʒj, pulv. ipec. gr. iij, opii gr. ſs, for one dose.

Strengthening infusion. Inf. gent. comp. ℥j, aq. kali ʒſs, tinct. cascar. ʒj, for one dose.

2. Cort. Peruv. cont. ℥ſs, serpent. ʒij, aq. ℔j; boil to an half, and strain; then add spir. cinnam. ℥jſs, acidi sulph. diluti ʒjſs: dose ℥ij every six hours.

3. Dec. cort. Peruv. ℥ijſs, inf. gent. comp. ℥j, tinct. cascar., aq. kali, ana ʒij: dose coch. maj. ij, frequently.

4. Dec. cort. Peruv. ℥vj, tinct. ejusd. ℥ſs, conf. aromat. ℈j, spir. amm. arom. ʒj: dose coch. maj. ij, daily.

5. Inf. cascar. ℥jſs, tinct. ejusd., tinct. zz, ana ʒj; for a dose, in loss of appetite from drinking.

Stimulant infusion. Sem. sinap. nigr. cont., rad. raphan. sylv. ana ℥ſs, aq. ferv. ℔j; strain when cold, and add spir. ammon. arom. ʒj, spir. pimentæ ℥ſs: dose coch. maj. ij, three a day, praised by Paris in palsy.

Fotus cicutæ. Fol. cicutæ rec. ℔ſs (or sicc. ℥iij), aquæ ℔ij.

Hartshorn drink. *Mist. cornu usti.* Cornu usti ℥ij, gum. Arab. ℥j, aquæ ℔iij; boil to ℔ij: strain; demulcent, merely mucilaginous.

Capsicum gargle. *Gargarisma capsici.* Capsici pulv. ʒj, sal. comm. ℈j, aceti ʒiv, aq. ferv. ℥vj, cola: in ulcerated sore throat and scarlet fever.

Oak bark gargle. *G. quercûs.* Alum. ℈ſs, cort. querc. ʒij, ol. vitriol. gtt. xxx, aq. ferv. ℥vj: in relaxation of the uvula.

Purging clyster. *Enemà catharticum.* Mannæ ℥j, decoct. chamæm. ℥x, ol. olivar. ℥j, sal. Epsom. ℥ſs.

Enema fœtidum. To the former add tinct. assæ fœtidæ ʒij: antispasmodic.

Enema opii. Inf. lini ℥viij, tinct. opii ʒj: in pains from calculi.

Tobacco clyster. *Enema tabaci.* Fol. tabaci ℈ij, aq. ferv. ℥xiij; as soon as sufficiently cool, throw up one half, and the remainder half an hour afterwards if necessary, in strangulated hernia.

Enema terebinthinæ. Tereb. comm. ℥ſs, vitellum ovi unius, inf. lini ℥x: in calculus.

Clyster of spirit of wine. S. V. R. ℥viij, ol. tereb. and ol. anisi ana gtt. x, sheep's head broth ℔ſs: used in dysentery.

Drink for the canine madness. Fol. buxi rec., fol. rutæ rec. ana ℥ij, salviæ ℥ſs, aq. ℔jſs, boil to ℔ſs, and press out the liquor; boil the cake again in milk ℔j to ℔ſs, press again, and mix the liquors for three doses, to be taken one every morning fasting. Horses and cows require a double dose: large dogs, calves, sheep, and hogs, about two thirds; middle size dogs one half, and small dogs one third of the prescribed dose. Praised by Blane. It produces great nausea.

3. MUCILAGES AND JELLIES.

Gum water. *Mucilago acaciæ. M. gummi Arabici.* ℥iv to half a pint: demulcent.

Boiled starch. *Mucilago amyli.* ʒiij to a pint boiled: as a restringent glyster.

Mucilago gummi tragacanthæ. ℥j to half a pint, soak for twenty-four hours, then rub, and press through a cloth: principally used to make lozenges.

Biscuit jelly. *Gelatina panis.* White biscuit 4 oz. water 4 pints; boil to a half, strain, evaporate to a pint, add white sugar 1℔, red wine 4 oz. cinnamon water 1 oz.: in the dysentery, and weakness of stomach.

Hartshorn jelly. *Gelatina cornu cervi.* Hartshorn shavings 1 oz. water 4 pints, boil to 2, strain; warm again with orange juice 1 oz. white sugar 6 oz. sherry 5 oz.

2. Hartshorn shavings 8 oz. water 4 pints, boil, strain, add white wine and sugar ana 4 oz. or if a very clear jelly is required syr. of vinegar 6 oz. clarify with the white of 2 eggs, strain, putting cinnamon or lemon-peel on the strainer to flavour the jelly: nutritive.

Sago jelly. Soak sago in water for an hour, pour it off, and adding more, boil till the sago is transparent, then add wine and sugar.

Tapioca jelly. Soak it in water for 6 hours, then boil it gently till quite clear, and add lemon juice and peel, wine, sugar, and cinnamon.

Gloucester jelly. Rice, sago, pearl barley, hartshorn shavings, rad. eringii ana 1 oz. boil in water ℔iij to ℔j, and strain: nutritive, dissolved in broth, wine, or milk.

Almond jelly. *Gelatina amygdalarum.* Sweet almonds blanched 1 oz. white sugar ʒvj, water 4 oz. rub into an emulsion, strain, and add melted hartshorn jelly 8 oz. orange-flower water ʒj, essence of lemon gtt. iij.

Jelly of Iceland moss. *Gelatina lichenis.* Iceland moss 4 oz. water q. s. to strain a pint and half, add white sugar 4 oz.: nutritive and tonic, in phthisis.

Isinglass jelly. Isinglass 2 oz. water 2 pints, boil to one, strain, and add milk 1 pint, white sugar candy 1 oz.: nutritive.

2. Isinglass gr. x, water ℥ij, boil and strain: used as a test for tannin.

Common paste. Wheat flour and water rubbed together smooth, and then boiled until dissolved, adding a little alum. Two sorts are sold by the grinders, soft and hard, to which latter a little powdered rosin is added in the boiling: aloes is sometimes used to deter insects from eating it.

Chinese paste. Bullocks blood 10℔, quick lime 1℔, beat together; it becomes a stiff jelly, in which state it is sold, and will keep in cool weather for three weeks: when used, it is beat down with water to a proper consistence.

4. EMULSIONS AND LOHOCHS.

Almond milk. *Emulsio amygdalina.* Amygd. dulc. ℥j, amygd. amar. no. iij, sacch. albi ℔ij, aq. dist. ℔ij, aq. fl. aurant. ʒij: the bitter almonds improve the flavour.

2. *Mistura amygdalæ.* Conf. amygd. ℥j, aq. distil. ℔j: pectoral.

Emulsio Arabica. Gum-Arab. ʒij, amygd. dulc., sacch. albi ana ʒſs, decoct. hordei ℔j.

Emulsio camphorata. Camph. ℈j, amygd. dulc. ʒij, sacch. albi ʒj, aq. ℥vj.

2. Camph. gr. x, vitellum unius ovi, sacchari albi ℥j, aq. ℥vj. Commodious methods of giving camphor.

Emulsio olei amygdalarum. Ol. amygd. ℥j, gum. Arab. pulv. ʒj, syr. simp. ℥j, aq. rosæ ℥jſs: in coughs.

Emulsio olei ricini. Ol. ricini ℥ſs, vitelli ovi q. s. aq. dist. ℥j, spir. lavand. comp. gtt. xl, syr. Tolut. ʒſs: as an opening draught.

Emulsio olei terebinthinæ. Ol. tereb. rect. ℈j, sacch. albi ℥j, vitell. unius ovi, emuls. amygd. ℥iv: in nephritic pains.

Emulsio terebinthinæ. Tereb. Chiæ ʒij, sacch. albi ʒj, vitellum unius ovi, emuls. amygd. ℥iv: in gleets.

Gowland's lotion. Bitter almonds 1 oz. sugar 2 oz. distilled water 2℔; grind together, strain, and add corros. sublim. ℈ij, previously ground with S. V. R. ʒij: used as a wash in obstinate eruptions.

Emulsio effervescens. Mist. amygdalæ ℥j, vini ipecac. gtt. x, potas. carbon. gr. x; add succ. limon. ʒiij, and take it while it effervesces: expectorant.

2. Mist. amygd. ℥j, pot. carbon. gr. x, syr. papav. rubri ʒj, succ. limon. ʒiij: demulcent.

Lohoch album. Amygd. dulc. no. xvj, amygd. amar. no. ij, aquæ rosæ ℥iv, fac emulsionem, cui adde gum. tragacanth. gr. xvj, sacch. albi ℥j, ol. amygd. ʒiv, aq. flor. aurant. ʒij: sperma ceti or ipecac. may also be added.

Lohoch gummosum. Gum. Arab. ℥j. aq. rosæ ℥iv, ol. amygd. ʒiv, syr. althææ ℥j.

Lohoch ovi. Vitellum unius ovi, ol. amygd. ℥ij, syr. althææ ℥j, aq. rosæ ℥iij.

Lohoch de Tronchin. Ol. amygd., syr. capilli Ven., mannæ, pulpæ cassiæ ana ℥ij, gum. tragacanth. gr. xvj, aq. fl. aurant. ʒij: is sufficient for two days, beyond which it will not keep.

Lohoch viride. Syr. violar. ℥j, pistach. ʒiv, infus. croci gtt. xv, aq. rosæ ℥iv, gum. tragacanth. gr. xvj, ol. amygd. ʒiv, aq. fl. aur. ʒij.

5. SALINE SOLUTIONS.

Solutio acetitis zinci. White vitriol ʒj, dissolve in distilled water ℥x; sugar of lead ℈iiij, dissolve in distilled water ℥x: mix and filter: astringent; used as a collyrium and injection.

Bleaching liquid. *Eau de Javelle. Aqua alkalina oxymuriatica.* Common salt ℔ij, manganese ℔j, water ℔ij, put into a retort, and add gradually oil of vitriol ℔ij: pass the vapour through a solution of kali ppm. ℥iij in water ℥xxix, applying heat towards the last. Specific gravity is 1.087. Stimulant, antisyphilitic; used to bleach linen and take out spots, and to clear books from what has been scribbled on their margins.

Aqua aluminosa of Fallopius. Corr. sublim., alum. ana ʒij, rose water, plantain water, ana ℔j, boil to a half and filter.

Aqua aluminosa Bateana. *Aqua aluminis composita. Liquor aluminis compositus.* Alum, white vitriol, ana ℥ſs, water ℔ij; dissolve and filter: astringent; used in washing ulcers and eruptions, or as an injection in gonorrhœa and the whites.

Spiritus Mindereri. *Aqua ammoniæ acetatæ. Liquor ammoniæ acetatis. Aq. acetatis ammoniæ. Aq. acetitis ammoniæ.* Ammonia ppa. 2 oz. distilled vinegar q. s. (about ℔iiij) as long as any effervescence is produced, or rather more; diaphoretic ℥ſs; externally as a collyrium in ophthalmia.

Fowler's solution of arsenic. *Liquor arsenicalis.*

White arsenic, kali ppi. ana gr. lxiv, distilled water ℔j: boil, and when cold, add lavender drops ʒiiij, distilled water q. s. to make an exact pint: tonic, febrifuge; used in agues; doses to adults gtt. xij, ter in die; stout boys, gtt. x—xij; young boys and girls, gtt. vij—x; children under seven, gtt. v—vij; from two to four, gtt. ij—v.

2. *Italian poison. Aqua toffana.* White arsenic, kali ppi. ana p. æq. aqua cymbalariæ q. p.; used by the Italians in secret poisoning, produces phthisis.

TASTELESS AGUE DROP. White arsenic gr. j, water 1 oz.; dissolve: dose a tea-spoonful night and morning; used in the fen countries by private practitioners.

LIME WATER. *Aqua calcis. Liquor calcis.* Fresh burned lime 8 oz. pour upon it boiling water a gallon, cover up close, and, when cold, keep the whole in a glass bottle, pour off the clear when wanted: astringent, antacid, ℥iv to ℔j, in small draughts; its taste is best covered with 1-5th of milk; also externally to ulcers.

LIQUID SHELL. *Liquor calcis muriatis.* Murias calcis ℥ij, distilled water ℥iij: dissolve and filter.

2. *Aqua calcis muriatis.* Chalk ℥j, diluted spirit of salt ℥ij: dissolve and filter.

3. *Solutio muriatis calcis.* White marble 9 oz. spirit of salt 16 oz. water 8 oz.: dissolve, evaporate to dryness; dissolve the dried mass in one and a half its weight of distilled water, and filter: deobstruent, in scrofulous and glandular diseases, gtt. xl to ʒj, diluted, bis terve die: seems to be the most active ingredient in mineral waters.

BLUE EYE-WATER. *Aqua sapphirina. Aqua cupri ammoniati* P. L. Lime water ℔j, sal ammoniac ʒj; mix and let them stand upon a small piece of clean copper till they acquire a fine blue colour.

2. *Liquor cupri ammoniati.* Cuprum ammoniatum ʒj, water ℔j: dissolve and filter.

3. *Aqua cupri ammoniati* P. D. Lime water ℥viij, sal ammoniac ℈ij, verdigrise gr. iiij; digest for a day and pour off the clear: a slight stimulant and escharotic used to ulcers, and diluted to remove specks on the cornea, also as a show liquor in the window.

SYDENHAM'S STYPTIC WATER. *Aqua vitriolica cœrulea.* Blue vitriol ℥iij, alum, oil of vitriol, ana ℥ij, water ℥viij: dissolve and filter.

2. *Solutio sulphatis cupri composita.* Blue vitriol, alum,

ana 3 oz. water 24 oz. oil of vitriol 2 oz. and a half: dissolve and filter: used to stop bleeding at the nose, applied with dossils of lint.

Bronzing liquor. Is blue vitriol dissolved in water; used to bronze tea-urns, &c. the surface being previously well cleansed.

Liquor ferri alkalini. Iron ʒijſs, dissolve in spirit of nitre ℥ij, distilled water ℥vj; add by degrees aqua kali ppi. ℥vj; let it stand six hours and pour off the clear: tonic, ʒſs—ʒj, bis terve die.

Tinctura Martis Glauberi. Iron filings, crude tartar, ana ℔iij, boil in water ℔xxxvj, to 2 gall.: filter while hot, and evaporate to ℔v: deobstruent.

Acetas ferri. Protoxide of iron ʒiv, distilled vinegar ℥iij, dissolve and strain; tonic, astringent.

Liquor hydrargyri oxymuriatis. Corrosive sublimate gr. viij, distilled water ℥xv, spirit of wine ℥j; dissolve: alterative, ʒij—ʒvj, bis terve die; ℥j contains gr. ſs of corrosive sublimate.

Yellow wash. *Aqua phagedenica.* Lime water ℔j, corrosive sublimate ʒſs; rub together: shake up when used as a wash for foul ulcers, particularly the syphilitic.

Goulard's extractum Saturni. *Aqua lithargyri acetati. Liquor plumbi acetatis* P. L. 1809. Litharge ℔ij ℥iv, distilled vinegar 1 gall. boil to ℔vj; let it settle and pour off the clear.

2. *Liquor subacetatis lithargyri.* Litharge ℔j, distilled vinegar ℔viij; proceed as before.

3. *Liquor plumbi acetatis* P. L. 1815. Litharge ℔ij, distilled vinegar 1 gallon.

4. Litharge 20—24℔, common vinegar 10 gall.: fouls the bottles very much, cannot be cleaned off with kali ppm. requires oil of vitriol or aqua fortis: cooling, astringent; used to make white wash.

White wash. *Royal preventive. Aqua lithargyri acetati composita. Liquor plumbi acetatis dilutus. Liq. subacetatis lithargyri compositus.* Extr. Saturni, proof spirit, ana ʒj, distilled water ℔j: cooling, astringent; used as a lotion in inflammations and burns.

Aqua supercarbonatis potassæ. Oil of vitriol ℥iij, water ℔iij: mix, and add gradually marble powder ℥iij; pass the gas that is discharged through water ℔x with kali ppm. ℥j dissolved in it, in a proper apparatus, to secure considerable pressure, and enable the bottles containing it to be corked without letting the gas escape till drank.

Soda water. *Aqua supercarbonatis sodæ.* Prepared in the same manner, putting water ℔x, and natron ppm. ℥ij in the bottles: used in large quantities as a cooling beverage in summer; supposed beneficial in calculous complaints.

Liquid liver of sulphur. *Aqua sulphureti kali.* Flowers of sulphur ℥ſs, aq. kali puri ℥ix; boil for ten minutes, filter, and keep in well-closed vials; used as an antidote to mineral poisons; externally in tinea and the itch.

Boyle's fuming liquor. *Tinctura sulphuris volatilis. Aqua sulphureti ammoniæ.* Fresh burned lime ℥iv, water ℥ij; slake, and when cold, add sal ammoniac ℥iv, flowers of sulphur ℥ij; distil: used as a proof liquor for wine, but it requires the precipitate to be examined, by fusion, whether it be really lead.

Lac virginale. Alum ℥iv, water ℔ij; boil to one third; add Goulard's extract ℔j, and shake well together until white.

Common eye-water. *Aqua ophthalmica. Aq. vitriolica camphorata.* White vitriol ℥ſs, camphire ʒij, boiling water ℔ij; dissolve and filter.

2. *Aqua zinci vitriolati cum camphora.* White vitriol ℥ſs, spiritus camphoratus ℥ſs, boiling water ℔ij; dissolve and filter: discutient; used as a lotion for ulcers, or diluted with water p. æq. as a collyrium.

Solutio muriatis barytæ. Murias barytæ ℥j, distilled water ℥iij; dissolve: deobstruent, gtt. v—viij, bis terve die, in cancer and scrofula; externally escharotic, to fungous ulcers and specks on the cornea.

Artificial Spa water. Natron ppm. gr. vij, magnesia alba ℈j, iron filings gr. iij, common salt gr. j, water ℔iij, and impregnate it with the gas from marble powder and oil of vitriol ana ℈x, sufficiently diluted with water.

Artificial Pyrmont water. Epsom salt gr. xv, common salt gr. v, magnesia alba gr. x; iron filings gr. v, water ℔iij, and impregnate it with the gas from marble powder and oil of vitriol ana ʒvij.

Artificial Seltzer water. Common salt ʒj, magnesia alba ℈j, natron ppm. gr. xv, chalk gr. vij, water ℔iij, and impregnate with the gas from marble powder and oil of vitriol ana ʒvj.

Artificial Harrowgate water. Common salt ℥v, water ℔iij, and impregnate it with the gas from liver of sulphur and oil of vitriol ana ℥iiij.

Artificial Cheltenham water. Epsom salt gr. xij, iron filings gr. j, Glauber's salt ℥iiij, water 4 gall. and impregnate with the gas from marble powder and oil of vitriol ana ℥ij.

Wine test. *Liquor probatorius vini.* Quick lime ℥j, orpiment ℥ſs, distilled water ℔ſs: dissolve and filter.

2. Oyster shells, sulphur, ana ℥j, keep red hot for a quarter of an hour, when cold, add cream of tartar p. æq. water ℔j, boil for an hour, decant into ounce phials and add to each spirit of salt gtt. xx: a few drops of this liquor, added to any kind of wine, precipitates any metal that may be contained in it, except iron, which is prevented by the addition of the spirit of salt.

3. Saturate water with sulphuretted hydrogen, and acidulate it with muriatic acid.

4. Add a little muriatic acid to the wine, and then pass sulphuretted hydrogen through it.

Young's purging drink. Crystallised natron ʒijſs, crystals of tartar ʒiij, water ℥viij, corked up immediately in stone bottles and wired; a pleasant cooling laxative in summer.

Ward's white drops. Quick silver 12 oz. spir. nitre 2℔ ; dissolve, add ammonia ppa. 14 oz. evaporate so as to form a light salt, which drain and dissolve in rose water 3℔ and a half.

2. Quick silver 4 oz. spir. nitre ℔j; dissolve, add ammonia ppa. 7 oz. evaporate and crystallise, then dissolve each pound of salt in 3 pints and a half of rose water.

3. Corrosive sublimate ʒjſs, spirit of salt 2 oz. water ℔jſs: very inferior.

Liqueur de Pressavin. Dissolve quick silver in spirit of nitre and precipitate it with kali ppm. then take this precipitate and cream of tartar ana 1 oz. distilled water 40 oz.; dissolve: two spoonfuls of this liquor is diluted with 2 pints of distilled water, and a wine glass, i. e. 2 oz. taken ter quaterve die, avoiding the use of common salt in the food; used in syphilis.

Marking ink. Lunar caustic ʒij, distilled water ℥vj; dissolve and add gum water ʒij: dissolve also natron ppm. ℥ſs in water ℥iv, and add gum water ℥ſs: wet the linen where you intend to write with this last solution, dry it, and then write upon it with the first liquor, using a clean pen. If potash is used instead of natron, the ink will spread.

Greek water. Is prepared and used in the same manner, for turning the hair black.

Fly water. White arsenic ʒj, water a pint: dissolve by boiling and sweeten with treacle; used to destroy flies.

Green sympathetic ink. Saturate spirit of salt or aqua regia with zaffre or cobalt ore, free from iron, and dilute with distilled water; what is drawn upon paper with this liquor will appear green when it is warm, and lose its colour again when cold, unless it has been heated too much.

Blue sympathetic ink. Dissolve cobalt or zaffre in spirit of nitre, precipitate by kali ppm. wash the precipitate, and dissolve it in distilled vinegar, avoiding an excess of the acid: to be used in the same manner as the last.

Dyers' spirit. *Composition for scarlet dye.* Is a solution of tin in spirit of salt or aqua regia: the proper manner of making it is not determined, every workman having his own way. Spirit of nitre 10 oz. sal ammon. 1 oz. tin 1 oz. 3-8ths is a good proportion for its preparation in a small way; used in dyeing scarlet, and in making many vegetable red colours.

Sennertus's medicine for the stone. Kali ppi. ℥j, aq. petroselini ℔j: colour with cort. aurant.

2. *Dr. Chittick's remedy for the stone.* Kali ppm. His patients sent him veal broth daily, which he medicated with this salt: this was in the year of my birth, 1766.

Pickle for meats. Brown sugar, bay salt, common salt, ana 2℔, saltpetre 8 oz. water 2 gall. Used to pickle meats, to which it gives a fine red colour, while the sugar renders them mild and of an excellent flavour.

Bates' eye water. Vitriol cær. bol. Gall. ana gr. xv, camph. gr. iv, aq. ferv. ℥iv; when cold add aq. ℔iv.

6. WATERY COMPOUNDS.

Liquid rouge. The liquid left in the preparation of carmine, vide p. 200.

Almond bloom. Brasil dust 1 oz. water 3 pints; boil, strain, add isinglass ʒvj, grana sylvestria 2 oz. (or cochineal ʒij), alum 1 oz. borax ʒiij; boil again and strain through a fine cloth: used as liquid cosmetics.

Pink dye. Tie safflower in a bag and wash it in water till it no longer colours the water, then dry it; of this take ʒij, salt of tartar gr. xviij, spirit of wine ʒvij, digest for two hours, add distilled water ℥ij, digest for two hours more, and add distilled vinegar or lemon juice q. s. to reduce it to a fine rose colour: used as a cosmetic, and to make French rouge.

Saxon blue. *Scot's liquid blue.* Indigo 1℔, oil of vitriol 4℔; dissolve, by keeping the bottle in boiling water, then add water 12℔, or q. p.

Wash colours for maps or writing. *Lacca fluida.* 1. *Yellow.* Gamboge, dissolved in water q. s.

French berries steeped in water, the liquor strained, and gum Arabic added.

2. *Red.* Brasil dust steeped in vinegar and alum added.

Litmus dissolved in water and spirit of wine added.

Cochineal steeped in water, strained, and gum added.

3. *Blue.* Saxon blue diluted with water q. p.

Litmus rendered blue by adding distilled vinegar to its solution.

4. *Green.* Distilled verdigrise dissolved in water, and gum added.

Sap green dissolved in water, and alum added.

Litmus rendered green by adding kali ppm. to its solution.

Nankeen dye. Arnotto, kali ppm. ana p. æq. boiled in water: the proportion of kali is altered as the colour is required to be deeper or lighter; used to restore the colour of faded nankeen clothing.

Black ink. *Atramentum.* Galls in sorts 2℔, logwood, green vitriol, ana 1℔, water 8℔, gum Arabic q. p.: very good.

2. Bruised galls 1℔, green vitriol 8 oz. gum Arabic 4 oz. water 2 gall. for common sale.

3. Uncia sit gallæ, semisque sit uncia gummi,
Vitrioli pars quarta: his addas octo Falerni.

Used for writing, but is destroyed by acids and even by age; its restoration may be attempted by wetting the place with an infusion of galls, or with the solution of alkali calcined with blood (as in making Prussian blue) alternately with diluted spirit of salt.

Refined ox gall. *Fel bovis purificatum.* Fresh ox gall 1℔; boil, skim, add alum 1 oz. and keep it on the fire for some time; to another pint add common salt 1 oz. in the same manner; keep them bottled up for three months, then decant off the clear: mix them in an equal proportion; a thick yellow coagulum is immediately formed, leaving the refined gall clear and colourless: used by limners, enabling them to lay several successive coats of colours upon drawings, to fix chalk and pencil drawings so that they may be tinted, to remove the greasiness of ivory, and even allowing them to paint with water colours upon oiled paper or satin.

COLOURS FOR SHOW BOTTLES. *Yellow.* Dissolve iron in spirit of salt and dilute.

2. *Red.* Spirit of hartshorn q. p. dilute with water and tinge with cochineal.

Dissolve sal ammoniac in water and tinge with cochineal.

3. *Blue.* Blue vitriol, alum, ana 2 oz. water 2℔, spirit of vitriol q. s.

Blue vitriol 4 oz. water 3℔.

4. *Green.* Rough verdigrise 3 oz. dissolve in spirit of vitriol, and add water 4℔.

Add distilled verdigrise and blue vitriol to a strong decoction of turmeric.

5. *Purple.* Verdigrise ʒij, spirit of hartshorn 4 oz. water 1℔ and a half.

Sugar of lead 1 oz. cochineal ℈j, water q. p.

Add a little spirit of hartshorn to an infusion of logwood.

BOOT TOP LIQUID. Sour milk 3℔, oil of vitriol 2 oz. compound tincture of lavender 3 oz. gum Arab. 1 oz. lemon juice 2 oz. white of two eggs. M.

2. Sour milk 3℔, spirit of sált, spirit of vitriol ana 2 oz. compound tincture of lavender 1 oz. M.

3. Sour milk 3 pints, butter of antimony, cream of tartar ana 2 oz. citric acid, burnt alum, common alum ana 1 oz.

BLACKING. Lamp black 6℔, sugar 6℔ dissolved in water 2℔, sperm oil 1℔, gum Arabic 3 oz. dissolved in vinegar 2℔, vinegar 3 gall. oil of vitriol 1℔ and a half: mix s. a.

2. Ivory black, common treacle ana 12 oz. sperm oil, oil of vitriol ana 3 oz. vinegar (no. 18) 4 pints: mix.

3. Ivory black, treacle ana 2℔, neats foot oil 8 oz. oil of vitriol 1 oz. gum tragacanth 2 oz. vinegar 6 pints: mix.

4. Ivory black 6℔, vinegar, water, ana 2 gall. treacle 8℔, oil of vitriol 1℔.

5. Ivory black 1 oz. small beer or water 1℔, brown

sugar, gum Arabic ana half an oz. or, if required to be very shining, the white of an egg.

6. Ivory black 4 oz. treacle 8 oz. vinegar 1℔: used to black leather.

Essence of anchovies. Anchovies 2℔ to 4℔ and a half, pulp through a fine hair sieve, boil the bones with common salt 7 oz. in water 6℔; strain, add flour 7 oz. and the pulp of the fish; boil, pass the whole through the sieve, colour with Venetian red to your fancy; it should produce 1 gallon.

2. Use pilchard sprats, which are richer than herring sprats.

3. Use herring liquor, from the white or pickled herrings.

Quin's sauce. Soy 8℔, walnut katchup, mushroom katchup ana 2 gall. anchovies 8℔, Cayenne pepper 8 oz. garlic 1℔.

2. Distilled vinegar 1 gall. soy 1℔, allspice 8 oz.

Soy. Seeds of dolichos soja (peas or kidney beans may be used for them) 1 gall. boil till soft, add bruised wheat 1 gall., keep in a warm place for 24 hours, then add common salt 1 gall. water 2 gall., put the whole in a stone jar, bung it up for two or three months, shaking it very frequently, press out the liquor: the residuum may be treated afresh with water and salt, for soy of an inferior quality.

2. Seeds or beans 35℔, stew in a little water for 2 or 3 hours, till they can be bruised between the fingers; drain on a sieve, roll them while moist in flour of the same seeds, spread them upon strainers placed one upon another in a hamper, cover with a blanket for 3 or 4 days, or till the seeds are quite mouldy, then expose them to the sun or a fire until they are so hard that the mouldy crust may be rubbed off; now pour upon them water 100℔, and add common salt 20℔, let the whole stand in a warm place for six weeks, pour off the now brown liquor and evaporate gently to a proper consistence: some add spice.

Lemon pickle. Lemon juice, vinegar ana 3 gall. ginger 1℔, allspice, pepper, grated lemon peel ana 8 oz. common salt 3℔ and a half, cloves, bird pepper ana 2 oz. mace, nutmegs ana 1 oz.

2. Lemons cut, no. 6, salt 1℔, garlick 6 cloves, horse radish scraped, mustard flour ana 2 oz. cloves, mace, nutmegs, Cayenne pepper ana ʒij, vinegar 4℔.

Tomatoe sauce. Love apples q. p. stew them in a little water and pulp them through a sieve, then add common salt, ginger, Cayenne pepper and vinegar, boil, strain, and bottle.

Katchup. Mushrooms 4℔, common salt 2℔, sprinkle the salt over them, when the juice is drawn out add pimento 8 oz. cloves 1 oz., boil for a short time, and press out the liquor: what remains may be treated again with salt and water for an inferior kind. Black pepper, mace, and ginger, are usually added.

Walnut katchup. Green shells of walnuts 1 bushel, common salt 6℔, let them remain for two or three days stirring them occasionally that the air may turn them black, press out the liquor, add spices to the palate of the country, and boil it. Are all used for sauces.

2. Juice of young walnuts by the press, to a gallon add anchovies 2℔, shallotts 1℔, clove, mace, black pepper ana 1 oz. and a clove of garlic, boil a little, and bottle.

Milk of roses. Kali ppi. gr. vj, ol. amygd. 1 oz. ess. Bergam. ʒij, aquæ rosæ 3 oz. aq. flor. aurant. ʒij. M.

2. Jordan almonds 8 oz. oil of almonds, Castille soap, white wax ana half an oz. sperma ceti ʒij, ol. lavand. Angl. ʒſs, rose water 3℔, S. V. R. 1℔. M.

3. Bitter almonds 8 oz. distilled water 6 oz. elder-flower water 4 oz. make an emulsion, and add ol. tart. p. deliq. ℥iij, tinct. benz. ʒij. M. Used as a cosmetic wash.

Fish sauce. Port wine 1 gall. mountain 2 pints, walnut katchup 4 pints, anchovies and liquor 2℔. lemons no. 8, shallots 3 doz. Cayenne pepper q. p. scraped horse radish root 2℔, mace 1 oz. flour of mustard 8 oz. boil up gently, strain and bottle.

2. Anchovies no. 24, shallots no. 10, horse radish root scraped 3 spoonfuls, mace, cloves ana ʒij, lemons sliced no. 2, anchovy liquor 8 oz. Hock, or Rhenish wine, 2℔, water 1℔, boil to 2℔, strain, add walnut katchup 6 oz. and bottle.

Browning. White sugar in powder 2℔, fresh butter 8 oz. fry gently until of a fine dark brown, add by degrees Port wine a gallon; then put Jamaica and black pepper ana 4 oz. shallots 6 oz. mace 1 oz. katchup 3℔, salt q. p. peel of 8 lemons, boil gently, when cold skim and bottle the clear. Used to colour and flavour animal food.

Collyrium acetosum. Aceti dist. ℥j, spir. vini ʒij, aq. rosæ ℥vij: in ophthalmia.

Collyrium aloes, De Brun's. Aloes hep. ʒj, vini albi, aq. rosar. ana ℥jſs: in ulcerated eyelids.

Collyrium ammoniæ acetatis. Opii gr. x, aquæ ferv. ℥vj; solve, cola et adde liq. ammon. acet. ʒij: when ophthalmia is very painful.

2. Liq. ammon. acet. ℥ij, mist. camph. ℥vj: when ophthalmia has left the eyes relaxed and weak.

Goulard's eye-water. *Collyrium Goulardi.* Extr. Saturni gtt. x, aq. rosar. ℥vj.

2. Extr. Saturni gtt. x, spir. camph. gtt. xx, aq. rosar. ℥viij: in the inflammatory stage of ophthalmia.

Collyrium opii. Opii gr. x, camphoræ gr. vj, aq. ferv. ℥xij, colatur: if ophthalmia is very painful.

Collyrium sacchari Saturni. Gr. vj to aq. rosar. ℥vj.

Collyrium vitrioli albi. Gr. x to aq. rosar. ℥viij.

2. Vitrioli albi ʒj, spir. camph. ʒjſs, aq. fervent. ℥ij, aq. rosar. ℥iv: in the weak state of the eyes after ophthalmia.

3. Vitr. alb. ʒſs, album. unius ovi, aq. rosar. ℥iv; the same, but much stronger.

Collyrium vitrioli cærulei. Vitr. cærul. gr. iij, mist. camph. ℥v: in the purulent ophthalmia of infants.

Embrocatio ammoniæ acetatis. Liq. amm. acet. ℔j, spir. vini ℥iij: for sprains and bruises.

Embrocatio camphoræ. Camph. ℥ſs, spir. vini ℔ſs, aceti dist. ℥vj, aquæ ℥iij.

Embrocatio saponis. Sapon. alb. ℥iij, spir. vini ℥xij, spir. corn. cervi ℥iv, camph. ℥j; as the former.

Gargarisma æruginis. Linim. ærug. ʒij, mell. ℥j, aq. ℥vj.

Gargarisma boracis. Boracis ʒij, mell. ℥j, aq. rosar. ℥vij: in thrush.

Gargarisma nitri. Sal. nitri ʒij, mell. ʒiv, aq. rosar. ℥vj: in inflammatory sore throat; used frequently.

Gargarisma spiritus salis. Spir. salis gtt. xx, mell. ℥j, aq. ℥iv: in inflammatory sore throat.

Gargarisma sublimati corrosivi. Subl. corr. gr. iij, aq. dist. ℔j: for venereal ulcers in the throat.

Guttæ fellis. Fell. bov. ʒiij, bals. Peruv. ʒj, to be dropped in the ear, after syringing with soapy water: in abscess of the ear.

Haustus ammoniæ acetatis. Liq. ammon. acet. ʒiij, mist. camph. ʒxij, liq. antim. tartar. gtt. xx, syr. croci ʒj; every four hours, in low fevers, as a diaphoretic.

HAUSTUS SALINUS. Kali ppi. ℈j, succi limon. ℥ſs (vel acid. citrici gr. xv), aq. cinnam. ʒij, aquæ ʒviij, syr. aurant. ʒj; as the former.

HAUSTUS SALINUS EFFERVESCENS. Kali ppi. ℈j, aq. cinnam. ʒij, aquæ ℥j, syr. aurant. ʒjſs: when taken, add a table spoonful of lemon juice, and drink it immediately, in putrid sore throat.

INJECTIO CAUSTICI LUNARIS. Caust. Lun. gr. ij, aq. dist. ℥j; for fistulous sores.

LINIMENTUM CALCIS. *Linim. aquæ calcis.* Lint-seed or common olive oil, lime water ana p. æq. shake them together.

LINIMENTUM OPII. Linim. camph. comp. ʒix, tinct. canthar. ʒj, tinct. opii ʒij: stimulant and anodyne.

LOTIO ACIDI NITRICI. Aq. fortis ʒj, aquæ ℔j, in mortification.

LOTIO ALUMINIS. Alum., aceti distil., vitrioli alb. ana ℥ſs, aquæ ℔ij: for chilblains.

LOTIO AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. Spir. rect. ℥ij, liquor ammon. acet. ℥v: in phlegmonous inflammation.

LOTIO GOULARDI. Extr. Saturni ℥j, S. V. R. ʒj, aquæ rosæ ℔j.

2. Extr. Saturni ʒij, acet. dist. ℥iv, S. V. R. ℥ſs, aquæ rosæ ℔j: as the former.

BLACK WASH. *Lotio hydrargyri nigra.* Calomelanos ʒij, aq. calcis ℔j: in syphilis.

LOTIO MYRRHÆ. Tinct. myrrhæ, aq. calcis ana ℥ij: in scorbutic ulcers.

LOTIO OPII. Opii ʒij, aq. distil. ℔j: for painful and irritable ulcers.

LOTIO SALIS AMMONIACI. Sal. ammon. ℥j, aceti, spir. rect. ana ℔ſs: in circocele.

LOTIO VITRIOLI CÆRULEI. Vitriol. cærul., boli Gall. ana ʒſs, camphoræ ʒj, aq. ferv. ℔iv: in phagedænic ulcers.

MISTURA AMMONIACI. Gum. ammon. ʒij, aq. ℔ſs: expectorant.

MISTURA AMMONIÆ ACETATIS. Liq. ammon. acet. ℥jſs, sal. nitri ℈ij, mist. camph. ℥vj, syr. rosæ ℥ſs; dose, three spoonfuls, every three or four hours: diaphoretic, in inflammatory fevers.

Mistura assafœtidæ. ʒij to half a pint of water: antispasmodic.

Mistura camphoræ. Camph. ʒſs, spir. rect. gtt. x, aq. ℔j: as a vehicle.

Mistura cosmetica. Ol. amygd. ℥iv, ol. deliq. ℥ij, ol. rhodii gtt. iiij, mix: clears the skin, but makes it smart.

Mistura cretæ. Cretæ ppæ. ℥ſs, sacch. puri ʒiij, gum. Arab. ℥ſs, aquæ ℔j: antacid, absorbent, ℥j—℥ij after every liquid stool, in diarrhœa.

Mistura ferri composita. Myrrhæ ʒj, kali ppi. gr. xxv, sacch. puri ʒj, aq. rosæ ℥vijſs; rub together, and add spir. nuc. mosch. ℥ſs, sal Martis ℈j; pour immediately into draught phials, so as to quite fill them, and keep them close stopped till used: tonic, antihysteric, ℥ſs to ℥ij, bis terve in die.

Mistura guaiaci, P. L. Gum. guaiaci ʒjſs, sacch. albi ʒij, muc. gum. Arab. ʒij, aq. cinnam. ℥viij: in rheumatism, ℥ſs to ℥ij, nocte maneque, with barley water or gruel.

Mistura moschi. Moschi, gum. Arab., sacch. pur. ana ʒj, aq. rosæ ℥vj: antispasmodic, ℥ſs to ℥ij, every four hours.

Mistura tartari emetici. Liq. antim. tart. ℥ſs, salis nitri ℈ij, aq. menthæ viridis ℥vj, syr. simpl. ℥ſs: diaphoretic, three spoonfuls every three hours.

Mistura emetica. Vin. ipecac. ʒj, tart. emet. gr. j, aq. ℥jſs: for a dose.

2. Ipecac. ʒſs, tart. emet. gr. j, tinct. scillæ ʒj, aq. ℥viiſs. dose coch. maj. iiij, at first, and two more every fifteen minutes till it operates.

3. Tart. emet. gr. ij, aq. ℥iv: dose coch. med. ij every quarter of an hour.

4. Vitrioli cærul. gr. x, aq. ℥ij, for a dose.

Mistura antispasmodica. Tinct. castor. ʒj, æther. sulph. gtt. x, tinct. opii gtt. vij, aq. cinnam. ℥jſs: for a dose, thrice a day.

2. Moschi ℈j, gum. Arab. ʒſs, aq. rosæ ℥j, æther. sulph. ʒj: for one dose, pro re nata.

3. Assafœt. ʒj, aq. menth. pip. ℥j, tinct. valer. amm. ʒij, tinct. cast. ʒiij, æth. sulph. ʒj: dose coch. maj. j, every two hours; in hysteria.

4. Rad. valer. ℈j, tinct. ejusd. amm., tinct. castor. ana ʒj, mist. camph. ʒxij, for a dose, thrice a day.

Mistura narcotica. Tinct. opii gtt. xv, syr. papav.

ʒij, spir. cinnam. ʒj, aq. ℥j; for a dose, at the commencement of the hot fit of an ague.

2. Mist. camph. ℥j, sp. æther. c. ʒſs, tinct. opii gtt. x, syr. papav. ʒj; for a night draught.

Mistura purgans. Sal. Epsom., sal. Glaub. ana ʒiij, aq. menth. vir. ℥vſs, liq. antim. tart. ʒj: dose coch. maj. ij, thrice a day.

2. Sal. Epsom., sal. Glaub. ana ℥ſs, vitrioli virid. gr. v, mist. camph. ℥vijſs: dose cochl. maj. ij, twice a day, for a continuance.

3. Ol. ricini ℥ſs, vitelli ovi q. s., syr. papav. ʒij, tinct. opii gtt. v, aq. ℥j; for a dose, every three or four hours, in Devonshire or painters' colic.

4. Rad. rhei gr. xv, potas. supersulph. gr. x, aq. cinnam. ℥j, for a dose.

5. Sodæ tartar. ʒij, sodæ carbon. ℈j, aq. ℥jſs, dissolve, and add when taken succi limon. coch. j maj. to cause an effervescence; for a morning draught, daily.

6. Sodæ carbon. ʒij, ferri sulph. gr. iij, magnes. alb. ʒj, aq. ℔jſs: when the salts are dissolved, add spir. vitrioli ʒx, and stop the bottle immediately until used; an excellent tonic.

Mistura diuretica. Infus. gentianæ comp. ℥jſs, potas. subcarb. gr. x, spir. æther. comp. ʒſs, tinct. cinnam. ʒj: for one dose.

2. Potas. subcarb. ℈j, succ. limon. ℥ſs, or q. s., aq. cinnam. ℥j, aceti scillæ ʒjſs, tinct. opii gtt. v, syr. aurant. ʒſs: for a dose twice a day, frequently.

3. Potas. acet. ʒj, oxym. colchici ʒij, aq. ℥j, spir. junip. c. ℥ſs: for a dose.

4. Liq. ammon. acet. ℥j, potas. acet. ʒj; for a dose, thrice a day.

5. Sal. nitri ʒj, mist. ammon. ℥vj, sp. junip. c. ℥jſs, aceti scillæ ʒvj: dose cochl. ampl. j, every four hours.

6. Tinct. lyttæ gtt. x, sp. æther. nitr. ʒj, mist. camph. ʒxij, syr. zz. ʒj: for a dose, thrice a day.

Mistura expectorans. Assafœt. ℈ij, aq. menthæ sat. ℥iij, syr. Tolu ℥j: dose coch. maj. j, every three hours.

2. Mist. ammon., aq. cinnam. ana ℥jſs, syr. Tol. ℥ſs, tinct. castor. ʒij, tinct. opii gtt. v: dose cochl. maj. j, when the cough is troublesome, in pertussis.

Mistura diaphoretica. Mist. camph. ℥jſs, liq. ammon.

acet. ℥ſs, liq. antim. tart. gtt. xx, tinct. opii gtt. x: for one dose.

2. Potas. carbon. gr. x, mist. camph. ℥j: for a dose, to be taken with lemon juice, while effervescing.

MISTURA EMMENAGOGA. Aq. cinnam. ℥j, mist. ferri comp. ℥ſs: for a dose, twice a day.

2. Tinct. ferri mur., tinct. aloes c. ana ℥ſs, tinct. castor. ʒij: dose cochl. minimum j, in a cup of camomile tea, three times a day.

MISTURA DEMULCENS. Sperm. ceti ʒij, vitel. ovi dimid., syr. simpl. ℥ſs, aq. cinn. ℥ij, aq. ℥iv: dose coch. maj. j, frequently.

MISTURA ANTACIDA. Liq. potassæ ʒij, liq. calcis ℥vj: dose one or two spoonfuls pro re nata, in beef tea.

2. Magn. albæ ʒſs, aq. menth. pip. ℥ijſs, spir. lavand. c. ʒſs, syr. carui ʒiv, syr. zz. ʒij: dose coch. med. j, pro re nata.

MISTURA REFRIGERANS. Sal. amm. ʒij, acet. ℥ij, spir. camph. ℥ſs: for a lotion.

2. Extr. Saturn. ʒj, acet. ℥ij, S. V. R. ʒij, aq. ℥viij: for a lotion.

MISTURA STIMULANS. Ammon. carb. ʒſs, aq. menth. pip. ℥vij, syr. aurant. ℥ſs: dose coch. med. when the patient is faint.

2. Mist. camph. ℥j, sp. æth. sulph. ʒij, tinct. cardam. c. ʒiv, sp. anisi ʒvj, ol. carui gtt. xij, syr. zz. ʒij, aq. menth. pip. ℥vſs: dose coch. maj. ij, pro re nata, in windy colic.

OXYRHODINUM. Ol. rosati ℥ij, aceti rosati ℥j: used as a liniment in herpes and erysipelas.

SOOT DROPS. *Fit drops. Tinctura fuliginis.* Wood soot ℥ij, kali ppm. ℔ſs, sal. ammon. ℥j, aq. fluvial. ℔iij; digest for three days, and strain: antispasmodic.

TINCTURE OF EUPHORBIUM MADE WITH OIL OF TARTAR. *Tinctura euphorbiæ alkalina.* Gum euphorbium 8 oz. aq. kali ppi. 3℔: caustic, much used by the common ferriers.

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE. Magn. alb. ℈ij, ol. menth. pip. gtt. j, ol. nuc. mosch. gtt. iij, ol. anisi gtt. iij, tinct. cast. gtt. xxx, tinct. assaf. gtt. xv, tinct. opii gtt. v, spir. pulegii gtt. xv, tinct. cardam. c. gtt. xxx, aq. menth. pip. ℥ij.

MISTURA GUAIACI ALKALINA. Guaiaci, calcis vivæ ana ℥j; grind together, and add water ℔j.

TINCTURE OF BARK WITH LIME WATER. Cort. Per. ℥ij, calcis vivæ ʒj ; grind together, and add aq. calcis ℔ij ; filter: dose ℥iij thrice a day. Mixes well with watery liquids.

DR. PORTER'S LIQUOR MORPHII CITRATIS. Opii ℥iv, ac. citrici cryst. ℥ij ; grind together ; add. aq. bull. ℔j, digest for a day and filter: milder than the usual opiates.

LITHOGRAPHIC INK. Sapo Marseilles, gum mastich, ana 1 oz.; melt, add shell lac 5 oz. ; when dissolved, add gradually caustic soda 1 oz. dissolved in water 6 oz. and then lamp black q. p.; after which reduce it sufficiently thin for writing by adding water.

NITROUS FUMIGATION. *Fumigatio nitrosa.* Sal. nitri ʒiv, ol. vitrioli ʒij: in a saucer placed upon hot sand.

DISINFECTING FUMIGATION. *Fumigatio oxymuriatica.* Sal. comm. 3 oz. black manganese 1 oz. ol. vitrioli 1 oz. water 2 oz.: in a cup, carried through the apartments, or they may be shut up for an hour or two, and then opened.

7. MEDICATED WINES.

Although some of the wines are obscurely ordered by their mere colour and country, of which, however, many sorts are sold ; yet this is of less consequence, as the retailers usually employ raisin or currant wine instead of the more expensive foreign ones. The P. L. 1745 *was the only one that determined the exact sorts the college wished to have employed, until* 1809, *when the college rejected all wine but sherry, to which alone they restricted the generic term of vinum.*

WINE OF ALOES. *Tinctura hieræ.* Spec. hieræ picræ ℥j, white wine ℔j: digest.

2. *Tinctura sacra.* Aloes ℥viij, canell. alb. ℥ij, white wine ℔x ; digest : rub the aloes with washed white sand to divide it better, and prevent its clogging.

3. *Vinum aloes.* Aloes ℥viij, white sand q. s. canell. alb. ℥ij, sherry ℔vj, proof spirit ℔ij : dig. fourteen days.

4. *Vinum aloes Socotrinæ.* Soc. aloes ℥j, cardam. min., zing. ana ʒj, white wine ℔ij : digest seven days.

ELIXIR PROPRIETATIS HELMONTII. *Vinum aloeticum alkalinum.* Aloes Socotr., croci, myrrh. ana ℥j, sal. ammon. ʒvj, kali pp. ℥viij, white wine ℔ij : dig. seven days. Helmont's original process was more complicated ; some put in only croc. ʒij: stomachic ʒj—ʒiij, bis terve die; in larger doses to ℥jſs, purgative.

ANTIMONIAL WINE. *Vinum benedictum. V. antimoniale.* Croc. metallor. ℥j, mountain ℔jſs: digest, strain.

2. *Vinum antimonii.* Vitr. antim. ℥j, sherry ℔jſs.

3. *Vinum antimonii tartarisati.* Tart. emetic. ℈ij, aq. dist. ferv. ℥ij, sherry ℥viij.

4. *Liquor antimonii tartarizati.* Tart. emetic. ℈j, aq. dist. ferv. ℥iv; dissolve and add sherry ℥vj.

5. *Vinum tartritis antimonii.* Tart. emetic. gr. xxiv, sherry ℔j; dissolve: emetic, but uncertain ℥ſs—℥j; alterative ʒſs—ʒjſs.

TINCTURA CROCI VINOSA. *Vinum croceum.* Croci ℥j, Canary wine ℔j; digest without heat six days and strain: cordial ʒj—ʒij.

STEEL WINE. *Vinum chalybeatum* P. L. 1720. Limat. ferri ℥j, croci ʒij, white wine ℔j: digest three days and strain.

2. *Vinum chalybeatum* P. L. 1745. Limat. ferri ℥iiij, cinnam., macis ana ℥ſs, Rhenish wine ℔iiij: dig. one month.

3. *Vinum ferri* P. L. Limat. ferri ℥ij, sherry ℔ij: digest one month.

4. *Vinum ferri* P. D. Fer. fil. ℥iv, Rhenish ℔iiij; dig. seven days: tonic, astringent, ʒij to ʒvj, bis terve die.

WINE BITTERS. *Vinum amarum.* Rad. gentian., flav. cort. limon. recent. ana ℥j, piper. long. ʒij, mountain ℔ij: digest.

2. *Vinum gentianæ compositum.* Rad. gen. ℥ſs, cort. Peruv. ℥j, cort. aurant. sicc. ʒij, canel. alb. ʒj, proof spir. ℥iiij, Malaga ℔ijſs: digest seven days.

3. Gentian 1℔, orange peel 10 oz. cardam. 4 oz. cinnam. 4 oz. currant wine 3 gall. and a half; tonic, stomachic, ʒij to ʒvj or more.

VINUM VERATRI. Rad. helleb. albi ℥viij, sherry ℔ijſs; digest fourteen days: anti-arthritic, ʒj—ʒiij.

IPECACUANHA WINE. *Vinum ipecacuanhæ.* Rad. ipecac. ℥ij, flav. aurant. Hispal. sicc. ℥ſs, Canary ℔ij: digest.

2. *Vinum ipecacuanhæ.* Rad. ipecac. ℥ij, sherry ℔ij; emetic, ℥j.

LAUDANUM. *Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami.* Opii ℥ij, croci ℥j, cinnam., caryophyll. ana ʒj, Mountain ℔j; digest three days: contains 1-8th of opium.

2. *Tinctura Thebaica* P. L. Opii colati ℥ij, cinnam., caryoph. ana ʒj, white wine ℔j; dig. a week: the same strength.

3. *Vinum opii.* Extract. opii ℥j, cinnam., caryoph. ana ʒj, Sherry ℔j; digest eight days: only half the strength of the former; anodyne, narcotic, gtt. v—lxviij or more.

Rhubarb wine. *Tinctura rhabarbari vinosa.* Rhabarb. ℥ij, cardam. minor. ℥ſs, croci ʒij, Mountain ℔ij: dig.

2. *Vinum rhabarbari.* Rhabarb. ℥ijſs, cardam. min. ℥ſs, croci ʒij, white wine ℔ij, proof spir. ℥viij: digest.

3. *Vinum rhei palmati.* Rhabarb. ℥ij, canell. alb. ʒj, proof spir. ℥ij, white wine ℥xv; digest seven days: laxative, tonic, ℥ſs—jſs. The saffron is frequently omitted.

Wine of squills. *Vinum scilliticum.* Rad. scill. alb. ℔j, old French white wine 1 gall.; digest fourteen days: emetic in a large dose, expectorant in small doses.

Vinum nicotianæ tabaci. Fol. tabaci sicc. ℥j, white wine ℥xij; dig. seven days: antispasmodic, diuretic, gtt. x to xxx.

Viper wine. *Vinum viperinum* P. L. before 1745. Viperæ sicc. no. 6, Spanish wine ℔ij: dig. three days.

2. *Vinum viperinum* P. L. since 1745. Vip. sicc. ℥ij, Mountain ℔iij; digest for a week: restorative, stimulant.

Vinum radicum colchici. Rad. colch. sicc. ℥ij, vin. alb. Hisp. ℔ij; infuse, filter, and add S. V. R. ℥ij: used in gout, gtt. xx at night.

2. *Eau de Husson.* Rad. colch. ℥ij, vini albi Hisp. ℥viij.

Vinum seminum colchici. Sem. colch. sicc. ℥ij, vin. albi Hisp. ℔j; infuse for ten days, and filter: ʒj to ʒiij, bis in die, in rheumatism, but was unsuccessful in Mrs. G.

8. MEDICATED VINEGARS.

Squill vinegar. *Acetum scilliticum* P. L. before 1745. Rad. scill. sicc. ℔j, aceti ℔vj; bottle up and expose to the sun for a month.

2. *Acetum scilliticum* P. L. since 1745. *Acetum scillæ.* Scill. sicc. ℔j, aceti ℔vj, proof spirit ℔ſs.

3. *Acetum scillæ maritimæ.* Rad. scillæ sicc. ℥ij, acet. dist. ℔ijſs, S. V. R. ℥iij; attenuant, expectorant, diuretic, ʒſs to ʒj. The shops use common vinegar.

Acetum colchici. Rad. colchici ℥j, acet. distill. ℔j:

digest for a day, and express, add proof spirit ℥j: diuretic, ʒſs—ʒj, bis die.

Vinegar of the four thieves. *Acetum theriacale. A. aromaticum.* Summit. rorismar. sicc., fol. salviæ sicc. ana ℥iiij, flor. lavand. sicc. ℥ij, caryophyll. ʒj, acet. dist. 1 gall. digest for seven days, press, and filter: used as a corrector of bad smells. The old process was more complicated: sometimes garlick is added.

Aromatic spirit of vinegar. *Acidum aceticum camphoratum. A. acetosum camphoratum.* Acid. acetos. fortis ℥vj, camph. ℥ſs, reduced to powder by S. V. R. q. s. M.

2. Strong acetous acid (no. 4) 2℔ and a half, camphire 2 oz. ol. caryoph. ver. ʒij, S. V. R. 8 oz. M. Used as an errhine.

3. *Extemporaneous aromatic vinegar.* Acet. potassæ ʒj, ess. lim. gtt. iij, ol. vitrioli gtt. xx.

Vinaigre rosat. *Acetum rosatum.* Petal. ros. rubr. sicc. ℔j, acet. opt. ℔xij; infuse eight days, strain, and repeat the infusion with fresh roses.

Vinaigre de romarin. *Acetum anthosatum.* From rosemary flowers, as the vinaigre rosat.

Vinaigre de sureau. *Acetum sambucinum.* From elder flowers, the same.

Vinaigre d'œillets. *Acetum caryophyllatum.* From red pinks.

Tarragon vinegar. Tarragon 8 oz. distilled vinegar 1 gall.: all these, and many similar ones, are used as sauces in foreign cookery, and as refreshing errhines.

Shallot vinegar. Shallots chopped, no. 36, vinegar 1 gallon: infuse for a month and strain.

Cucumber vinegar. Large cucumbers sliced no. 15, vinegar ℔iij, onions no. 4, shallots no. 3, garlick 1 head, salt 4 oz. pepper half an oz. Cayenne pepper 1 dram. Infuse three days, then boil, strain and filter.

Camp vinegar. Garlick sliced 8 oz. Cayenne pepper, soy, walnut katchup ana 4 oz. anchovies chopped no. 36, vinegar 1 gall. cochineal q. s. to colour it a deep red; infuse six weeks, then strain.

Vinaigre distillé de lavande. From the flowering tops by infusing them in vinegar, and then distilling 3-4ths.

2. Vinegar, distilled in glass ℔j, oil of lavender q. p. M. Many other vinegars of this kind may be made from

odoriferous plants or their oils; they are used as cooling odoriferous cosmetics.

Vinaigre dentifrique. Rad. pyrethri ℥ij, cinnam., caryoph., guaiac. ana ʒij, spirit. cochlear. ℥ij, aq. vulner. rubr. ℥iv, acet. opt. alb. ℔iiij: used to wash the mouth in tooth-ache, or carious teeth, either by itself or diluted.

Tschillie vinegar. Bird pepper 4 oz. white wine vinegar 1 gall. infuse a few days, and strain; a warm sauce.

Common black drop. *Guttæ nigræ.* Opium 8 oz. distilled vinegar 2℔; infuse: milder than tincture of opium.

2. *Battley's liquor opii sedativus.* This *nostrum* is supposed to be a solution of opium in vinegar; it will not keep without an addition of spirit of wine, but this takes away the mildness of its action.

9. AMMONIATA.

Spiritus salis ammoniaci dulcis. *Spiritus ammoniæ* P. L. 1788 and 1815. Sal ammoniac ℥iv, pearl ash ℥vj, proof spir. ℔iij: mix and distil ℔jſs. P. D. draws off ℔ij.

2. *Spir. ammoniæ* P. L. 1809. Liquor. ammoniæ ℔j, S. V. R. ℔ij: M.

3. *Alcohol ammoniatum.* Lime ℥xij, water ℥vj, slake, when cold, add sal ammon. ℥viij; distil into S. V. R. ℥xxxij.

Sal volatile' drops. *Spiritus salis volatilis oleosus.* Cinnam. ℥ij, macis ℥ſs, caryoph. ʒj, cort. citri ℥jſs, sal ammon. ℥ſs, kali ppi. ℥iiij, S. V. R. ℥xij: mix and distil.

2. *Spir. volatilis aromaticus.* Spir. sal. ammon. dulc. ℔ij, essent. limon., ol. dist. nucis mosch. ana ʒij, ol. dist. caryoph. arom. ʒſs: distil.

3. *Spir. ammoniæ compositus.* Spir. sal. ammon. dulc. ℔ij, ess. limon., ol. dist. nuc. mosch. ana ʒij: mix.

4. *Spir. ammoniæ compositus* P. L. 1809. Spir. ammon. ℔ij, ess. limon., ol. dist. caryoph. ana ʒij: mix.

5. *Spir. ammoniæ aromaticus* P. L. 1815. Cinnam., caryoph. ana ʒij, cort. limon. ℥iiij, kali pp. ℔ſs, sal. ammon. ℥v, S. V. R. ℔v, aquæ cong. j: distil ℔vj.

6. *Spir. ammoniæ aromaticus* P. D. Spir. ammon. ℔ij, ess. limon. ʒij, nuc. mosch. contus. ℥ſs: digest for three days, and distil ℔jſs.

7. *Alcohol ammoniatum aromaticum. Tinctura aromatica*

ammoniata. Alcohol ammon. ℥viij, ol. dist. rorismarini ʒjſs, ess. limon. ʒj; dissolve: stimulant, diaphoretic ʒſs—ʒj.

Fit drops. *Spiritus volatilis fœtidus. S. ammoniæ fœtidus* P. L. before 1809. Sal. ammon. ℔j, kali pp. ℔jſs, proof spir. ℔vj, assæ fœtidæ ℥iiij: distil ℔v.

2. *Spir. ammoniæ fœtidus* P. L. since 1809, P. D. *Alcohol ammoniatum fœtidum. Tinctura assæfœtidæ ammoniata.* Spir. ammoniæ ℔ij, assæ fœt. ℥ij (P. D. ℥j ʒij): digest, and distil ℔jſs (P. E. ℔ij.)

3. Spir. ammoniæ ℔j, tinct. assæ fœt. ℥ſs: mix.

4. Sal. ammoniæ 1℔, potashes 2℔, gum. fœtid. 6 oz. S. V. R. 1 gall. water q. s. distil 10 pints: antispasmodic, in hysteric disorders, gout, ʒſs—ʒj, or more.

Common eau de luce. *Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus* P. L. before 1809. Sapo Cast. gr. x, ol. succ. rect. ℈j, S. V. R. ℥j; dissolve, and add aq. ammon. puræ ℥iiij.

2. *Spir. ammon. succ.* P. L. since 1809. Mastiches ʒiij, S. V. R. ʒix; dissolve, decant, and add ol. lavand. min. xiv, ol. succ. rect. min. iv, aq. ammon. puræ ℥x.

3. Chio turp. true, 2 oz. S. V. R. 2℔; dissolve; add, when wanted, a few drops to aq. ammon. puræ q. p.

4. Mastich 2 oz. S. V. R. 2℔; dissolve, and use as the former.

5. Mastich ʒij, musk gr. xij, S. V. R. 2 oz. dissolve, and add it to aq. ammon. puræ q. p.

6. Aq. ammon. puræ ℔j, ol. succ. rect., ol. lavand., ol. rorismar. ana ʒij: dissolve.

7. S. V. R. ℔ij, ol. succ. 1 oz. digest, decant, and add ammon. ppæ. 4 oz. dissolved in water ℔j; a drachm of oil of lavender or rosemary, or both, may be added to the spirit if thought proper.

8. Ol. succ. rect. gtt. xl, S. V. R. ℥j, aq. ammon. puræ ℥xij; distil with a very gentle heat.

These either will not retain the milky appearance for any length of time, or the sweet scented oils are contrary to the intention of the medicine.

Eau de luce veritable. *Aqua luciæ.* Kali pp. ʒiij, ol. succ. fœt. ʒjſs; rub together, and add by degrees S. V. R. ℥iv, digest fifteen minutes, decant: a few drops of this liquor, poured into aq. ammon. puræ, forms eau de luce of the true milky cloudy appearance, and not settling.

2. S. V. R. ℥iv, ol. succ. fœt. ʒj; dissolve, decant, and pour into aq. ammon. puræ ℔ij, or rather more. P. Suec.

Antispasmodic; used in hysteric fits, and bites of venomous serpents, ʒj in water or wine.

TINCTURA CORTICIS PERUVIANI VOLATILIS. Cort. Peruv. ℥iiij, aquæ ammon. carb. ℔ij; steep and strain.

2. *Tinctura cinchonæ ammoniata.* Cort. Peruv. ℥iiij, spir. ammon. ℔ij; steep ten days: stimulant, tonic, ʒſs to ʒij.

VOLATILE TINCTURE OF GUAYAC. *Tinctura guaiaci volatilis. Tinct. guaiaci* P. L. 1788. *Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata.* Gum. guaiaci ℥iiij, spir. ammon. aromat. ℔jſs; digest fourteen days: stimulant, diaphoretic, in rheumatism, ʒſs—ʒij, bis die.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ VOLATILIS. *Tinct. valerianæ ammoniata* P. L. Rad. valer. offic. ℥iiij, spir. ammon. arom. ℔ij; digest: to give a sweet scent to a solvent intended for a fœtid plant seems a mistake.

2. *Tinctura valerianæ ammoniata* P. D. Rad. valer. ℥iiij, spir. ammon. ℔ij; digest.

3. Rad. valer. 1℔, spir. corn. cervi 7℔ S. V. R. 1℔; digest: antispasmodic, ʒj—ʒij.

OIL AND HARTSHORN. *Linimentum volatile.* Aq. ammon. carb. ʒij, ol. amygd. ℥j; mix.

2. *Linimentum ammoniæ* P. L. *Lin. ammoniæ carbonatis. Lin. ammoniæ subcarbonatis.* Aq. ammon. carb. ℥ſs, ol. olivæ ℥jſs. M.

3. *Linimentum ammoniæ fortius.* Aq. ammon. puræ ℥j, ol. oliv. ℥ij. M.

4. *Linimentum ammoniæ* P. D. *Oleum ammoniatum.* Aq. ammon. puræ ʒij, ol. oliv. ℥ij. M.

5. Cleanse greasy phials and bottles with spir. c. c. and save the milky liquor, adding oil if necessary; externally stimulant, rubefacient, in rheumatic pains, tooth-ache.

WARD'S ESSENCE FOR THE HEAD-ACHE. *Linimentum camphoræ compositum.* Aq. ammon. puræ ℥vj, spir. lavand. ℔j; mix and distil ℔j, add camph. ℥ij.

2. Spir. ammon. arom. ℥xij, spir. lavand. simp. ℥x, camph. ℥ij; dissolve.

3. S. V. R. 4 oz. spir. ammon. 2 oz. camph. 2 oz. M.

4. S. V. R. 2℔, aq. ammon. pur. 4 oz. camph. 4 oz. ess. limon. ℥ſs, roche alum 2 oz. mix and decant: stimulant; used externally in local pains, as head-ache or colic.

TINCTURA CASTOREI COMPOSITA. Castor. Russ. ℥j, assæ fœtid. ℥ſs, spir. ammon. ℔j; digest: antispasmodic, in hysteria, ʒſs—ʒj.

Edinburgh paregoric elixir. *Tinctura opii ammoniata.* Flor. benz., croc. ana ʒiij, opii ʒij, ol. anisi ʒſs, alcoh. ammon. ℥xvj; digest: anodyne, diaphoretic, ʒſs—ʒj, is four times as strong as London paregoric elixir, ʒj containing opii gr. j.

Horse cordial. Balsam. traumatici 1 pint, spir. ammon. comp., spir. nitri dulc. ana 8 oz.; put up in Bateman's phials, and sealed.

9. COMPOUND SPIRITS.

When these liquors are intended for the toilette, or for retail sale, care must be taken to choose a spirit that has no ill scent; the distillation must be made in a water bath, and the distilled spirit kept for some time in a cool cellar, or rather in an ice-house; but the apothecaries do not consider this care to be necessary, and their usual method is to mix a small quantity of essential oil with proof spirit, and thus avoid the trouble of distilling: the usual dose is ʒij *to* ℥j, *and they are universally stimulant.*

Spirit of worm-wood. *Aqua absinthii minus composita.* Fol. absin. sicc. ℔ij, cardam. min., sem. coriand. ana ℔ſs, proof spir. 4 gall. distil 4 gall.

2. Absinth. 2℔, sem. coriand., calam. aromat. ana 1℔, S. V. R. 2 gall. distil 4 gall.: stomachic.

Elixir of garlick. Rad. allii contus. no. 80, S. V. R. ℔j; distil to dryness, and repeat the distillation upon fresh cloves of garlick a second and third time, then add camph. ʒij: diaphoretic, ʒſs, bis die.

Spirit of angelica. *Aqua angelicæ.* Leaves ℔j to the gallon of proof spirit.

2. *Spir. rad. angelicæ.* Dried roots ℔ij to the gallon.

Eau d'Anhalt. Ter. Chia vera 8 oz. thuris 1 oz. and a half, caryoph., nuc. mosch., cubeb., cinnam. ana 6 oz. bacc. lauri, sem. fœnic. ana half an oz. lign. aloes ʒiij, croci ʒijſs, S. V. R. ℔v, moschi gr. xv, distil in B. M.: cordial, stomachic, diuretic, gtt. 4—12, sometimes ʒj—ʒiij; externally stimulant.

Aqua anisi fortis. Seeds ℔j to the gallon proof.

2. *Spiritus anisi.* The same, ℔ſs to the gallon.

Aqua seminum anisi composita. *Spiritus anisi com* *positus.* Sem. anisi, sem. angelicæ ana ℔ſs to the gall. proof.

2. Sem. anisi 4℔, sem. angel. 1℔, S. V. R. 4 gall. draw 8 gall.: carminative.

Spirit of star-anise seed. Is more pleasant than the common.

Aqua corticis aurantiòrum fortis. From the yellow part of the peel, ℔j to the gallon proof.

2. *Aqua cort. aurant. spirituosa.* The same, ℔ſs to the gallon proof.

3. Cort. aurant. sicc. 3℔, S. V. R. 1 gallon and a half; draw 3 gallons: stomachic.

Spiritus basilici. 1℔ of tops to the gallon proof.

Esprit de Bergamotte. Peel, fresh, ℔ij to the gallon proof.

Eau de bouquet. Aq. mell. odorif. ℥j, eau sans pareille ℥jſs, essence de jasmin ʒv, spir. caryoph. arom., esprit de violettes ana ʒiv, spir. calam. arom., spir. cyperi long., spir. lavand. ana ʒij, spir. flor. aurant. ℈j: M. Some add a few grains of musk and ambergrise: sweet scented, also made into a ratafia with sugar.

Hysteric water. *Aqua bryoniæ composita.* Succ. rad. bryon. ℔iiij, succ. rutæ, succ. artemis. ana ℔ij, fol. sabinæ m. iij, matricariæ, nepetæ, pulegii, ana m. ij, ocimi, dictam. Cret. ana m. jſs, cort. aurant. flav. rec. ℥iiij, myrrh. ℥ij, cast. Russ. ℥j, proof spirit ℔viij; distil ℔xij.

2. Rad. bryon. rec. 7℔, mugwort m. 6, rue m. 24, savine m. 48, motherwort m. 6, pennyroyal m. 12, cat mint, sweet basil, ana m. 6, S. V. R. 5 gallons: draw 10 gallons.

3. Tinct. valerianæ ℥ſs, ol. pulegii gtt. xij, ol. rutæ gtt. iij, S. V. R., aquæ ana ℔j: M. Antispasmodic, emmenagogue, generally sold lowered with aq. pulegii.

Spiritus calami aromatici. ℥viij to the gallon proof.

Cardamom water. *Aqua cardamomi fortis. A. seminum cardamomi.* Seeds unhusked ℥iiij to the gall. prf.

Spirit of cloves. *Spiritus caryophyllorum aromaticorum.* ℔ij to the gallon proof.

Strong carui water. *Aqua seminum carui fortis. A. sem. carui. Spiritus carui* P. L. before 1809, P. D. *Spir. cari carui.* Seeds ℔ſs to the gallon proof.

2. *Spiritus carui* P.L. since 1809. Seeds ℔jſs to the gall.

3. Seeds, bruised, 2℔, S. V. R. 2 gall.; draw 10 gall.

Spiritus castorei. Cast. Russ. ℥iiij, fl. lavand. sicc.

℥j, salv. rorism. ana ℥ſs, cinnam. ʒvj, mac., caryoph. ana ʒij, S. V. R. ℔vj, distil to dryness in B. M.: antispasmodic, in hysteria.

Camomile drops. S. V. R. ℔j, ol. chamæm. ℥j.

Compound camomile water. *Aqua florum chamæmeli composita.* Fl. cham. sicc. ℔j, flav. aurant. ℥ij, absinth., puleg. ana m. ij, sem. anisi, cymini, fœniculi, bacc. lauri, juniperi, ana ℥j, proof spirit 1 gallon; draw 2 gallons; but it is usually made proof.

Strong cinnamon water. *Aqua cinnamomi fortis.* Cinn. ℔j, proof spirit 1 gallon; draw ℔x.

2. *Aqua cinnamomi spirituosa. Spiritus cinnamomi. S. lauri cinnamomi.* 1℔ to the gallon proof.

3. Cassia (parva) 1℔ to 2 gallons proof.

4. Cassia buds 1℔, cass. lign. 2℔, S. V. R. 10 gallons; draw 20 gallons.

Essence of cinnamon. Ol. cinnam. ver. ℥j, S. V. R. ℥xv: M.

Spirit of lemon peel. *Aqua citri corticum fortis.* Peel ℔ij to the gallon proof.

Eau de Cologne. Essence de Bergam. ℥iij, ess. of neroli ʒjſs, ess. de cedrat, ʒij, ess. limonum ʒiij, ol. rorismar. ʒj, S. V. R. ℔xij, spir. rorism. ℔iijſs, aq. meliss. compos. ℔ij ℥iiij: mix; distil in B. M. and keep it in a cold cellar or ice-house for some time; used externally as a cosmetic, and made with sugar into a ratafia.

Spirit of coriander. *Spiritus coriandri.* Seeds 1℔ to the gallon proof.

Spiritus croci. Croc. ℥iiij, prf. spir. ℔iiij; distil ℔ijſs.

Plague water. *Aqua epidemia. Aq. alexiteria spirituosa.* Fol. menth. rec. ℔ſs, fol. angel., summ. absinth. mar. ana ℥iiij, prf. spir. ℔viij, distil ℔viij: the original prescription was more complicated.

Eau de framboises. Strawberries bruised ℔xvj, S. V. R. ℔viij; distil to dryness in B. M.

Compound gentian water. *Aqua gentianæ composita.* Rad. gent. ℔jſs, fol. & flor. centaur. min. ana ℥iiij, proof spir. ℔vj; distil 1 gallon.

Spirit of hyssop. *Spiritus hyssopi.* Tops ℔j to the gallon proof.

Aqua imperialis. Cort. lim. sicc., cort. aurant., nuc. mosch., caryoph., cinnam. ana ℥ij, rad. cyperi, ireos Flor., cal. arom. ana ℥j, zedoar., galang., zz. ana ℥ſs, summ.

lavand. rorism. ana m. ij, fol. lauri, majoran. melissæ, menthæ, salviæ, thymi ana m. j, fl. ros. alb., fl. ros. Dam. recent. ana m. ſs, proof spirit 1 gallon; distil ℔x: cordial.

Aqua juniperi composita. *Spiritus juniperi compositus.* Bac. junip. ℔j, sem. carui, sem. fœnic. dulc. ana ℥jſs, proof spirit 1 gallon; distil 1 gallon.

2. Gin, not sweetened, is usually sold for it, as, unless the other is drawn stronger than the colleges order it, the spirit will not be bright enough for retail sale: stimulant, diuretic.

Double distilled lavender water. *Spiritus lavandulæ simplex. Spir. lavandulæ* P. L. before 1809. Flor. lavand. ℔jſs to the gallon proof.

2. *Spiritus lavandulæ* P. L. since 1809. Flor ℔ij to the gallon proof.

3. *Spiritus lavandulæ spicæ.* Flor. ℔ij, S. V. R. ℔viij by wt., distil ℔vij by wt.

4. Ol. lavand. Angl. 2℔, ess. ambr. gris. ℥ſs, S. V. R. 12 gallons.

5. Ol. lav. Angl. 5 oz. S. V. R. 3 gall. distd. water 2 gall. fine with burnt alum.

6. Flor. lavand. 14℔, S. V. R. 5 gall. draw 10 gall. but if the flowers are fresh, the spirit may be drawn a little lower.

7. Ol. lavand. foreign 2 oz. ol. rorism. 1 oz. ol. cinnam. ver. gtt. iiij, proof spirit 1 gallon.

8. Ol. lavand. Angl. 3 oz. ess. Bergam. 1 oz. ess. ambr. gris. ʒv, S. V. R. 14 pints, aq. rosæ opt. 2 pints.

9. Ol. lavand. ʒij, ess. Berg. ʒj, ess. ambr. gr. gtt. xxx, ol. rhodii gtt. vj (mosch. gr. j ?) S. V. R. ℔j.

10. Ol. lavand. ʒij, ol. rorismar. ʒj, ess. ambr. gris. ʒj, S. V. R. ℔ij: an agreeable perfume.

Smith's British lavender. Ol. lavand. Angl. 2 oz. ess. amb. gr. 1 oz. eau de luce 1 pint, S. V. R. 2 pints.

Strong snail water. *Aqua limacum fortis.* Species for aq. lim. tenuis (p. 309), milk 6 pints, Canary wine 2 pints; distil to dryness in B. M.

Spirit of marjoram. *Spiritus majoranæ.* Tops ℔j to the gallon proof.

Sweet scented honey water. *Aqua mellis odorifera.* Ess. Berg. ℥ſs, ess. limon. ʒij, ol. caryoph. gtt. xij, mosch. gr. xij, S. V. R. 1 gall. aq. flor. aurant., aq. ros. opt. ana 2 pints, crocus in fœno q. s. (gr. xviij ?) to colour it; but very yellow honey is better, and communicates a clamminess that retains the scent longer.

2. Mel. opt., sem coriand. ana 8 oz. caryoph. arom. ʒvj, cort. lim. rec. ℥j, nuc. mosch., styr. calam., benz. ana ʒiv, vanillæ ʒiij, S. V. R. ℔iij; distil ℔iij, and add spir. rosæ, aq. flor. aurant. ana ℥v, some add mosch. and ambr. gr. ana gr. ij.

3. Rad. ireos Flor. 7℔, caryoph. aromat. 4 oz. S. V. R. 12 gall. aq. fl. aur. and aq. rosæ ana 4 gallons; draw 18 gall. and add tinct. mosch. and tinct. ambr. gr. ana 3 oz.

4. Mel. opt. 4℔ and a half, benz., styr. cal., nuc. mosch., caryoph. arom. ana 6 oz. sem. coriand. 5 oz. ess. amb. gr. 1 oz. ess. lim. ʒiiij, S. V. R. 3 gall. draw off 3 gall. and add aq. fl. aurant., aq. rosæ, ana 4 pints; it might be made rather lower, but should be very bright; some add a little brandy colouring: an agreeable perfume, and is also made into ratafia by adding sugar. Usually confounded with honey water for the hair, p. 288.

Spirit of peppermint. *Aqua menthæ piperitidis spirituosa. Spiritus menthæ piperitidis. S. menth. piperitæ.* Herb in flower ℔jſs to the gallon proof.

2. Ol. menth. pip. 2 oz. S. V. R. 4 gallons and a half; draw 9 gallons.

Essence of peppermint. S. V. R. 1 pint, put into it kali pp. 1 oz. previously heated, decant, and add ol. menth. pip. half an oz. M.

2. Ol. m. pip. 1℔, S. V. R. 2 gall. colour with herb. menth. pip. sicc. 8 oz. M.

3. Ol. m. pip. 3 oz. S. V. R. coloured with spinage 2 pints. M.

Aqua menthæ vulgaris spirituosa. *Spiritus menthæ sativæ. S. menth. viridis.* Dried herb ℔jſs to the gall. prf.

Aqua mirabilis. Caryoph. arom., galang., cubeb., macis, cardam. min., nuc. mosch., zz. ana ʒj, succ. chelidonii maj. ℔ſs, proof spirit ℔ijſs: distil ℔ijſs.

2. Cass. lign., cort. lim. ana 4 oz. sem. angel. 2 oz. fol. menth. pip. 6 oz. rad. galang. 2 oz. sem. cardam. min. 1 oz. pimentæ 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 gallons: draw 4 gallons.

3. *Spiritus pimento* P. L. *Spir. pimentæ.* Pimento 2 oz. to the gallon proof.

4. *Spiritus pimento* P. D. 3 oz. to the gallon proof: a cheap stimulant; used in hospitals.

5. *Spiritus myrti pimentæ.* 8 oz. to a gall. proof.

Essence de myrte. Myrtle in flower ℔j to the gallon.

Spirit of balm. *Spiritus melissæ.* Tops ℔j to the gallon proof: fragrant cosmetics.

Eau de melisse des Carmes. *Aqua melissæ composita.* Fol. meliss. sicc. 4 oz. cort. lim. sicc. 2 oz. nuc. mosch., sem. coriand. ana 1 oz. caryoph. arom. cinn., rad. angel. opt. ana ʒiv, S. V. R. ℔ij, brandy ℔ij: steep, distil in B. M. redistil, and keep for some time in a cold cellar. The published receipt.

2. Spir. melissæ 8 pints, spir. cort. citror. 4 pints, spir. nuc. mosch., sp. coriand. ana 2 pints, sp. rorismar., sp. thymi, sp. cinnam., sp. anis. virid., sp. majoran., sp. hyssopi, sp. salviæ, sp. rad. angelicæ, sp. caryoph. arom. ana 1 pint: mix, distil, and keep it for a twelvemonth in an ice-house: supposed to be the original receipt of the barefooted Carmelites, now in possession of the company of apothecaries of Paris, who sell a great quantity of this celebrated water: cosmetic, stimulant.

Nutmeg water. *Aqua nephritica.* Flor. spinæ albæ rec. ℔iiij, nuc. mosch. ℥iij, white wine 2 gall. distil 12 pints.

2. *Aqua nucis moschatæ. Spiritus nucis moschatæ. S. myristicæ. S. myristicæ moschatæ.* Nutmegs ℥ij to the gallon proof. The chemists and druggists draw it overproof, because they want it bright: stimulant, carminative.

Common Riga balsam. *Spiritus turionum pini.* Shoots of the Scotch fir collected early in the spring ℔j to the gallon proof: stimulant, diuretic; externally vulnerary.

Eau sans pareille. Ess. Bergam. ʒijſs, ess. limon. ʒiiij, ess. citri ʒij, spir. rorismar. ℥viij, S. V. R. ℔vj: mix and distil in B. M.; a fragrant cosmetic.

Compound piony water. *Aqua epileptica. Aq. pæoniæ composita.* Flor. lil. convall. ℔j, proof spirit cong. ijſs, fl. tiliæ ℔ſs, fl. pæoniæ ℥iiij, rad. pæon. mar. ℥ijſs, rad. dictam. alb., rad. aristol. long. ana ℥ſs, fol. visci, fol. rutæ, ana m. ij, sem. pæon. decort. ʒx, sem. rutæ ʒiijſs, cast. Russ., cubeb., macis ana ʒij, cinnam. ℥jſs, fl. rorism. pug. vj, fl. stœch. Arab., fl. lavand. ana pug. iiij, fl. beton., tunicæ, paralyseos, ana pug. viij, succ. ceras. nigr. ℔iiij; distil 4 gallons: used as a general vehicle.

Spirituous pennyroyal water. *Aqua pulegii spirituosa. Spiritus pulegii.* Dry herb ℔jſs to the gallon proof; emmenagogue.

Spirit of scurvy-grass. *Aqua raphani composita* P.L. 1720. Fol. cochlear. hort., fol. coch. mar. ana ℔vj, express the juice and add succ. beccabungæ, succ. nasturt. aquat. ana ℔jſs, rad. raphani rustic. ℔ij, rad. ari rec. ℥vj, cort. Winteri, nuc. mosch. ana ℥iiij, cort. limon. sicc. ℥ij, proof spirit ℔iiij: distil 1 gallon.

2. *Aqua raphani composita* P. L. 1745 Fol. coch. hort. ℔iiij, rad. raph. rust., flav. cort. aurant. Hispal. ana ℔ij, nuc. mosch. ℥ix, proof spirit 2 gallons: distil 2 gallons

3. *Spiritus raphani compositus.* Nuc. mosch. ℥j, the rest as no. 2.

4. *Spiritus armoraciæ compositus.* Omit the scurvy-grass, the rest as no. 3.

5. *Spiritus cochleariæ simplex.* Fol. cochl. rec. 32℔, rad. raphani 4℔, S. V. R. 5 gall.; draw 9 gall.: antiscorbutic.

Esprit de la rose. *Spiritus rosæ.* Petala rosarum ℔viij, S. V. R. ℔iiij; steep and distil to dryness in B. M.

2. Attar of roses ʒj, (vel q. p.) S. V. R. 1 gallon; distil in B. M.

Hungary water. *Spiritus anthos. Spir. rorismarini. Spir. rosmarini* P. D. Flowering tops ℔jſs to the gallon proof.

2. *Spiritus rosmarini* P. L. 1809. ℔ij to the gall. proof.

3. *Spiritus rosmarini* P. L. 1815. ℔ij to the gall. rectd.

4. Ol. rorism. ver. 6 oz. ol. lavand. Gall. 1 oz. bacc. cassiæ 6 oz. pimentæ 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 gall.: draw 3 gallons.

5. Ol. rorism. ℥jſs, ol. lavand. Angl. ʒij, ol. cinn. gtt. j, proof spirit 10 pints: mix.

6. Ol. rorism. ʒiv, ol. lavand. Gall. ℥j, S. V. R. 3 pints, aq. 1 pint; mix: fragrant; used as a cosmetic, and with sugar as a liqueur.

Spirit of sage. *Spiritus salviæ.* Tops ℔j to the gallon proof.

Spirit of thyme. *Spiritus thymi.* Tops ℔j to the gallon proof.

Eau d'arquebusade. *Aqua vulneraria. Aqua sclopetaria.* Sum. sicc. salviæ, absinth., fœnic., hyssop., rutæ, majoran., origan., serpilli, saturejæ, menth. piper., meliss., thym., rorism., calamenth., scordii, fol. angel. rec., fol. basil., flor. lavand. ana 4 oz. proof spirit 2 gallons; steep for a fortnight, and distil 1 gallon and a half.

2. Summ. millefolii ℔jſs, fol. rorism., fol. thym. ana ℔ſs, proof spirit 2 gallons; distil 1 gallon.

3. Fol. rorism. ℔jſs, summ. millef., fol. thym. ana ℔ſs, proof spirit 2 gallons ; distil 1 gallon : stimulant, also cosmetic, vulnerary.

Essence de tubereuses.

Essence de jasmin. The flowers are stratified with wool or cotton, impregnated with oil of ben, or nut oil, in an earthen vessel closely covered, and kept for some time in a warm bath ; and this repeated with fresh flowers, until the oil is well scented, the wool, &c. is then put into spirit of wine, q. s. and distilled in B. M.

Treacle water. *Aqua theriacalis. Aq. alexeteria spirituosa cum aceto.* Fol. menth. vulg. rec., fol. angel. rec. ana ℔ſs, summ. absinth. mar. rec. ℥iiij, proof spirit 1 gall.: distil 1 gall. and add aceti ℔j. The old process was more complicated.

2. Aq. bryoniæ comp. 12 oz. acet. dist. 4 oz. M. : cordial, stimulant.

Sweet spirit of vitriol. *Spiritus vitrioli dulcis. Spir. ætheris vitriolici* P. L. 1788. Oil of vitriol, S. V. R. ana pond. æq. ; mix and distil till a black scum begins to rise, then suddenly stop the distillation.

2. *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici* P. L. since 1809. *Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole.* Ether 8 oz. S. V. R. 1 pint ; mix : antispasmodic, stimulant, ʒj—ʒiij in water.

Sweet spirit of nitre. *Nitre dulcis. Nitre drops. Spiritus nitri dulcis.* Spirit of nitre 8 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints; distil as long as what comes over does not effervesce with kali ppm.

2. *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi* P. L. Spir. nitri ℔ſs by wt., S. V. R. ℔ij : distil ℥xxj.

3. *Spiritus ætheris nitrici.* Spir. nitri ℥iij by wt., S. V. R. ℔ij, add gradually and distil ℥xxvj.

4. *Spiritus æthereus nitrosus.* Add to the residuum of nitrous ether the spirit of wine that collected the vapour ; distil to dryness in B. M.: mix the distilled liquor with the alkaline ley used in preparing the nitrous ether, and also with kali pp. q. s. to neutralize the acid ; lastly, distil in B. M. : the specific gravity should be .850.

5. *Spiritus ætheris nitrosi* P. E. Spir. nitri ℔j, S. V. R. ℔iij ; distil in B. M. as long as any thing comes over.

6. Spir. nitri 1℔, S. V. R. 1 gall. water 4 pints ; draw 10 pints : stimulant, diuretic, antispasmodic, gtt. xxx—ʒj, or more.

Sweet spirit of salt. *Spiritus salis dulcis.* Spir. salis ℥iiij, S. V. R. ℥vj ; distil ℥v: diuretic.

Hoffmann's anodyne liquor. *Liquor anodynus Hoffmanni. Spiritus ætheris vitriolici compositus.* Oleum vini ʒiij, spir. æther. vitr. ℔ij : mix.

2. *Spiritus ætheris compositus.* Ol. ætherei ʒij, spir. æther. sulph. ℔j : mix.

3. Ether 12 oz. S. V. R. 1 gall. ol. vini ʒij, water 2 pints : mix.

4. Oil of vitriol 2℔, S. V. R. 1 gall. ; distil 7 pints.

5. Spir. æther. vitriol., spir. vitrioli dulcis, ana p. æq. ; mix : stimulant, antispasmodic, ʒſs—ʒj.

Clutton's febrifuge spirit. *Spiritus febrifugus Cluttoni.* Spir. æther. vitriol. 4 pints, spir. salis dulc. 1 pint : mix.

2. Spir. vitrioli dulc., spir. salis dulc. ana p. æq. : mix.

3. Ol. vitrioli 1℔ 12 oz spir. salis 1℔, S. V. R. 1 gallon : distil.

Aqua magnanimitatis. *Spiritus formicarum.* Ants, the large red kind, collected in June, ℔j, proof spirit ℔ij, water ℔j ; distil ℔jſs : stimulant.

10. TINCTURES.

Tinctura aconiti. Fol. acon. ℥j, proof spirit ℥vj ; anodyne, deobstruent, gtt. x, gradually increased.

Tincture of achryranthes repens. Used in rheumatism.

Tincture of agave Virginica. Used for flatulent colic.

Tinctura aloes P. L. 1788, P. D. Aloes Soc. ℥ſs, extr. glycyrr. ℥j, proof spirit, water ana ℔ſs.

2. *Tinctura aloes* P. L. 1809 *Tinct. aloes Socotorinæ.* Al. Soc. ℥ſs, extr. glyc. ℥jſs, S. V. R. ℥iv, water ℔j ; purgative, stomachic, ℥ſs—℥jſs.

Elixir aloes saponaceum. Al. Soc., kali acet., fell. bovis spis., myrrh. ana ℥j, croci ℥ſs, S. V. R. ℔j : aperient, deobstruent.

Baume de vie. *Decoctum aloes compositum.* Extr. glycyr. ℥ſs, kali ppi. ℈ij, aloes Soc., myrrh. croci, ana ʒj, water ℔j ; boil to ℥xij, strain, add tinct. cardam. comp. ℥iiij ; its taste improves greatly by keeping : stomachic, aperient, ℥ſs—℥ij ; also externally to wounds and ulcers.

Tinctura aloes ætherea. Myrrh. ℥jſs, æther. sulph.

c. alcoh. ℔j; digest, add aloes Soc. ℥jſs, croci ℥j, digest again: more stimulant than the spirit tincture.

Spirit bitters. *Tinctura amara. T. gentianæ composita* P. L. & D. Rad. gentian. ℥ij, cort. aurant. sicc. ℥j, sem. card. minor. ℥ſs, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura gentianæ composita* P. E. Rad. gent. ℥ij, cort. aur. ℥j, canel. alb. ℥ſs, coccinellæ ʒſs, proof spirit ℔ijſs.

3. Rad. gent. 1℔, cort. aurant. 8 oz. gran. Parad. 1℔, coccin. ʒij, raisin wine 4 pints, proof spirit 12 pints.

4. Rad. gent. 8 oz. cort. aur. 4 oz. gran. Par. 1 oz. cocc. ʒij, proof spirit 1 gallon.

5. Rad. gent. 8 oz. coccin. ʒiv, S. V. R. 4 gall. water 6 gallons.

6. *Brandy bitters.* Rad. gent. 3℔, cort. aur. 2℔, sem. card. 1℔, cinnam. ver. 8 oz. cocc. 2 oz. S. V. R. 6 gallons, water 5 gallons; put up in 4 oz. octagon bottles.

7. Summ. absinth. ℥ij, fol. card. bened., fr. immat. aurant., galang. ana ℥ſs, proof spirit ℔ij; digest: tonic, stomachic, ʒj to ʒiij.

Essence of ambergrise. *Tinctura ambræ griseæ.* Ambr. gr. ʒj, S. V. R. ℥iij.

2. Amb. gr. ʒiv, empty musk bags 6 oz. sugar candy 1 oz. S. V. R. 6 pints.

3. Amb. gr., mosch. ana ʒiv, sacch. alb. ʒj; grind, add ol. caryoph. gtt. x, bals. Peruv. gtt. xx, S. V. R. 2 pints; used as a perfume, and to add in small quantity to sweet scented spirits.

Tinctura angusturæ. *T. Bonplandiæ trifoliatæ.* Cort. ang. ℥ij, proof spirit ℔ij; stomachic, tonic, ʒj—℥ſs.

Spilsbury's antiscorbutic drops. Sublim. corr., rad. gent., cort. aurant. sicc. ana ʒij, antimon. crudi, sant. rubri, ana ʒj, S. V. R., aquæ, ana ℥viij.

Tinctura gummi anime. Gum anime ℥j, S. V. R., water ana 8 oz.; used as an alterative.

Bates' anodyne balsam. *Balsamum anodynum. Tinctura saponis et opii.* Sapon. alb. ℥iv, opii crud. ℥j, camph. ℥ij, ol. rorism. ℥ſs, S. V. R. ℔ij.

2. Sapo. Cast., camph. ana 6 oz. opii ʒiv, croci ʒj, S. V. R. 18 oz.

3. Sap. alb. 12 oz. op. crud. 3 oz. camph. 1 oz. ʒiv, ol. rorism. ʒiij, S. V. R. 1 gall.: anodyne, gtt. xx—xl; also externally to sprains.

Antivenereal drops. Corr. sublim. and mur. ferri, dissolved in S. V. R.

Tinctura aromatica. *Tinct. cinnamomi composita* P. L. & D. Cinn. ʒvj, sem. card. min. ʒiij, piper. long., zz. ana ʒij, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura cinnamomi composita* P. E. Cinnam., sem. card. min. ana ℥j, piper. long. ʒij, proof spirit ℔ijſs.

3. Bac. cassiæ 3 oz. sem. card. min. 1 oz. ʒiv, pip. long. brev. 1 oz. zz. 1 oz. proof spirit 1 gallon.

4. Cinnam., canel. alb., galang. ana ℥ſs, card. min. ʒij, S. V. R. ℔j: stimulant, astringent, ʒj—℥ſs.

Tinctura corticis aurantii. Flav. aurant. ℥iij, proof spirit ℔ij: stomachic, made into a ratafia with sugar.

Tinctura balsami Peruviani. Bals. Peru. ℥iiij, S. V. R. ℔j: pectoral, ʒj—ij, quater in die; also as a perfume, and to drop into rose-water to make milk of roses.

Tinctura balsami Tolutani P. L. *Tinct. Toluiferæ balsami.* Bals. Tol. ℥jſs, S. V. R. ℔j.

2. *Tinctura balsami Tolutani* P. D. Bals. Tol. ℥j, S. V. R. ℔j: used in making a pectoral syrop.

Tinctura balsami sulphuris. Bals. sulphuris terebinth. boiled in B. M. to dryness, ℥ij, proof spirit ℔j: digest: pectoral.

Freeman's bathing spirits. Sapo. mollis 6℔, camph. 8 oz. S. V. R. water ana 3 gall.: colour with Daffy's elixir.

2. Sapon. mol. 12 oz. camph. 2 oz. kali ppi. ʒſs, proof spirit 14 pints, Daffy's elixir 4 oz.; mix: this will fill 12 dozen bottles.

Jackson's bathing spirits. Sapon. moll. 2 ℔, camph. 12 oz. ol. rorism., ol. origani ana 1 oz. ʒiv, S. V. R. 2 gall.: are both similar to opodeldoc.

Tincture of benjamin. *Pectoral balsam of honey. Tinctura Benzoes.* Benj. ℥ij, S. V. R. ℔j: digest.

2. Benz., styr. calam. ana ℥j, S. V. R. ℥viij.

3. Benz. (or flor. benz.), styr. calam. ana ʒij, essent. jasmini ʒſs, ol. lign. Rhod. ℈ſs, mosch., zibeth. ana gr. iiij, S. V. R. ℔ſs: used to perfume clothes or evaporate in sick rooms, or to mix with rose water, &c. to form extemporaneous milk of roses, as a cosmetic wash.

Brodum's nervous cordial. Tinct. gent., t. calumb., t. cardam., t. cort. Peruv. with spir. lavand. c. and vin. ferri.

Columbo bitters. *Tinctura colombæ* P. L. *Tinct. calumbæ.* Rad. col. ℥ijſs, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura columbæ* P. E. *T. colombo.* Rad. col. ℥ij, proof spirit ℔ij.

3. Rad. colomb. 2℔ 4 oz. cort. aurant. 1℔. sem. card. 8 oz. S. V. R. 4 gall.: tonic, ʒj—℥ſs, in bilious complaints.

Spirit of wine and camphor. *Spiritus vini camphoratus. Spiritus vinosus camphoratus. Tinctura camphoræ.* Camph. ij, S. V. R. ℔ij.

2. *Spiritus camphoratus. S. camphoræ.* Camph. ℥iv, S. V. R. ℔ij: stimulant, anodyne, in pains, numbnesses.

3. A super-saturated solution of camphire in S. V. R. is used as a weather-glass; the camphire rising up and moving about the liquid in peculiar states of the atmosphere.

Tincture of cantharides. *Tinctura cantharidum* P. L. before 1745. Rhabarb. ʒiij, guaiac. ʒjſs, laccæ ʒj, cantharid. ʒij, coccin. ʒſs, S. V. R. ℔jſs.

2. *Tinctura cantharidum* P. L. since 1745. *T. cantharidis.* Canth. ʒij, coccin. ʒſs, proof spirit ℔jſs.

3. *Tinctura lyttæ.* Canth. ʒiij, proof spirit ℔ij.

4. *Tinctura meloes vesicatorii.* Canth. ʒj, proof spirit ℔j.

5. Canth. (crass.) 1 oz. coccin. ʒij, proof spirit 6 pints: stimulant, diuretic, in gleets, seminal weaknesses, ʒſs—ʒj, bis terve die; used externally, largely diluted with water, viz. ʒj to ℥iiij, to fistulous ulcers.

Tinctura capsici. Capsic. ℥j, proof spirit ℔ij: stimulant, ʒj—℥ſs, in atonic gout.

Tincture of cardamoms. *Tinctura cardamomi* P. L. before 1745. Cardam. min. ℔ſs, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura cardamomi* P. L. since 1745, P. D. Sem. card. min. ℥iij, proof spirit ℔ij.

3. *Tinctura amomi repentis.* Sem. card. min. ℥iv, proof spirit ℔ijſs by weight.

4. Sem. card. min. 1℔, proof spirit 1 gall.: carminative, stimulant, ʒj—℥ſs; used to prevent griping.

Tinctura cascarillæ. *T. crotonis eleutheriæ.* Cort. cascar. ℥iiij, proof spirit ℔ij; stimulant, in debility of the stomach and bowels, ʒj to ℥ſs, ter quaterve die.

Tincture of castor. *Tinctura castorei* P. L. before 1745. Cast. Russ. ℥ſs, spir. cast. Russ. ℔ſs.

2. *Tinctura castorei* P. L. since 1745. *Tinct. cast. Russ.* Cast. Russ. ℥ij, proof sp. ℔ij.

3. *Tinctura castorei Canadensis.* Cast. Canad. ℥ij, proof spirit ℔ij.

4. *Tinctura castorei* P. E. Cast. Russ. ℥jſs, S. V. R. ℔j.

5. Cast. Nov. Angl. 8 oz. S. V. R. 5 pints, water 3 pts.: antispasmodic, in female diseases, ʒj to ʒiij.

Tinctura Japonica. *Tinct. catechu.* Catechu ℥iij, cinnam. ℥ij, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura mimosæ catechu. T. acaciæ catechu.* Cat. ℥iij, cinn. ℥ij, proof spirit ℔ijſs by weight.

3. Terr. Japon. 6 oz. bacc. cassiæ 4 oz. proof spirit 5 pints; astringent, ʒj—℥ſs, in diarrhœa, menorrhagia, fluor albus.

Tincture of the bark. *Tinctura corticis Peruviani simplex. T. cort. Peruviani. T. cinchonæ* P. D. Cort. Peruv. ℥iiij, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura cinchonæ* P. L. Cort. Per. ℥vij, prf. sp. ℔ij.

3. *Tinctura cinchonæ officinalis.* Cort. Per. ℥iiij, proof spirit ℔ijſs by weight.

4. Cort. Per. 2℔, proof spirit 2 gallons.

5. Extr. cort. (Hispan.) 6 oz. S. V. R. 10 pints, water 1 gall.: tonic, stomachic, ʒj—℥ſs.

Concentrated tincture of yellow bark. Extract. resinos. cort. flavæ 2℔, tinct. cort. aurant. 2 pints, S. V. R. 12 pints.

Huxham's compound tincture of bark. *Tinctura corticis Peruviani composita. T. cinchonæ composita.* Cort. Per. ℥ij, cort. aurant. sicc. ℥jſs, rad. serpent. Virg. ʒiij, croc. ʒj, coccin. ℈ij, proof spirit ℥xx.

2. Cort. Per. 3℔, cort. aurant. 2℔ 4 oz. rad. serp. Virg. 8 oz. croc. in fœno 2 oz. coccin. 1 oz. S. V. R. 2 gall. 2 pts. water 2 gallons.

3. Cort. Per. 2℔, cort. aurant. 1℔, rad. serp. 4 oz. croci 2 oz. coccin. ʒij, S. V. R. 12 pints, water 2 pints.

4. Cort. Per. 12 oz. cort. aurant. 8 oz. rad. serp. 2 oz. croc. in fœno 1 oz. spir. nitri dulcis 4 oz. S. V. R. 1 gall.

5. Cort. Per. 5℔, cort. aur. 3℔ 8 oz. rad. serp. 8 oz. croc. in f. 4 oz. cocc. 2 oz. prf. spir. 6 gall. produce 40 pints.

6. Extr. cort. Hisp. 6 oz. cort. aur. 12 oz. rad. serp. 2 oz. croc. in f. 2 oz. proof spirit 2 gall.: virtue and use the same as the simple tincture.

Tinctura cinnamomi P. L. Cinn. ℥iij, prf. spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura cinnamomi* P. D. Cinn. ℥iijſs, proof spirit ℔ij.

3. *Tinctura lauri cinnamomi.* Cinn. ℥iiij, proof spirit ℔ijſs by weight.

4. Cassia buds 4 oz. proof spirit 4 pints: stomachic, astringent, ʒj—ʒiij.

WANT'S EAU D' HUSSON. *Tinctura colchici.* Rad. colch. ℥ij, proof spirit ℥iv: used in gout.

DALBERG'S TINCTURE OF COLOQUINTIDA. Pulp. colocynth. ʒjſs, sem. anis. stell. ʒj, proof spirit ℥xx: purgative, gtt. xv, ter quaterve die, augmenting the dose by gtt. j each time until a stool is obtained.

TINCTURA CONII MACULATI. Fol. conii ℥ij, card. min. ℥ſs, proof spirit ℥xij.

TINCTURE OF TURMERIC. From the root; is used in dyeing the imitation Indian shawls, yellow.

TINCTURE OF SAFFRON. *Tinctura croci.* Croc. in fœno ℥ſs, aq. theriacalis ℥viij.

2. *Tinctura croci cum spiritu vini.* Croc. ℥ſs, prf. sp. ℥viij.

3. Croc. 4 oz. coccin. ʒiiij, proof spirit 1 gall.: cordial, ʒj—ʒiij.

TINCTURE OF STRAMONIUM. Sem. daturæ stramonii ℥ij, proof spirit ℔j; is said to be superior to laudanum.

TINCTURA DICTAMNI ALBI. Rad. dictam. alb. rec. ℥ij, S. V. R. 1 pint: tonic, antispasmodic, gtt. xx to l, bis terve in die, in epilepsy and chlorosis.

TINCTURE OF FOXGLOVE. *Tinctura digitalis.* Fol. digit. sicc. ℥iv, proof spirit ℔ij: diuretic, gtt. x, cautiously increased.

TINCTURE OF EUPHORBIUM. *Tinctura euphorbii.* Gum. euph. 3 oz. S. V. R. 1 pint; used by ferriers.

TINCTURE OF BULLOCK'S GALL. *Tinctura fellis.* Dried gall 2 oz. proof spirit 1 pint: cosmetic.

TINCTURA MARTIS MYNSICHTI. *T. florum Martialium. T. ferri ammoniata.* Flor. Martial. ℥iiij, proof spirit ℔j.

TINCTURE OF STEEL. *Tinctura Martis cum sale ammoniaco.* Residuum in subliming iron filings with sal ammoniac q. p. S. V. R. q. s. to extract the tincture, evaporate to one half, and add a little spirit of salt.

2. *Tinctura Martis in spiritu salis.* Iron filings ℔ſs, spir. of salt ℔iij: dissolve, decant, evaporate to a pint, and add S. V. R. ℔iij.

3. *Tinctura ferri muriati. T. ferri muriatis* P. L. & D. From the rust, instead of the filings of iron.

4. *Tinctura muriatis ferri* P. E. Blacksmith's scales of iron ℥iij, spir. sal. q. s. to dissolve them, add S. V. R. to make up the weight of ℔ijſs.

5. Colcoth. vitriol. 2 oz. spir. salis 8 oz. S. V. R. 2 gall. water 4 pints; it will look well in time, but if for immediate sale, add a little brandy colouring.

Tinctura acetatis ferri. Kali acet. ℥ij, sal Martis ℥j; grind together, add S. V. R. ℔ij; digest seven days and decant: are astringent, tonic, gtt. xx—ʒj, bis terve die.

Tinctura fœtida. *T. assæ fœtidæ. T. assafœtidæ* P. L. Ass. fœt. ℥iiij, S. V. R. ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura assæ fœtidæ* P. D. Ass. fœt. ℥iiij, S. V. R. ℔ij, water ℥viij.

3. *Tinctura ferulæ assæ fœtidæ.* Ass. fœt. ℥iiij, S. V. R. ℔ijſs by weight.

4. Gum. fœt. 2℔, S. V. R. 10 pints: antispasmodic, ʒſs to ʒjſs in hysteria.

Soot drops. *Tinctura fuliginis.* Wood soot ℥ij, ass. fœt. ℥j, proof spirit ℔ij: as the former.

Tinctura galbani. Galb. ℥ij, proof spirit ℔ij; less nauseous than the two former, but also less effectual.

Tincture of galls. *Tinctura gallarum.* Galls ℥iiij, proof spirit ℔ij: astringent ʒj—ʒij; used as a test liquor for iron, with which it grows black.

Gin. Proof spirit 100 gall. juniper berries 2℔ 8 oz.; steep a week, add oil of turp. 3 oz. oil of juniper berries 5 oz. oil of sweet fennel seeds 2 oz. rubbed with loaf sugar q. s. and dissolved in S. V. R. 3 pints, stir well in, and the next day make it up 1 in 5 under proof with lime water q. s. and sweetened with clayed sugar 28℔: lastly, fine with alum 8 or 10 oz. dissolved in 2 gall. of the lime water reserved for that purpose.

2. Unsweetened gin 100 gall. coriander seed 3℔, almond cake 4 oz. orange peel 3 oz. angelica seed 2 oz. cassia 1 oz. orris root, capsicum ana ʒiv, sugar 18℔; fine with kali pp. 8 oz. alum 12 oz.: stimulant, diuretic, in common use with all ranks.

Reece's eau de Husson. *Tinctura gratiolæ.* From the dried herb of hedge hyssop; used in gout and rheumatism.

Tincture of guaiacum. *T. guaiaci. T. guaiaci officinalis.* Gum guaiaci ℔ſs, S. V. R. ℔ij, digest fourteen days: stimulant, diaphoretic, in rheumatism ʒij to ℥ſs.

Hatfield's tincture. G. guaiaci, saponis ana ʒij, S. V. R. ℔jſs.

Hill's essence of bardana. G. guaiaci ℥j, S. V. R. aquæ ana ℥ij.

Tincture of black hellebore. *Tinctura hellebori.* Rad. helleb. nig. ℥ij, sal. tart. ʒj, coccin. ℈j, prf. sp. ℔j.

2. *Tinctura melampodii. T. hellebori nigri* P. L. before 1809, P. D. Rad. helleb. nig. ℥iiij, coccin. ℈ij, prf. sp. ℔ij.

3. *Tinctura hellebori nigri* P. L. since 1809. Rad. helleb. nig. ℥iiij, proof spirit ℔ij.

4. *Tinctura hellebori nigri* P. E. Rad. helleb. nig. ℥iv, coccin. ʒſs, proof spirit ℔ij by weight: a striking example of useless alterations: attenuant, emmenagogue, ʒſs—ʒjſs, bis terve die.

Hill's balsam of honey. Bals. Tolu 1℔, honey 1℔, S. V. R. 1 gallon.

2. Bals. Tolu opt. 2 oz. gum. styrac. ʒij, opii pur. ʒſs, mell. opt. 8 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: pectoral, used in coughs and colds.

Ford's balsam of horehound. Horehound, liquorice root ana 3℔ 8 oz. water q. s. to strain 6 pints; infuse, to the infusion add proof spirit or brandy 12 pints, camphire 1 oz. ʒij, opium pur., benjamin ana 1 oz. dried squills 2 oz. oil of anise seed 1 oz. honey 3℔ 8 oz.

Eau de Husson. Is perhaps a mixed tincture or wine of henbane and colchicum: a tincture of colchicum has been proposed for it by Want; a tincture of hedge hyssop is said to be sold for it by Reece; and a wine of white hellebore proposed by More; but neither of them is possessed of the same characters as the Parisian medicine.

Tincture of hops. *Tinctura humuli.* Hops ℥v, prf. spirit ℔ij: tonic, narcotic, ʒſs—ʒij.

Tincture of henbane. *Tinct. hyosciami* P. L. *T. hyosciami nigri.* Fol. hyosc. nigr. sicc. ℥iiij, prf. sp. ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura hyosciami* P. D. Fol. hyos. sicc. ℥ij ʒij, proof spirit ℔j: narcotic, sometimes purgative, gtt. xx—ʒj.

Tinctura ipecacuanhæ. Rad. ipecac. 2 oz. S. V. R. a pint: is less emetic than the root in substance; useful in dysentery.

Tinctura jalapii. *T. jalapæ* P. L. Rad. jalap. ℥viij, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura jalapæ* P. D. Rad. jalap. ℥v, proof spirit ℔ij.

3. *Tinctura convolvuli jalapæ.* Rad. jalap. ℥iij, proof spirit ℥xv by weight: purgative, ʒj—℥ſs.

Elixir jalappæ compositum. Rad. jalap. 4 oz. scam. Alep. ʒiv, G. G. G. ʒij, S. V. R. 2 pints.

Tinctura kino P. L. Kino ℥ij, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura kino* P. D. Kino ℥iij, proof spirit ℔jſs.

3. *Tinctura kino* P. E. Kino ℥ij, proof spirit ℔jſs by wt.: astringent, ʒj—℥ſs in diarrhœa.

Tinctura laccæ. Gum. lacc. 4 oz. gum. myrrh. 2 oz. spir. cochlear. 6 pints.

Tincture of opium. *Laudanum liquidum tartarisatum.* Opii ℥ij, croci ℥j, cinnam., caryoph., macis, nuc. mosch., lign. aloes ana ʒj, tinct. salis tartari ℔ij; digest, strain and evaporate to one half.

2. *Tinctura opii* P. L. & D. Opii ℥ijſs, proof spirit ℔ij.

3. *Tinctura opii* P. E. Opii ℥ij, proof spirit ℔ij by wt.

4. Opii pur. 2℔, proof spirit 3 gall.: anodyne, narcotic, gtt. xx—xl, or more; externally, anodyne, antispasmodic.

Ford's laudanum. Opii ℥j, cinnam. caryoph. ana ʒj, S. V. R. aq. ana ℥viij.

Lavender drops. *Red hartshorn. Spiritus lavandulæ compositus* P. L. before 1809. Spir. lavand. simp. ℔iij, sp. rorism. ℔j, cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana ℥ſs, santal. rubr. ʒiij.

2. *Tinctura lavandulæ composita. Sp. lavand. comp.* P. L. since 1809. The same, but with one ounce of red sanders.

3. *Spiritus lavandulæ compositus* P. D. The same as the last, with cloves ʒij added.

4. *Spiritus lavandulæ compositus* P. E. Spir. lavand. ℔iij by weight, sp. rorism. ℔j by weight, cinnam. ℥j, caryoph. ʒij, nuc. mosch. ℥ſs, sant. rubr. ʒiij.

5. Ras. sant. rubr. 1℔, piment., cass. lign. ana 8 oz. S. V. R. 12 pints; digest, strain, and add ol. lavand. 4 oz. ol. rorism. 2 oz. proof spirit 4 gall.

6. Ras. sant. rubr. 1℔, cass. lign. 2 oz. nuc. mosch. 1 oz. croci in f. ʒiiij, pisar. aurantiar. 1 oz. fol. ros. rubr. 2 oz. S. V. R. 1 gall.; make a tincture, it will produce 6 pints, to 4 pints of this tincture add ol. lavand. exot. 14 oz. spir. vol. aromat. 6 oz. S. V. R. 5 gall. distilled water 10 pints.

7. Red sanders 4 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints; digest, strain, and add ol. lavand. ʒiv, ol. rorism. 1 oz. ol. cass. gtt. viij, ol. caryoph. gtt. iiij, spir. ammon. comp. q. s. about ʒvj, to produce the proper colour. Stimulant, antispasmodic, ʒſs—ʒij, in nervous languors.

Essence of musk. *Tinctura moschi.* Mosch. in grana ʒij, S. V. R. ℔j: used to scent other bodies.

Simple tincture of myrrh. *Tinctura myrrhæ sim-*

plex. Myrrh ℥ſs, sal. tart. ʒij; keep in a moist place for a week, add S. V. R. ℥viij.

2. *Tinctura myrrhæ* P. L. 1745. Myrrh. ℥iij, prf. sp. ℔ij.

3. *Tinctura myrrhæ* P. L. 1788, & P. D. Myrrh. ℥iij, proof spirit ℔jſs, S. V. R. ℔ſs.

4. *Tinctura myrrhæ* P. L. 1809. Myrrh. ℥iij, S. V. R. ℥xij, water ℔ſs.

5. *Tinctura myrrhæ* P. L. 1815. Myrrh. ℥ij, S. V. R. ℔ij, water ℔j.

6. *Tinctura myrrhæ* P. E. Myrrh. ℥iij, S. V. R. ℥xx, water ℥x. Detergent in gargles, and lotions for ulcers.

Compound tincture of myrrh. *Tincture of myrrh and aloes. Tinctura myrrhæ composita.* Aloes, myrrh ana ℥j, proof spirit ℔j.

2. Aloes, myrrh. ana 12 oz. proof spirit 3 gall.

3. Gum. myrrh. 1℔ 4 oz. aloes Barbad. 4 oz. proof spirit 1 gallon.

4. Gum. myrrh. 1℔ 2 oz. aloes B. B. 6 oz. S. V. R. 7 pints, water 5 pints. Detergent, prevents suppuration in green wounds.

Elixir myrrhæ compositum. *Tinctura sabinæ composita.* Extr. sabinæ ℥j, tinct. castor. ℔j, tinct. myrrh. ℔ſs: emmenagogue.

Teinture de myrrhe. Myrrh 3 oz. eau de Rabel 1℔ by weight: stimulant.

Paregoric elixir. *Elixir paregoricum.* Opii pur., fl. benz. ana ʒj, camph. ℈ij, ol. sem. anisi ʒſs, S. V. R. ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura opii camphorata.* The same, but with proof spirit.

3. *Tinctura camphoræ composita.* The same, with proof spirit, and omitting the oil of anise seeds.

4. Pulv. opii, fl. benz. ana 12 oz. gum. benz. 6 oz. camph. 1 oz. ol. anisi ʒxij, proof spirit 3 gall.

5. Extr. opii 2 oz. ʒij, camph., fl. benz. ana 1 oz. ʒiv, ol. anisi ℥vj, S. V. R. 2 gall. water 10 pints.

6. Gum. opium 1 oz. gum. benz. 2dum 8 oz. camph. 1 oz. ol. anisi ʒiv, S. V. R. 12 pints, water 2 pints. Anodyne, ʒſs—ʒij; useful in recent coughs.

Norris' drops. Tart. emet. dissolved in S. V. R. and then coloured.

Tinctura pini. Essence of spruce ℥ij, spir. turion. pini ℔j: stimulant, antiseptic.

Peppermint cordial. Ol. menth. pip. 75 drops, sugar 1 oz.; grind together, add S. V. R. 1 pint, dilute with S. V. R. 10 pints, water 10 gall. and fine with alum ʒiij: stimulant.

Bateman's pectoral drops. Sem. fœnic. dulc. 2℔ 8 oz. sem. anisi 1℔, proof spirit 4 gall. water q. s.: distil 10 gall. to which add opium 7 oz. ʒiv, camph. 6 oz. kali pp. 1 oz. coral. rubr. 4 oz.

2. Castor N. A. 2 oz. opium, ol. anisi ana 1 oz. ʒiv. camph. 8 oz. sem. fœnic. dulc. 2 oz. tinct. antim. 4 oz. proof spirit 10 pints, add rad. valerian and cochineal in powder.

3. Castor, camph. ana 4 oz. coccin. 1 oz. S. V. R. 2 gall. water 1 gall.

4. Opii, camph. ana 1℔, castor, ol. anisi, santal. rub. ana 4 oz. treacle 10℔, S. V. R. 5 gall. water 4 gall.

5. Opii, camph. ana ʒx, coccin. ʒj, kali ppi. ℈iiij, ol. fœnic. dulc. ʒj (or seeds 3 oz.), proof spirit 14 pints, water 2 pints: produces 15 pints.

6. Castor 1 oz. ol. anisi ʒj, camph. ʒv, coccin. ʒjſs, opii ʒvj, proof spirit 1 gall.

Tincture of psychotria sulphurea. Yellow, very bitter; used as a tonic.

Hudson's preservative for the teeth and gums. Tinct. myrrh., tinct. cinchonæ, aq. cinnam. ana ℥iij, eau d'arquebusade ℥j, pulv. gum. Arab. ℥ſs.

Walker's and Wessel's jesuit drops. *Balsamum polychrestum. Elixir antivenereum. Bals. guaiacinum.* Gum. guaiac. ℔j, bals. Peruv. ʒiij, S. V. R. ℔ijſs: diaphoretic ʒj to ʒij; externally prevents suppuration.

Elixir proprietatis. Myrrh., aloes, croci ana ℥iij, S. V. R. ℔ij.

2. *Elixir aloes. Tinctura aloes composita.* Tinct. myrrh. ℔ij, aloes, croci ana ℥iij.

3. *Tinctura aloes cum myrrha.* Myrrh. ℥ij, S. V. R. ℔jſs, water ℔ſs; make a tincture, and add aloes ℥jſs, croc. ℥j.

4. Gum. myrrh. 12 oz. croc. in fœno 1 oz. aloes Soc. 8 oz. S. V. R. 5 pints, water 3 pints: the compound tincture of myrrh is frequently sold for it. Stimulant, stomachic, emmenagogue, ʒſs—ʒjſs, bis terve die.

Elixir proprietatis cum acido. To elixir proprietatis add spirit of vitriol till gratefully acid: stomachic, ʒſs—ʒjſs.

Radcliff's purging elixir. Rad. jalap. 6 oz. aloes Cap. 5 oz. rad. gent. 2 oz. canell. alb. 1 oz. ʒiv, cort. aurant. 1 oz. gr. Parad. ʒiiij, proof spirit 2 gall.; steep for three weeks, strain, and add scam. Alep., jalap, fol. sennæ in powder ana 1 oz. ʒiv.

2. Tinct. aloes 2 pints, tinct. jalap., tinct. gent. ana 8 oz. proof spirit 2 pints, pulv. scamm. jalap. et sennæ ana ʒiv.

3. Proof spirit, tinct. aloes ana 4 pints, tinct. gent., tinct. jalap. ana 2 pints, add pulv. jalap. 6 oz.

4. Aloes Soc. ʒvj, cinnam., zedoariæ ana ʒſs, rad. rhei ʒj, coccin. ʒſs, syr. rhamni ℥ij, spir. ten. ℔j, aq. ℥v.

5. Hiera picra 1℔, S. V. R. 10 pints, water 14 pints, syr. spin. cerv. 4℔, coccin. 1 oz.: an inferior sort.

TINCTURA PYRETHRI. Rad. pyrethri ℥j, sp. rorism. ℥viij: used as a wash for the mouth, diluted with about twice as much water: sialogogue in tooth-ache.

TINCTURE OF QUASSIA. *Tinctura quassiæ.* *T. quassiæ excelsæ.* Quas. ℥j, proof spirit ℔ij: bitter.

EAU DE RABEL. *Elixir vitrioli.* Ol. vitriol 4 oz. S. V. R. 12 oz. both by weight: tonic, astringent, diuretic.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB. *Tinctura rhabarbari* P. L. before 1788. Rhabarb. ℥jſs, sem. cardam. min., croci ana ʒij, rad. glycyrr. ℥j, proof spirit ℔j.

2. *Tinctura rhabarbari spirituosa.* *T. rhabarbari* P. L. since 1788. *T. rhœi* P. L. Rhabarb. ℥ij, sem. cardam. min. ℥ſs, croci ʒij, proof spirit ℔ij.

3. *Tinctura rhabarbari* P. D. The same as the last, but with rad. glyc. ℥ſs.

4. *Tinctura rhei palmati.* *T. rhei* P. E. Rhabarb. ℥iij, sem. card. min ℥ſs, proof spirit ℔ijſs by weight.

5. Rad. rhei 2℔, sem. cardam., gr. Parad. ana 6 oz. croc. in f. 3 oz. proof spirit 3 gall.

6. Rad. rhei 1℔, rad. glyc. 6 oz. zz. 2 oz. cardam. 1 oz. croci ʒiij, S. V. R. 5 pints, water 3 pints.

7. Rad. rhei comm. 3℔, sem. cardam. 10 oz. croci 6 oz. S. V. R., water ana 3 gallons, will strain about 44 pints.

8. Rad. rhei opt. 3℔, sem. card. 8 oz. croci 2 oz. S. V. R. 6 gallons: a superior article, for retail sale.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI COMPOSITA. *T. rhei composita* P. L. 1809. Rhabarb. ℥ij, rad. glycyrrh. ℥ſs, zz., croci ana ʒij, proof spirit ℔xij, water ℔j.

2. *Tinctura rhei composita* P. L. 1815. Species as the former, proof spirit ℔j, water ℥xij.

TINCTURA RHEI ET ALOES. *Elixir sacrum.* Rhabarb. ʒx, al. Soc. ʒvj, sem. card. min. ℥ſs, proof spirit ℔ijſs by wt.

TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ. *T. rhei amara.*

Rhabarb. ℥ij, rad. gent. ℥ſs, proof spirit ℔ijſs by weight. All these preparations of rhubarb are stomachic, ʒj—ʒiij, and purgative in doses of ʒvj, producing costiveness after their operation is over; favourite remedies with spirit drinkers.

Tincture of rhatany root. *Tinctura rhataniæ.* Rad. rhataniæ 2 oz. proof spirit 1 pint.

Tinctura ricini. Sem. ricini q. p. S. V. R. sufficient to drown the seeds; dose 1 oz. purgative: would it not be better made by dissolving castor oil in spirit of wine?

Essence royale. Ambergrise ℈ij, musk ℈j, civette gr. x, ol. cinnam. gtt. vj, ol. lign. rhod. gtt. iiij, kali pp. ʒſs; rub together, and add esprit de la rose, orange flower water ana ℥jſs: aphrodisiac, a few drops in syrop of capillaire.

Rymer's cardiac tincture. Capsicum, camphire, lesser cardamoms, rhubarb, aloes, and castor, in proof spirit, with a few drops of oil of vitriol.

Daffy's elixir. *Dicey's Daffy. Elixir salutis.* Fol. senn. ℥iv, ras. lign. Sanct., rad. enulæ sicc., sem. anisi, sem. carui, sem. coriand., rad. glycyrr. ana ℥ij, uvar. pass. (stoned) ℥viij, proof spirit ℔vj.

2. *Tinctura senæ. T. sennæ* P. L. Fol. sennæ ℔j, sem. carui ℥jſs, sem. card. min. ℥ſs, uvar. pass. ℥xvj, proof spirit 1 gallon.

3. *Tinctura sennæ* P. D. The same, but omitting the raisins.

4. *Tinctura sennæ composita.* Fol. senn. ℥ij, rad. jalap. ℥j, sem. coriand. ℥ſs, proof spirit ℔iijſs by weight; when made, add white sugar ℥iiij.

5. *Swinton's Daffy.* Rad. jalap. 3℔, fol. sennæ 12 oz. sem. coriand., sem. anisi, rad. glycyrrh., rad. enulæ ana 4 oz. S. V. R., water ana 1 gallon.

6. Fol. senn., rad. rhei, sem. anisi ana 2℔, rad. jalap., sem. carui ana 1℔, sant. rubr. 8 oz. proof spirit 10 gallons, brown sugar 4℔.

7. Rhabarb. E. Ind. 40℔, sennæ 15℔, sant. rubr. 5℔, sem. carui, sem. anisi, sem. coriandri ana 5℔, cineres Russici 8 oz. S. V. R. 10 gallons; digest three days, then add proof spirit 80 gallons, treacle 46℔.

8. Rad. rhei 14℔, sem. anisi 10℔, sennæ parvæ 8℔, rad. jalap. 4℔, sant. rubr. 3℔ 8 oz. ciner. Russ. 2℔, S. V. R. 38 gallons, water 18 gallons.

9. Rad. enulæ, ras. guaiaci, sem. coriand., rad. rhei,

rad. glycyr., sem. anisi ana 3 oz. raisins 1℔ 8 oz. proof spirit 10 pints.

10. Rad. jalap. 3℔, fol. sennæ 1℔, sem. anisi 6 oz. sem. coriand. 4 oz. cort. aurant. sicc. 2 oz. prf. spirit 2 gall.

11. Fol. sennæ 7℔, rad. jalap. 5℔, sem. anisi 14℔, sem. carui 4℔, sem. fœnic. dulc. 4℔, brandy colouring 2 gall. S. V. R. 26 gall. water 24 gall.; let it stand three weeks, strain, washing out the large portions with water 2 gallons, then add treacle 28℔. A common remedy in flatulent colic, and used as a purge by those accustomed to spirit drinking: dose one, two, or three table spoonfuls.

Tinctura Saturnina. Sugar of lead, green vitriol ana ℥ij, S. V. R. ℔ij.: used in phthisis.

Opodeldoc. *Soap liniment. Linimentum saponaceum. L. saponis. L. saponis compositum.* Sapo. Castil. ℥iij, camphor. ℥j, spir. rorismarini ℔j.

2. *Tinctura saponis composita. T. saponis camphorata.* Sapon. Cast. ℥iv, camph. ℥ij, ol. rorismar. ℥ſs, S. V. R. ℔ij.

3. Sapo. moll. 16℔, water 1 gall.: dissolve, add camph. 1℔, dissolved in S. V. R. 1 gall., proof spirit 4 gall. ol. rorism. 8 oz.

4. Sap. moll. 5℔, camph. 12 oz. ol. rorism. 2 oz. S. V. R. 10 pints, water 6 pints: rubbed on the part in rheumatism; internally, gtt. lx, in gout.

Steers's opodeldoc. Sap. Cast. 3℔, S. V. R. 3 gallons, camph. 14 oz. ol. rorism. 3 oz. ol. origani 6 oz. aq. ammon. pur. 2℔.

2. Sap. alb. 1℔, camph. 2 oz. ol. rorism. ʒiv, S. V. R. 2 pints.

3. Sap. alb. 1℔, camph. 4 oz. ol. origan., ol. rorism. ana ʒiiij, S. V. R. q. v. it will bear near 6 pints.

4. Sap. alb. 3℔, camph., ol. rorism. ana 6 oz. spir. am. comp. 14 oz. S. V. R. 4 gallons and a half.

5. Sap. alb. 4 oz. camph. 1 oz. ol. rorism. ʒij, ol. origani gtt. xxx, S. V. R. 1 pint, water half a pint.

Shaving liquid. *Shaving oil.* Sap. moll. 4℔, S. V. R. 5 pints.

2. *Essence royale pour faire la barbe.* Sap. Cast. 8 oz. proof spirit 1 pint.

Tincture of squills. *Tinctura scillæ.* Fresh squills ℥iv, proof spirit ℔ij: expectorant, diuretic, gtt. x to xxx.

Tincture of snake-root. *Tinctura serpentariæ Virginianæ.* Rad. serp. ℥ij, tinct. salis tartari ℔j.

2. *Tinctura serpentariæ.* Rad. serpent. ℥iij, proof spirit 2℔.

3. *Tinctura aristolochiæ serpentariæ.* Rad. serpent. ℥ij, coccinel. ʒj, proof spirit ℔ijſs by weight: diaphoretic, tonic, ʒj—ʒiv.

Stomach tincture. *Tinctura stomachica. T. cardamomi composita* P. L. Cinnam. ℥ſs, sem. cardom. min., sem. carui, coccinel. ana ʒij, uvar. passar. stoned, ℥iv, proof spirit ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura cardamomi composita* P. D. The same, omitting the raisins.

3. Use cassia buds for cinnamon, and only put half the cochineal: stomachic, ʒj—ʒiij.

Squire's elixir. Opium 4 oz. camphor. 1 oz. coccinel. ℥j, ol. fœniculi dulc. ʒij, tinct. serpent. 1 pint, spir. anisi 2 gall. water 2 pints, and add aur. musiv. 6 oz.

2. Rad. glycyrrh. 1℔, kali pp. 4 oz. coccinel. 1 oz. water 12 pints; boil till reduced to 1 gall. then add tinct. opii 12 oz. camphor. 1 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints, aur. musiv. 12 oz.

3. Opii 1 oz. ʒiv, camph. 1 oz. coccin., kali pp. ana ʒj, burnt sugar 2 oz. tinct. serpent. 1 pint, sp. anisi 2 gall. aur. musiv. 8 oz.

Struve's lotion for the hooping cough. Tart. emet. ʒj, aq. ℥ij; dissolve, and add tinct. canthar. ʒj.

Stoughton's elixir. Rad. gent. 2℔ 4 oz., rad. serpent. Virg. 1℔, cort. aurant. sicc. 1℔ 8 oz. cal. aromat. 4 oz. S. V. R., water ana 6 gallons.

2. Rad. gent. 4℔, cort. aurant. 2℔, pis. aurant. 1℔, coccin. ʒij, sem. cardam. min. 1 oz. S. V. R. 8 gallons.

Eaton's styptic. *Tinctura styptica.* Green vitriol calcined ʒj, proof spirit, tinged yellow with a little oak bark, ℔ij.

2. Galls, crocus Martis ana 4 oz. proof spirit 1 gallon.

3. S. V. R. coloured yellow with oak bark.

Tincture of sulphur. *Tinctura sulphuris.* Hepar sulph. ℥ij, proof spirit ℔j: pectoral in coughs.

Greenough's tincture for the teeth. Amygd. amar. 2 oz. lign. Bras., bacc. cass. ana ʒiv, ireos Florent. ʒij, coccin., sal. acetosel. ver., alumin. ana ʒj, S. V. R. 2 pints, spir. cochlear. ʒiiij.

Ruspini's tincture for the teeth Rad. ireos Flor.

8 oz. caryoph. arom. 1 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints, ess. ambr. gris. 1 oz.

TINCTURA THERIACALIS. Venice treacle, Mithridate ana ℔ſs, proof spirit, strong vinegar ana ℔ij.

FRIARS BALSAM. *Vervain's balsam. Wade's drops. Jesuits' drops. The commander's balsam. Wound balsam. Balsam for cuts, &c. Balsamum traumaticum. Tinctura benzoes composita. T. benzoini composita.* Benz. ℥iij, stor. colati ℥ij, bals. Tolu. ℥j, aloes Socotr. ℥ſs, S. V. R. ℔ij.

2. *Tinctura benzoin composita.* Benz. ℥iij, bals. Peru. ℥ij, al. hepat. ℥ſs, S. V. R. ℔ij by weight.

3. Benz. 20 oz. stor. col. 12 oz. bals. Tolu 8 oz. gum. guaiaci 1℔, aloes Cap., olibani, tereb. Venet. ana 8 oz. pulv. curcum. 1 oz. S. V. R. 2 gallons, water 4 gallons.

4. Benz. ℥iij, al. Socotr. ℥ſs, S. V. R. ℥xxxij; digest for two days, then add bals. Peru. ℥ij.

5. Benz. 8 oz. gum. stor., gum. guaiaci (parv.) ana 6 oz. bals. Tolu, aloes ana 2 oz. bals. Peru. 1 oz. S. V. R. 1 gall.

BAUME VULNÉRAIRE. Chio turpentine 3 oz. S. V. R. 12 oz.

THIBAUT'S BALSAM. Myrrh, aloes, sang. dracon. ana ʒj, S. V. R. 6 oz.: dissolve, add flor. hyperici perfor. pug. j, steep twenty-four hours, strain with expression, to the strained liquor add tereb. e Chia ℥ſs. In common use for cuts and slight wounds; internally diuretic ʒſs—ʒij, in gonorrhœa.

TAYLOR'S RED BOTTLE. *Whitworth doctor's red bottle.* British brandy coloured with cochineal and flavoured with ol. origani.

USQUEBAUGH FLAVUM. Pimento, sem. anisi, sem. carui ana 3 oz. mace, cloves, nutmegs ana 2 oz. sem. coriand., rad. angel. ana 8 oz. croci, arnotto ana 2 oz. sugar 6 oz. S. V. R. 6 gall.

USQUEBAUGH VIRIDE. The same, using sap green in lieu of saffron and arnotto.

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN. *Tinctura valerianæ.* Rad. valerian. ℥iiij, proof spirit ℔ij: antispasmodic, ʒij—℥ſs.

TINCTURE OF WHITE HELLEBORE. *Tinctura veratri. T. veratri albi.* Rad. helleb. albi ℥viij, proof spirit ℔ij.

TINCTURE OF GINGER. *Tinctura zingiberis. T. amomi zingiberis. Zz.* ℥j, proof spirit ℔j.

2. *Oxley's concentrated essence of Jamaica ginger.* Made with rectified spirit instead of proof.

Esprit de violettes. Flor. orrice root 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: fragrant.

Mynsicht's elixir of vitriol. *Acid elixir of vitriol. Elixir vitrioli Mynsichti.* Cinnam., zz., caryoph. ana ʒiij, cal. aromat. ℥j, galang. min. ℥jſs, fol. salviæ, fol. menth. crispæ ana ℥ſs, cubeb., nuc. mosch. ana ʒij, lign. aloes, cort. citri ana ʒj, sacchar. cand. ℥iij, S. V. R. ℔jſs, ol. vitrioli ℔j: digest 20 days.

2. *Elixir vitrioli acidum.* Tinct. arom. ℔j, ol. vitrioli ℥iiij by weight.

3. *Acidum sulphuricum aromaticum.* S. V. R. ℔ij, ol. vitrioli ℥vj, both by weight: mix, then add cinnam. ℥jſs, zz. ℥j.

4. Pip. Jamaiac. 1 oz. ʒiv, cass. lign., zz. ana ℥j, proof spirit 2 pints: make a tincture, strain, and add ol. vitrioli 8 oz.

5. Cassia buds 4 oz. fol. menth. piper. 1 oz. ʒiv, proof spirit 6 pints, ol. vitrioli 1lb 2 oz.: stomachic, astringent, gtt. x—xxx.

Vigani's elixir of vitriol. *Sweet elixir of vitriol. Elixir vitrioli dulce.* Tinct. aromat. ℔j, spir. vitrioli dulc. ℥viij.

2. *Spiritus ætheris aromaticus.* Cinnam. ʒiij, sem. cardam. min. ʒjſs, piper. longi, zz. ana ʒj, spir. æther. sulphurici ℔j.

3. *Æther sulphuricus cum alcohole aromaticus.* Species for tinct. cinnam. comp. P. E., æther sulphur. c. alcoh. ℔ij: diuretic, diaphoretic, antispasmodic, ʒſs—ʒij.

Warner's cordial. Rhabarb. ℥j, fol. sennæ ℥ſs, croci ʒj, rad. glycyrrh. ʒiv, uvarum pass. ℔j, spir. vini Gallici ℔iij.

Mock arrack. Rum ℔ij, fl. benz. gr. xx.

Essence of civette. Civette ℥j, S. V. R. ℔j; used as a perfume.

Gouttes amères. St. Ignatius's beans, rasped (or in their stead, nuces vomicæ), ℔j, aq. kali ℥ſs, bistre ʒj, aq. absinth. min. comp. ℔ij: stomachic, gtt. j—viij, in any bitter infusion.

Golden spirits of scurvy-grass. *Spiritus cochleariæ purgans.* Spir. coch. simpl. 1 gall. G. G. G. 8 oz.

Essence of coltsfoot. Tinct. bals. Tolut., bals. traumat. ana 2 oz. S. V. R. 4 oz.: used as a pectoral for coughs.

De la Motte's golden drops. *Bestucheff's nervous* *tincture. Elixir d'or de M. le Général de la Motte.* Muriate of iron (obtained by distilling pyrites 6℔ with 12℔ of corrosive sublimate) ʒiij, alcohol ℥vj, exposed for some time to the rays of the sun: much used in gout, hypochondriasis, and nervous diseases. They have the remarkable property of losing their yellow colour in the sun, and recovering it in the shade.

Tincture of iodine. Iodine gr. xlviij, S. V. R. ʒj: used in bronchocele, dose gtt. x, in syrop and water, thrice a day; the dose to be gradually increased to gtt. xv and xx. It will not keep, being soon converted into *ioduretted hydroiodic acid*, which however is perhaps equally effective.

11. SPIRIT VARNISHES.

Common varnish. Sandarac 8 oz. tereb. Venet. 6 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints.

Transparent varnish. Gum. juniper. 8 oz. tereb. Venet. 4 oz. mastic. 2 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used upon wood.

White varnish. Gum. junip. 1℔, Strasburgh turpentine 6 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used upon paper, wood, and linen.

White hard varnish. Mastich. 4 oz. gum. juniper., ter. Venet. ana 3 oz. pounded glass (to prevent the gums from forming an impenetrable mass) 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used upon cards, sheaths, &c.

White polishing varnish. Mastich in tears 2 oz. gum. juniper. 8 oz. gum. elemi 1 oz. tereb. Argent. 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used upon metal, polished with pumice powder.

Transparent copal varnish. Spirit of wine, fully charged with camphire 4 oz. copal in fine powder 1 oz.: dissolve, filter, add the filtered liquor to S. V. R. 1 pint, in which gum. elemi 1 oz. has been previously dissolved.

2. S. V. R. 1 pint, camphire half an oz.: dissolve, pour it upon copal in small pieces 4 oz.; heat it so that the bubbles that rise up may be counted, when cold, pour it off, and add more spirit to the residuum: used for pictures.

3. Copal, melted and dropped into water, 3 oz. gum. sandarac. 6 oz. mastich. 3 oz. tereb. Argent. 2 oz. and a half, pounded glass 4 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used for metals, chairs, &c.

French polish. Shell lac 3 oz. mastich 1 oz. sandarach 1 oz. S. V. R. 40 oz.; dissolve in a gentle heat, making up the loss by evaporation.

Roman polish. S. V. R. boiled upon gum Arabic, or more probably gum sandarach.

Soft brilliant varnish. Gum. sandarac. 6 oz. gum. elemi 4 oz. gum. anime 1 oz. camphor ʒiv, S. V. R. 2 pints: used upon wood and pasteboard.

Reddish varnish. Gum. sandarac. 8 oz. lacca in tabulis 2 oz. resinæ nigr. 4 oz. tereb. Venet. 6 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used upon wood and metals.

Lacquer. Seed lac, dragon's blood, arnotto, gambooge ana 4 oz. saffron 1 oz. S. V. R. 10 pints.

2. Turmeric 1℔, arnotto 2 oz. shell lac, gum juniper ana 12 oz. S. V. R. 12 oz.

3. Seed lac 3 oz. amber, gambooge ana 2 oz. watery extract of red sanders ʒſs, dragon's blood ʒj, saffron ʒſs, S. V. R. 2 pints 4 oz.

4. Turmeric ʒvj, saffron gr. xv, S. V. R. 1 pint 4 oz.: draw the tincture, add gambooge ʒvj, gum. sandarac, gum. elemi ana 2 oz. dragon's blood, seed lac ana 1 oz.: used upon metals and wood to give a golden colour.

Red varnish. Sandarac 4 oz. seed lac 2 oz. mastich, choice benjamin ana 1 oz. turpentine 2 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints: used for violins and cabinet work.

12. SYROPS.

Syrops in general require 29 oz. of sugar to the pint. They are judged to be sufficiently boiled when some taken up in a spoon pours out like oil; and when a thin skim appears on blowing upon the syrop, it is judged to be completely saturated: a bottle that holds 3 oz. of water, ought to hold 4 oz. of syrop, at 54 deg. Fahr. or it should exhibit while hot, 32 deg. of Baumé's hydrometer for salts, and 33 or 34 deg. when cold. Syrops should be kept in small bottles, in a cool place, and only a small quantity brought into the shop for present use, as is done by the confectioners: for want of this precaution, some syrops of the apothecaries are half fermented wines. Others, especially simple syrop, and syr. althææ, are frequently more properly to be called syrop of house-flies, the glutinous nature of the liquids rendering the use of stoppers, or the common cylindrical corks exceedingly inconvenient: but conical corks, with a wire ring at top, *would be far better than a mere tin cover, which seldom prevents the access of the flies.*

Simple syrop. *Common syrop of capillaire. Syrupus simplex* P. L. before 1815. Sugar ℥xxix to the pint of water.

2. *Syrupus. S. simplex* P. L. 1815. Sugar ℔ijſs to the pint. These serve also as general formulæ for making syrops when no proportion of sugar is expressly given.

Syrop of garlick. *Syrupus allii.* Rad. allii ℔j, water ℔ij, sugar q. s.: expectorant, diuretic, ʒj—ʒiij.

Syrop of marsh-mallows. *Syrupus ex althœa. S. althœœ.* Fresh roots 1℔, water 1 gall.; boil to one half, press out the liquor, let it settle, add white sugar ℔iiij, and boil to ℔vj.

2. *Syrupus althœœ officinalis.* Fresh roots ℔j, water ℔x; boil to one half, add white sugar ℔iiij, and boil to a syrop: demulcent, ad libitum, in tickling coughs.

Syrop of horse-radish juice. *Spiritus armoraciœ.* Juice of horse-radish q. p. sugar q. s. to make a syrop: a spoonful swallowed slowly, removes hoarseness immediately; a more simple and efficacious medicine than the syrupus de erysimo of the old editions of the P. L.

Syrop of orange peel. *Syrupus e corticibus aurantiorum. S. corticis aurantii. S. aurantii. S. citri aurantii.* Yellow part of Seville orange peel ℥ij, boiling water ℔j; steep for a night, decant and add refined sugar ℔iij.

2. Orange peel 1℔ and a half, white sugar 24℔, water 2 gallons: stomachic.

Syrop of orange juice. *Syrupus e succo aurantiorum.* Juice of oranges, strained and clarified, ℔j, white sugar ℔ij: stomachic.

Syrop of maidenhair. *Sirop de capillaire. Syrupus capillorum Veneris.* Capill. Veneris ℥v, rad. glycyrrh. ℥ij, boiling water ℔vj; steep for six hours, strain, add white sugar ℔iij.

2. *Syrupus pectoralis.* Fol. trichomanis sicc. ℥v, rad. glycyrrh. ℥iiij, boiling water ℔v, sugar q. s.

3. White sugar 24℔, water 16 pints, boil nearly to a syrop, clarify with white of 3 eggs, scum, and finish the boiling, adding, while warm, aq. naphæ 1 pint.

4. Gum. tragacanth. 3 oz. water 2 gall.; boil, strain, and make it up 3 gall.; add white sugar 24℔, clarify with

the white of 5 eggs, and then add aq. flor. aurant. 2 pints and a half: this does not mix well with wine.

5. Capill. Veneris ℥j, water 6 pints; steep, strain, add white sugar ℔viij, boil to a syrop, adding, when cold, aq. flor. aurant. ℥ij.

6. Lump sugar 8℔, water 1 gallon; boil, scum, and clarify with the white of an egg, when nearly cold add rose water 1 pint, put it up in very dry warm bottles; it may be coloured with brandy colouring if desired: nutritive, restorative, an elegant addition to pump water in summer time.

Syrop of clove pinks. *Syrupus infusionis florum caryophyllorum. S. caryophyllorum rubrorum. S. caryophylli rubri. S. dianthi caryophylli.* Fresh petals of clove pinks, the white points being cut off, ℔ij, boiling water 6 pints; infuse for 12 hours, strain, and add white sugar q. s.

2. Clove pinks 1 peck, white sugar 24℔; produces syrop 40℔ and a half.

3. Cochineal ʒj, sugar 2℔ 1 oz. water a pint: used as a red colouring syrop.

Syrop of cloves. *Syrupus caryophyllorum aromaticorum.* Caryoph. ℥iij, white wine ℔j; infuse, strain, and add sugar q. s.: stomachic.

Sherbet. *Syrop of orange juice.* Orange juice and honey, or sugar to please the palate: used either separately, or to sweeten water as a drink.

Syrop of cinnamon. *Syrupus de cinnamomo.* Cinnam. ℥iij, boiling water ℔j; infuse, strain, and add sugar q. s.: stomachic.

Syrupus corallii simplex. Red coral in powder ℥iiij, juice of berberries ℔iiij; filter, to each pint add white sugar ℔jſs; to each ℔ add syr. caryoph. rubr. (e. coccin.) ℥iv: astringent, ʒij—℥j, in looseness.

Syrop of saffron. *Syrupus croci* P. L. before 1788. Croci ℥j, vin. Canar. ℔j: infuse three days, press and add sugar q. s.

2. *Syrupus croci* P. L. since 1788. Is made with water instead of wine.

3. Croc. 4 oz. coccin. ʒij, boiling water 1 gallon; strain and add white sugar 12℔.

4. Croci 3 oz. coccin. ʒiv, boiling water 1 gallon, sugar 16℔.

5. Croci in fœno 6 oz. water 12℔, white sugar 28℔,

produced 40℔: cordial, but since it has been made with water, used only to colour medicines.

Syrop of quinces. *Syrupus cydoniorum.* Succ. cydon. defæcati ℔iij, cinnam. ʒj, caryoph. arom., zz. ana ʒſs: digest for six hours, then add vini rubri ℔j, sacch. albi ℔xv: astringent, in loosenesses.

Syrop of liquorice. Rad. glycyrrh. ℥ij, adianth. alb. ℥j, hyssop. ℥ſs, boiling water ℔iij; steep for twenty-four hours, press, add mell. opt., sacch. alb. ana ℥x, boil to a syrop: demulcent, ad libitum, in coughs.

Syrop of lemon juice, *Syrupus e succo limonum. S. succi limonis. S. limonis.* Juice, rendered clear by settling and subsequent filtering 1 pint, white sugar ℔ij.

2. *Syrupus citri Medicæ.* Juice rendered as clear as before, 3℔, sugar 5℔: cooling, expectorant, pleasanter than oxymel.

Syrop of horehound. *Syrupus de Prassio. S. marrubii.* White horehound man. j, boiling water q. s. to strain a pint; infuse, strain, add sugar q. s.: is sold for any syrop of herbs that is demanded, and which is not in the shop.

Syrop of mulberries. *Syrupus e succo mororum. S. succi mori. S. mori.* Is made in the same manner as the syrop of lemon juice.

2. Juice 7℔, water 1℔, coccin. ʒj, sacch. alb. 16℔.

3. Fruit 18 gall. produced juice 30℔, sugar 35℔: produces 56℔ of syrop.

4. Syr. rhœados ℥j, spir. vitriol. ʒſs, or q. s. to give the proper colour and taste; grateful, cooling.

Common syrop of poppies. *Syrupus opii.* Extr. opii aquosi gr. xviij, boiling water ℥viij: dissolve, add sugar q. s.

2. Opium pur. 2 oz. ʒiiij, water 20℔, sugar 24℔; boil to a proper consistence.

3. Extr. opii ʒiv, white sugar 10℔, water 6℔.

4. Extr. opii gr. xvj, simple syrop 1℔.

5. Simple syrop ℥j, tinct. opii gtt. xxv. Narcotic, ℥ſs to ℥j: is sold for the syrop of poppies.

Orgeat. *Sirop d'orgeat. Syrupus hordeatus.* Amygd. dulc. ℔j, amygd. amar. ʒij; make an emulsion by adding decoct. hord. ℔ij; strain, to the strained liquor ℥x, add sacch. alb. ℔jſs, and when the sugar is dissolved, aq. flor. aurant. ʒj.

2. *Syrupus amygdalinus.* Jordan almonds 8 oz. bitter

almonds 4 oz. water q. s. to make a very thick emulsion, strain, add the remainder of 2 pints of water, sugar 3℔, orange flower water 2 oz. sp. limon. cort. ʒvj, strain through flannel.

True syrop of poppies. *Syrupus de meconio. Diacodion. Syrupus papaveris albi. S. papaveris* P. L. Poppy heads, without the seeds, ℥xiv, boiling water 2 gall. and a half; boil to one half, press out the liquor with great force, boil again 2 pints, strain while hot, boil down to a pint, and dissolve it in white sugar ℔ij.

2. *Syrupus papaveris* P. D. Poppy heads ℔j, water ℔iij; boil, express, and evaporate to ℔j, strain, add sugar q. s. to make a syrop.

3. *Syrupus papaveris somniferi.* Poppy heads ℔ij, water ℔xxx, sugar ℔iiij.

4. Poppy heads, broken, 5℔ 4 oz. water q. s. sugar 35℔.

5. Broken heads 12℔, sugar 48℔, produced 67℔: narcotic, ʒij—℥ſs, or more; as the preparation is so troublesome, the common syrop made of opium is usually sold in its stead: many make it of treacle.

Syrop of cowslips. *Syrupus e floribus paralyseos.* Is made as the syrop of clove pinks: slightly narcotic.

Syrop of peach blossoms. *Syrupus e floribus malorum Persicarum.* Peach blossoms ℔j, warm water ℔iij; soak for a day, press out, and repeat the infusion with fresh flowers four times more; strain, and to 3 pints of the liquor add sugar ℔ijſs, boil to a syrop: mildly cathartic; used for infants.

Syrop of buckthorn. *Syrupus de spina cervina. S. spinæ cervinæ.* Juice of buckthorn berries full ripe ℔iiij; steep ginger and allspice ana ʒiv in one pint of it, then strain, boil the rest to ℔jſs, mix the two liquors, and add sugar ℔iijſs.

2. *Syrupus rhamni cathartici.* Juice, clarified by settling, 2℔, white sugar 3℔.

3. Juice 1 gallon, brown sugar 12℔.

4. Juice 3 gall. brown sugar 28℔, piment. 6 oz. zz. 4 oz. produced 38℔; cathartic, but apt to gripe, ℥ſs—℥jſs, seldom used but in clysters, except by the ferriers, who employ it very liberally. Buckthorn berries have always 4 seeds, the alder 2, and the dog-berry only 1, and buckthorn berries bruised on white paper stain it green, which

the others, although sometimes substituted for those of the buckthorn, do not.

Syrop of red poppies. *Syrupus de papavere erratico. S. papaveris erratici. S. rhœados.* Scald and steep wild poppy flowers ℔j in boiling water ℥xviij, press out the liquor, let it settle, decant, and add white sugar ℔ijſs.

2. Flowers 14℔, water 42℔, sugar 91℔, produced 132℔; narcotic, but principally used to colour medicines.

Syrop of rhubarb. *Syrupus de rhabarbaro.* Rhabarb., fol. sennæ ana ℥ijſs, cinnam. ʒjſs, ginger ʒſs, warm water ℔iiij; steep all night, strain, and boil to a syrop with white sugar ℔ij.

2. Rhabarb. E. Ind., fol. sennæ, raisins ana 4 oz. ginger ʒiiij, white sugar 9℔, water 1 gall.: cathartic.

Syrop of black currants. *Syrupus e ribis nigris.* As syrop of lemon juice: cooling.

Syrop of red currants. *Syrupus e ribis rubris.* Press out the juice, strain, put it into a glass or China vessel, cover with paper in which holes are pricked, expose it to the sun for a fortnight, take off the crust at top, add to each 4℔ of the clear liquor, 7℔ of sugar, and give it a quick boil; this preparation prevents any further fermentation.

Syrop of pale roses. *Syrupus rosaceus solutivus. S. rosarum solutivus.* Liquor left in distilling 6℔ of damask roses, boiled down to 3 pints; let it settle for a night, decant, add white sugar ℔v, and boil it till it weighs ℔viijſs.

2. *Syrupus rosæ* P. L. before 1809. Damask rose petals dried, ℥vij, boiling water ℔iiij; infuse, evaporate to ℔ijſs, add sugar ℔vj.

3. *Syrupus rosæ* P. L. since 1809. The same, but made with pale-rose petals.

4. *Syrupus rosæ centifoliæ.* Fresh petals ℔j, boiling water ℔iiij; infuse, add sugar ℔iij; slightly purgative; used for children.

Syrop of red roses. *Syrupus de rosis siccis.* Dried petals ℔ſs, boiling water ℔iiij; infuse, strain with expression, add sugar ℔j, boil to a syrop.

2. *Syrupus rosæ Gallicæ.* Dried petals ℥vij, boiling water ℔v, sugar ℔vj: is slightly astringent, but more used as a red colour.

Syrop of bar-berries. *Syrupus de berberis.* Juice, cleared by settling, ℔ij, white sugar ℔jſs, boil to a syrop.

Syrop of rasp-berries. *Syrupus rubi Idæi.* Juice ℔ij, sugar ℔iv ℥ij; dissolve: a grateful acid cooler.

Syrop of rue. *Syrupus rutæ.* Rue man. j, boiling water q. s. to strain a pint, add sugar q. s.: antispasmodic.

Syrop of elder berries. *Syrupus sambucinus.* Juice of the berries q. p. sugar q. s. to make a syrop.

Syrupus rosaceus solutivus cum senna. Fol. sennæ ℥vj, sem. carui, sem. fœnic. dulc. ana ʒiij, infusion of damask roses ℔iij, sugar ℔ij.

2. *Syrupus sennæ* P. L. 1815. Sennæ ℥ij, sem. fœn. d. ℥j, boiling water ℔j; infuse, strain, add manna ℥iij, sugar 1℔: purgative; used for children, ʒij—℥ſs.

Balsamic syrop. *Syrupus balsamicus. S. Tolutanus* P. L. before 1809. Balsam of Tolu ℥viij, water ℔iij; boil for two hours in a still, and return what comes over; strain, and add sugar ℥lxxx.

2. *Syrupus Tolutanus* P. L. since 1809. Bals. Tolu ℥j, water ℔j; boil in a close vessel, strain, add sugar ℔ij.

3. *Syrupus toluiferæ balsami.* Simple syrop ℔ij, tinct. bals. Tolu ℥j: M.

Syrop of violets. *Syrupus violarum* P. L. before 1745. Fresh flowers ℔j, boiling water ℔ijſs; infuse for a day, press out the liquor; in every 2 pints dissolve sugar ℔iiij; scum, and boil to a syrop.

2. *Syrupus e succo violarum.* Juice expressed from the flowers ℔j, sugar ℔ij, or rather more; boil to a syrop.

3. *Syrupus violarum* P. L. since 1745, *Syrupus violæ. S. violæ odoratæ.* From the infusion, strained through a fine cloth, carefully avoiding the least pressure.

4. Lign. Campech. 1℔, rad. ireos Flor. 8 oz. water 4 pints; infuse, when cold strain, to each pint add white sugar 8℔, water 6 pints.

5. Flowers of columbine ℔j, rad. ireos Flor. ʒiv, water ℔ijſs, sugar q. s.; or the flowers of the purple flag, iris biflora Linn. may be used: laxative, to children ʒij—℥ſs.

6. Colour simple syrop, scented by orrice, with litmus, red cabbage, or indigo: but the last does not turn red with acids. Is usually manufactured in the country.

Syrop of ginger. *Syrupus zingiberis* P. L. before 1745. Root bruised ℥iij, white wine ℔j; infuse warm for three days, strain, add sugar ℔jſs.

2. *Syrupus zingiberis* P. L. 1745 to 1809, P. D. Root sliced ℥iv, boiling water ℔iij; infuse, add sugar q. s.

3. *Syrupus zingiberis* P. L. since 1809. Root sliced ℥ij, boiling water ℔j, sugar ℔ij.

4. *Syrupus amomi zingiberis.* Root sliced ℥iij, boiling water ℔iv, sugar ℔vijſs: carminative, stomachic.

Confectio al-kermes. Sugar ℔j, rose water ℥vj; dissolve, add juice of kermes ℔iij, ol. cinnam. ℈j; the older receipts ordered a little gold leaf to float about in it, also musk and ambergrise: stimulant.

Syrop of nut-megs. *Syrupus nucum moschatarum.* Nut-megs ℥iij, white wine ℔j; infuse three days, strain, add sugar ℔jſs: stomachic, stimulant.

Syrop of red cabbage. *Syrupus brassicæ rubræ.* Juice of red cabbage ℔ij, sugar ℔v, make a syrop; some steam the leaves before they press them.

2. Leaves q. p. boiling water q. s. to cover them; infuse, strain, add sugar q. s.: pectoral, much used in some places.

Hippocras. Canary, Lisbon ana 12 pints, cinnam. 2 oz. canel. alb. ʒiiij, caryoph., macis, nuc. mosch., zingib., galang. ana ʒj; digest three days, strain, add white sugar 40 oz.

Oxymel. *Oxymel simplex.* Honey ℔ij, white wine vinegar ℔j: dissolve.

2. *Syrupus acetosus.* White wine vinegar ℔ij, white sugar ℔v: dissolve.

3. *Syrupus acidi acetosi.* White wine vinegar ℔ijſs, white sugar ℔iijſs; boil to a syrop: diluted with water, form acidulous drinks and gargles.

Oxymel ex allio. Vinegar ℔ſs, sem. carui, sem. fœn. dul. ana ʒij; boil, add garlick ℥ſs, cover, and when cold strain, then add honey ℥x.

Oxymel colchici. Fresh roots ℥j, distilled vinegar ℔j, soak for 2 days, press, to the liquor add honey ℔ij, and boil to a syrop: in asthma and dropsy ʒj, bis die, gradually increased.

Oxymel of squills. *Oxymel scilliticum.* *O. scillæ.* Honey ℔iij, aceti scillæ ℔ij; boil to a proper consistence.

2. *Syrupus scillæ maritimæ.* White sugar ℔iijſs, aceti scillæ ℔ij: expectorant, detergent, ʒij—ʒiij; or in larger doses to children as an emetic.

Syrufus volatilis. S. V. R. 1 pint, white sugar as much as it will dissolve: stimulant, anti-emetic.

Syrop of gall. *Syrupus fellis.* Tincture of bullock's gall 1 oz. simple syrop 1℔; mix: stomachic, promotes digestion, in doses of ℥j.

Syrop of ipecacuanha. *Syrupus ipecacuanhæ.* Tincture of ipecacuanha in S. V. R. made as strong as possible, 1 oz. simple syrop 1℔; mix: antidysenteric, expectorant, ʒj—ʒij, in larger doses ℥j ℥jſs, emetic.

2. Ipecacuanha 1 oz. boiling water 1 pint; infuse, strain, add sugar ℔ij: this is much weaker.

Sirop de cuisinière. Rad. sarsap. ℔ij, rad. chinæ, lign. guaiaci ana ℔ij, aq. q. s. to strain ℔ij, add sacch. rubri, mellis ana ℔ij; to which some add corrosive sublimate, which is useless, as it is immediately changed to mercurius dulcis and precipitated.

Braithwaite's genuine black drop. Opium sliced 8 oz. juice of crab apples 3 pints, nutmegs 1 oz. and a half, saffron ʒij; boil till smooth, add sugar 4 oz. yeast 2 table-spoonfuls; keep it near the fire for six or eight weeks, and then place it in the open air till it becomes a syrop; decant, filter, and put it into small bottles, adding a little sugar to each bottle: these quantities should produce about 2 pints. One drop is equal to four of tincture of opium, and does not affect the head near so much.

2. *Laudanum liquidum cydoniatum.* Opii ℥iv; croci ℥ij; succi cydoniæ ℔ijſs; fermenti coch. iiij. Ferment till the opium and saffron separate, then express and filter; to the liquor add cinnam. ℥ij, caryoph. arom., lign. aloes, santali flavi ana ʒj, digest 14 days, filter and evaporate to one half. Willis. Narcotic and anodyne, gutt. x to xxx.

3. *Abbé Rosseau's drops. Guttæ seu laudanum abbatis Rosseau. Vinum opiatum fermentatione paratum.* Mel. Narb. ℥xij, aq. calidæ ℔iij, set it in a warm place, and as soon as it ferments, add opii ℥iiij dissolved in aq. ℥xij, let it work for a month, then evaporate to ℥x, strain, and add S. V. R. ℥iiijſs.

4. *Newmann's liquid laudanum.* Opium fermented with water, and not evaporated farther than to the consistence of honey: see his laudanum amongst electaries.

5. *Major Cochrane's cough medicine.* White poppy heads without seeds ℔ſs, water ℔vj, boil to ℔ij, strain with expression, boil again to ℔j; strain and add vinegar, brown sugar ana ℔j; boil to a syrop, add sp. vitr. q. s. to make it gratefully acid. Dose cochl. min. j to iij at night.

Godfrey's cordial. Venice treacle, ginger ana 2 oz. S. V. R. 3 pints, ol. sassafr. ʒvj, water 3 gall. treacle 14℔, tinct. Theb. 4 pints.

2. Sassafras ℔j, zz. 4 oz. water 3 gall.: boil gently to 2 gall. add treacle 16℔, S. V. R. 7 pts. tinct. Theb. 1 pint.

3. Opium 8 oz. ol. carui, ol. sassafr. ana 5 oz. treacle 56℔, S. V. R. 1 gallon, water 8 gallons.

4. Opium ʒiiij, treacle 4℔, boiling water 1 gallon: dissolve, add S. V. R. 2 oz. ol. sassafr. gtt. xl.

5. Opium 1 oz. and a half, treacle 7℔, S. V. R. 2 pints, ol. sassafr. ʒij, extr. jalapæ ʒiiij, water 2 gallons; produces 21 pints.

6. Sem. carui, sem. coriandri, sem. anisi ana 4℔, water q. s.: distil 16 gall. to which add opium 12 oz. ol. sassafr. 4 oz. dissolved in S. V. R. 2 gall. proof spirit 5 gall. treacle 84℔.

7. S. V. R. 1 pint, tinct. opii 2 oz. ol. sassafr. ℥jſs, water 10℔, treacle 7℔.

8. Sassafras 2℔, boil in water 1 gall. to 7 pints; strain, add brown sugar 7℔, opium 2 oz. previously dissolved in a pint of water, and S. V. R. 1℔.: anodyne, narcotic; chiefly used to prevent the crying of children, when in pain or starving.

9. Sassaf. ℥ix, sem. carui, sem. coriand., sem. anisi ana ℥j, aq. ℔vj; simmer away to ℔iiij, strain, add melasti ℔vj, boil a few minutes, and when cold add tinct. opii ℥iij.

Dalby's carminative. Tinct. opii ʒivſs, tinct. ass. fœt. ʒijſs, ol. carui ℈iij, ol. menth. pip. ℈vj, tinct. castor. ʒvjſs, S. V. R. ʒvj; put ʒij into each bottle with magnesia ʒj, and fill up with simple syrop and a little S. V. R.

Essentia binæ. Brown sugar melted in an iron pot, and kept on the fire till it is quite black and bitter, then removed, and lime water added to reduce it to the consistence of a syrop.

Colour for brewing. *Brandy colouring.* Brown sugar melted until it begins to grow bitter, and then made into a syrop with lime water.

Elixir de Garus. Myrrh, aloes ana ʒjſs, cloves, nutmegs ana ʒiij, saffron ℥j, cinnamon ʒvj, S. V. R. 1 gallon; distil 9 pints, then make an infusion of maidenhair 4 oz. liquorice root ʒiv, figs 3 oz. in boiling water 1 gall.; strain with expression, dissolve in it white sugar 12℔, add orange flower water 12 oz.; to each pound of this syrop add half its weight of the distilled spirit, and keep it for some time in a cellar.

2. Myrrh. ʒiv, aloes, croci ana ʒij, cinnam., caryoph., nuc. mosch. ana ℈j, proof spirit 2 pints; make a tincture, strain, add syr. capilli Veneris ℔ij, aq. flor. aurant. ʒxij.

Huile liquoreuse de fleurs d'oranges. Orange flower water, simple syrop ana p. æq.

Huile liquoreuse de la rose. *Julepum rosatum.* Rose water, simple syrop ana p. æq.

13. LIQUEURS.

Several of these were in the old editions of the London Pharmacopœia, but have been gradually omitted; the tinctura sennæ being the only sweetened tincture left, and that is so purely medicinal in its use, that it still keeps its station.

Ratafia d'angelique. Angelica seeds ʒj, stalks of angelica, bitter almonds blanched ana 4 oz. proof spirit 12 pints, white sugar 2℔; digest, strain, and filter: carminative.

Ratafia d'anis. Anise seed 2 oz. proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 10 oz.: it may be made of star anise seed.

Huile d'anis. Anise seed 2 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints, simp. syrop 4℔: tincture of vanilla may be added if agreeable.

Anisette de Bourdeaux. Sugar 9 oz. ol. anisi gtt. vj; rub together, add by degrees S. V. R. 2 pints, water 4 pints: filter.

Eau de vie d'Andaye. The same ingredients as the former, but less sugar and oil.

Ratafia de caffé. Roasted coffee, ground, 1℔, proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 20 oz.: digest for a week.

Ratafia de cassis. Ripe black currants 6℔, cloves ʒſs, cinnamon ʒj, proof spirit 18 pints, sugar 3℔ 8 oz.: digest a fortnight.

Ratafia des cerises. Morello cherries with their kernels bruised 8℔, proof spirit 8 pints; digest for a month, strain with expression, add sugar 1℔ 8 oz.

Ratafia de Grenoble. Small wild black cherries with their kernels bruised 12℔, proof spirit 6 gall.: digest for a month, strain, add sugar 12℔, a little citron peel may be added at pleasure.

Ratafia de cacao. *R. de chocolat.* Caracca cacao nuts roasted 1℔, West India cacao nuts roasted 8 oz. prf. spirit 1 gallon: digest for a fortnight, strain, add sugar 1℔ 8 oz. tinct. of vanilla gtt. xxx.

CLAIRET. *Rossalis des six graines.* The seeds of anise, fennel, dill, coriander, carui, and daucus Creticus ana 1 oz. proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 1℔.

RATAFIA DE COINGS. Juice of quinces 6 pints, cinnam. ʒiij, coriander seed bruised ʒij, cloves bruised gr. xv, mace ʒſs, bitter almonds ʒiiij, S. V. R. 3 pints: digest for a week, add sugar 2℔ 8 oz.

ESCUBAC. *Usquebaug.* Saffron 1 oz. juniper berries ʒiv, dates without their kernels, raisins ana 3 oz. jubebs 6 oz. anise seed, mace, cloves, coriander seed ana ʒj, cinnam. ʒij, proof spirit 12 pints, simple syrop 6℔: pectoral, emmenagogue.

RATAFIA DE FRAMBOISES. Strawberries 8℔, proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 12 oz.

RATAFIA DE GENIÈVRE. Dried juniper berries not bruised 2 oz. proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 10 oz.

RATAFIA DE BROU DE NOIX. Young walnuts, whose shells are not yet hard, no. 60, brandy 4 pints, sugar 12 oz. mace, cinnamon, cloves ana gr. xv; digest for two or three months, press out the liquor, filter, and keep it for two or three years: stomachic.

RATAFIA DE NOYAUX. Peach or apricock kernels, with their shells, bruised, no. 120, proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 10 oz.: some reduce the S. V. R. to proof, with the juice of apricocks or peaches, to make this liqueur.

CHRÈME DE NOYAUX. Bitter almonds blanched 4oz. proof spirit 2 pints, sugar 1℔. Chreme is from the Greek χρισμα, an oily liniment, from its consistence; but it is frequently written by the French, creme, and by the English, cream.

RATAFIA D'ŒILLETS. Clove pinks, the white heels pulled off, 4℔, cinnamon, cloves ana gr. xv, proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 1℔.

RATAFIA A LA PROVENÇALE. Striped pinks 1℔, proof spirit 2 pints, sugar 8 oz. juice of strawberries 11 oz. saffron gr. xv.

RATIFIA D'ECORCES D'ORANGES. Fresh peel of Seville oranges 4 oz. proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 1℔: digest for six hours.

RATAFIA DE FLEURS D'ORANGES. Fresh flowers of the orange tree 2℔, proof spirit 1 gallon, sugar 1℔ 8 oz.: digest for six hours only.

Huille de vanille. S. V. R. 2 pints, simple syrop 2℔, tincture of vanilla q. s.

Vespetro. Angelica seed 2 oz. coriander seed 1 oz. fennel seed, anise seed ana ʒij, lemons sliced, no. 2, proof spirit 4 pints, sugar 1℔.

Ratafia à la violette. Flor. orrice root ʒij, archel 1 oz. S. V. R. 4 pints: digest, strain, and add sugar 4℔.

Fenouillette de l'ile de Rhé. Fennel seed 2 oz. herb of the same 8 oz. S. V. R. 2 pints, water 4 pints, sugar 10 oz.

Elephants milk. *Urine d'eléphant.* Benjamin 2 oz. S. V. R. 1 pint, boiling water 2 pints and a half: when cold, strain, and add sugar 1℔ 8 oz.

Ratafia de baume de Tolu. Balsam of Tolu 2 oz. S. V. R. 1 pint, boiling water 3 pints, sugar 1℔ 8 oz.

Citronelle. *Eau de Barbades.* Fresh orange peel 1 oz. fresh lemon peel 4 oz. cloves ʒſs, coriander ʒj, proof spirit 4 pints: distil in B. M. and add white sugar p. æq.

Chrème des Barbades. Orange peels, lemon peels ana no. 3, cinnamon 4 oz. mace ʒij, cloves ʒj, rum 18 pints: distil in B. M. and add sugar p. æq.

2. Lemons sliced no. 24, citrons sliced no. 6, S. V. R. 2 gall. 4 pints, fresh baulm leaves 8 oz. water 3 gallons 4 pints: digest for a fortnight, strain.

Cedrat. Lemon peels no. 12, S. V. R. 2 gallons: distil in B. M. and add simple syrop p. æq.

Parfait amour. The same, coloured with a little cochineal.

Marasquin de groseilles. Gooseberries quite ripe 102℔, black-cherry leaves 12℔; bruise and ferment; distil and rectify the spirit: to each pint of this spirit add as much distilled water, and sugar 1℔.

Huile de Venus. Flowers of the wild carrot, picked, 6 oz. S. V. R. 10 pints; distil in B. M.; to the spirit add as much syrop of capillaire; it may be coloured with cochineal.

Eau divine. S. V. R. 1 gall. ess. of lemons, ess. of Bergamotte ana ʒj; distil in B. M. add sugar 4℔, dissolved in pure water 2 gall. and lastly orange flower water 5 oz.

Brandy shrub. Brandy 9 pints, lemon juice, orange juice ana 1 pint, orange peels no. 4, lemon peels no. 2, sugar 2℔, water 5 pints.

Rum shrub. The same, using rum instead of brandy.

2. Concrete acid of lemons 8 oz. water 5 gall. raisin wine 4 gall. rum 10 gall. orange flower water 4 pints, honey 6℔.

Chrême d'orange. Oranges sliced no. 36, S. V. R. 2 gall. sugar 18℔, water 4 gall. 4 pints, tincture of saffron 1 oz. ʒiv, orange flower water 4 pints: digest for a fortnight, strain.

All the above liqueurs are stimulant, and taken ad libitum for pleasure.

Liqueurs are also made by adding Hungary water, honey water, eau de Cologne, and several other spirits, to an equal quantity of simple syrop, or common capillaire.

14. CONSERVES.

Rob de berberis. Juice of barberries strained 1 pint, white sugar ℥vj; boil down to a jelly.

2. Juice and sugar ana p. æq.; boil down: refrigerant.

Rob de cerasis. Kentish cherry juice, strained, 1 pint, sugar ℥vj; boil down: refrigerant.

Rob de cornis. Cornelian cherries ℔j; boil in a little water, pulp through the sieve, add sugar ℥vj, and boil down.

Rob cydoniorum. Juice of quinces, cleared by settling a while, ℔vj; boil to ℔ij, add sugar ℥vj, and boil down.

Diacydonium. Flesh of quinces, boiled soft in water, ℔viij, white sugar ℔vj, boil to a jelly, and pour into moulds.

Rob prunorum acidorum. As the former, from unripe plums: astringent.

Currant jelly. *Rob de ribes.* Juice of red currants ℔j, sugar ℥vj; boil down.

2. Juice of red currants, white sugar ana p. æq. stir it gently and smoothly for three hours, put it into glasses, and in three days it will concrete into a firm jelly.

Rob of elder berries with sugar. *Rob baccarum sambuci cum saccharo.* Juice ℔iiij, sugar ℔j; boil down: detergent, used in gargles.

2. Juice 16 gall. sugar 87℔; produced 130℔.

Jelly of apples. Apple juice strained ℔iiij, sugar ℔j; boil to a jelly.

Strawberry jelly. Juice of strawberries ℔iiij, sugar ℔ij; boil down.

Gooseberry jelly. Dissolve sugar in about half its weight of water, boil: it will be nearly solid when cold; to this syrop add an equal weight of gooseberry juice, and give it a boil, but not long, for otherwise it will not fix.

Damson cheese. Boil the fruit in water q. s. to cover it, and pulp through a very coarse sieve, to each pound add sugar 4 oz. boil till it begins to candy on the sides, then pour it into tin moulds. Other kinds of plums may be treated in the same way, as also cherries and several kinds of fruit.

Scotch marmelade. Juice of Seville oranges 2 pints, yellow honey 2℔; boil to a proper consistence.

Mel helleboratum. Rad. helleb. alb. ℔j, water ℔iiij; soak, boil, press out the liquor, strain again, add honey ℔iij, and boil to a proper consistence: cathartic, in mania.

Honey of roses. *Mel rosatum. M. rosaceum. M. rosæ.* Dried red roses ℥iv, boiling water ℔iij; infuse, strain, add honey ℔v, and boil down: used in cooling detergent gargles.

Rob diacaryon. Juice of green walnut husks 4℔, honey 2℔; boil down: stomachic ʒj—℥ſs.

Rob diamorum. Juice of mulberries 4℔, honey 2℔; boil down: cooling.

Conserve of wormwood. *Conserva absinthii maritimi.* Leaves ℔j, sugar ℔iij; beat or grind into a conserve: tonic, stomachic.

Conserva cochleariæ hortensis. Leaves ℔j, sugar ℔iij: stimulant, antiscorbutic.

Conserve of hips. *Conserva cynosbati. C. fructûs cynosbati. Confectio rosæ caninæ.* Fruit, carefully separated from the seeds and their down, ℔j, sugar ℥xx.

2. *Conserva rosæ caninæ.* Fruit pulped ℔j, sugar ℔iij: cooling.

3. Hips 231℔, before pulping, after being pulped and beat up with white sugar 216℔, produced 388℔. The hips of rosa systyla and r. arvensis make a much finer flavoured conserve than those of r. canina, so much so that their conserve may be used as an excellent sweetmeat.

Conserve of mint. *Conserva menthæ foliorum. C. menthæ sativæ.* Leaves ℔j, sugar ℔iij: allays vomiting.

Conserve of red roses. *Conserva florum rosarum rubrarum. C. florum rosæ rubræ. C. rosæ rubræ. Confectio rosæ Gallicæ. Conserva rosæ Gallicæ.* Petals ℔j, sugar ℔iij: astringent.

CONSERVE OF RUE. *Conserva rutæ foliorum.* Leaves ℔j, sugar ℔iij: antispasmodic.

CONSERVE OF ORANGE-PEEL. *Conserva corticum aurantiorum. C. flavedinis corticum aurantiorum Hispalensium. C. corticis exterioris aurantii Hispalensis. Confectio aurantii. Conserva aurantii. C. citri aurantii.* Yellow part of the peel of Seville oranges ℔j, sugar ℔iij: stomachic.

CONSERVE OF SLOES. *Pulpa prunorum sylvestrium condita. Conserva prunorum sylvestrium. C. prunæ sylvestris.* Soften the sloes by simmering them over the fire in a little water, taking care that they do not burst, pulp them through a sieve, add to the pulp three times its weight of sugar: astringent.

CONSERVA ARI. Fresh roots ℔ſs, sugar ℔jſs: diuretic, attenuant.

CONSERVE OF WOOD SORREL. *Conserva foliorum lujulæ. C. lujulæ.* Leaves of wood sorrel ℔j, sugar ℔iij: gratefully acid, of an elegant red colour, cooling.

CONSERVA SCILLÆ. Fresh squills ℥j, sugar ℥x: diuretic, attenuant.

15. ELECTARIES.

Under the names of electaries are included all solid or pulpy mixtures of different substances which are not of an oily nature, but more or less soluble or diffusible in water. The name electarium has been usually written electuary; but Cœlius Aurelianus, the most ancient author who uses the word, writes it electarium.

ELECTARIUM E BACCIS LAURI. Fol. rutæ sicc., sem. carui, sem. petrosel. vulg., bacc. lauri ana ℥j, sagapeni ℥ſs, piper. nigri, castor. Russ. ana ʒij, mell. ℥xv.

2. *Confectio rutæ.* Fol. rutæ sicc., sem. carui, bacc. lauri ana ℥jſs, sagapeni ℥ſs, pip. nigri ʒij, mell. ℥xvj: antihysteric, ʒſs—ʒij; in clysters carminative, ℥j—℥ij, in flatulent colic.

DIACORALLION. Corall. albi, coral. rubri, boli Armen. veræ, sang. draconis ana ʒj, margaritarum ʒſs, lign. aloes, rosar. rubr., gum. tragacanthæ, cinnam. ana ℈ij, ligni santali albi et rubri ana ℈j, sacchari in aq. cinnam. tenui soluti four times the weight of the species: absorbent.

DIASCORDIUM. *Electarium e scordio.* Species e scordio cum opio ℔j, syr. papav. alb. ℔iij: alexiterial, antispasmodic, astringent ʒj—ʒiij.

Mithridatium. *Confectio Damocratis.* Cinnam. ʒxiv, myrrhæ, agarici, nardi Indicæ, zz., croci, sem. thlaspis, thuris, terebinth. Chiæ ana ʒx, junci odorati, costi (or zedoar.), fol. malabathri (or macis), stœch., piper. long., sem. seselis, succ. hypocist., styr. colati, opopon., galbani col., opobalsami (or ol. nuc. mosch. expr.), castor. Russ., ana ℥j, polii, scordii, carpobalsami (or cubeb.), pip. alb., sem. dauci Cret., bdellii ana ʒvij, nardi Celticæ, rad. gent., fol. dictam. Cret., ros. rubr., sem. petrosel. Macedon., sem. cardam. min., sem. fœnic. dulc., gum. Arab., opii colati (dissolved in wine) ana ʒv, rad. calam. arom., rad. valer. sylv., sem. anisi, sagapeni ana ʒiij, mei athamant., hyperici, acaciæ (or catechu), ventrium scincorum ana ʒijſs, honey three times the weight of the species.

2. Cass. lign. 2 oz. gum· thuris, zz., croci ana 1 oz. ʒiv, myrrh., galbani, styr., fol. scordii, sem. fœnic. dulc., opii, cal. aromat., sem. anisi, pip. longi, cubeb., castor., valerianæ, cardam. min. ana 1 oz. gum. Arab. 4 oz. catechu ʒij, honey q. s.

3. Species for mithridate 7℔, honey 21℔, S. V. R., water ana 1 pint: astringent, narcotic, but less so than Venice treacle, ℈ij—ʒij.

Philonium Romanum. Piper. albi, sem. hyoscyami albi ana ʒv, opii ʒijſs, cass. lign. ʒjſs, sem. apii ʒj, sem. petros. Maced., sem. fœnic., sem. dauci Cret. ana ℈ij gr. v, croci ℈jſs, spicæ Ind., pyrethri, zedoar. ana gr. xv, cinnam. ʒjſs, myrrhæ, castorei ana ʒj, syr. papav. alb. q. s.

2. *Philonium Londinense.* Piper. albi, zz., sem. carui ana ℥ij, opii colati ʒvj, syr. papav. alb. boiled down to the consistence of honey ℥xx ʒij.

3. *Confectio opiata.* Opii pur. duri ʒvj, pip. longi, zz., sem. carui ana ℥ij, syr. papav. alb. boiled down to the consistence of honey ℥xx ʒij.

4. *Confectio opii.* Opii duri ʒvj, pip. longi ℥j, zz. ℥ij, sem. carui ℥iij, simple syrop ℔j: stimulant, dose of philonium ʒj—ʒjſs, of the confection only gr. x—ʒſs.

Venice treacle. *Theriaca Andromachi.* Trochisci de scillâ ℔ſs, piper. longi, opii col., viper. sicc. ana ℥iij, cinnam., opobalsami (or ol. nuc. mosch. expr.) ana ℥ij, agarici, radicis iridis Flor., herb. scordii, flor. ros. rubr., sem. napi, extr. glycyrrh. ana ℥jſs, nardi Ind., croci, amomi, myrrhæ, costi (or zedoariæ), junci odor. ana ℥j, rad. pentaph., rhabarb., zz., malabathri fol. (or macis), fol. dictam. Cret., fol. marrub., fol. calaminthæ, stœch., piper. nigri, sem. petrosel. Macedon., olibani, terebinth. Chiæ, rad. valerian. sylv. ana ʒvj, rad. gent., nardi Celt., mei athamant., fol. polii, fol. hyperici, fol. chamæpityos, sum. chamædryos cum semine, carpobals. (or cubeb.), sem. anisi, sem. fœnic. dul., sem. cardam. min., sem. ammeos, sem. seselis, sem. thlaspis, succ. hypocist., acaciæ (or catechu), gum. Arab., styr. colati, sagapeni colati, terræ Lemn. (or bol. Armen., or bol. Gall.), vitrioli vir. calc. ana ℥ſs, rad. aristol. ten. (or arist. long.), summ. cent. min., sem. dauci Cret., opopon., galbani col., castor. Russ., bitum. Jud. (or succin. alb.), rad. calam. arom. ana ʒij, honey three times the weight of the species.

2. Pip. long., cass. lign. ana 2 oz. croci, zz., gum. thuris, sem. anisi, sem. cardam., gum. stor., sal. Martis, gum. myrrh., cubeb., sem. fœnic. dulc., bol. Armen. ana 1 oz. fol. scordii, castor., calam. arom. ana 1 oz. ʒiiij, succ. Hispan. 3 oz. gum. Arab. 4 oz. opopon., galban. ana ʒiiij, honey 6℔.

3. Rad. angelicæ ℥viij, rad. valerianæ ℥iij, rad. gentian. ℥vj, zedoariæ, sem. cardam. min. ana ℥ij, croci, succ. glycyrrh., myrrh., opii ana ℥j, honey ℥lxxv; the opium is to be dissolved in sherry q. s.: heating, alexiterial, anodyne, narcotic, ℈jſs—ʒjſs

Electuarium opiatum. *E. Thebaicum.* Pulv. aromatici ℥vj, rad. serpent. Virg. ℥iij, opii ℥ſs, syrup. zz. ℔j; the opium to be dissolved in sherry q. s.

Confectio Paulina. *C. Archigenis.* Costi (or zedoar.), cinnam., pip. longi, pip. nigri, styr. col., galban. col., opii col., castor. Russ. ana ℥ij, simple syrop boiled to the consistence of honey ℥xlviij.

Theriaca Londinensis. *Cataplasma e cymino.* Sem. cymini ℔ſs, bacc. lauri, fol. scord., rad. serp. Virg. ana ℥iij, caryoph. arom. ℥j, honey ℥xlviij: the old formula had opium in it, and was made up with syrop of poppies.

2. For cloves, put in twice the weight of allspice; at present mostly used by the ferriers as an alexipharmic; formerly given ʒij—℥ſs, the old form being weaker than Venice treacle, but pleasanter to the taste.

Sir Walter Rawleigh's cordial. *Confectio Raleighana. C. cardiaca.* Sum. rorism. recen., bacc. junip. ana ℔j, sem. card. min., zedoar., croci ana ℔ſs, proof spir. cong. jſs; make a tincture, strain, evaporate to ℔ijſs, then add pulv. e chel. cancr. comp. ℥xvj, cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana ℥ij, caryoph. arom. ℥j, sacch. albi ℔ij. Sir W. R.'s own formula was far more complicated.

2. *Confectio aromatica* P. L. before 1809. Zedoar., croci ana ℔ſs, aquæ ℔iij; infuse for a day and night, press and strain, evaporate to ℔jſs, add pulv. e chel. cancr. comp. ℥xvj, cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana ℥ij, caryoph. arom. ℥j, sem. cardam. min. ℥ſs, sacch. alb. ℔ij.

3. *Confectio aromatica* P. L. since 1809. Cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana ℥ij, caryoph. arom. ℥j, sem. cardam. min. ℥ſs, croci ℥ij, test. ostreor. pp. ℥xvj, sacch. alb. ℔ij, water ℔j.

4. *Confectio aromatica* P. D. Cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana ℥ij, sacch. alb., croci ana ℥j, sem. cardam. min., caryoph. ana ʒij, cretæ præcip. ℥ij, syr. aurant. cort. q. s.

5. *Electuarium aromaticum.* Pulv. aromat. p. j, syr. aurantii p. ij.

6. Turmeric 6℔, cass. (parvæ) 3℔, cardam. min. 1℔ 8 oz. nutmegs 1℔, cloves 1℔, chalk ppd. 7℔; grind together; to each 4℔ of these species add saffron 1℔ 6 oz. S. V. R. 3 pints, chalk ppd. 10℔, oil of cloves, true, 2 oz. tinct. stomach. 8 oz. syrop of saffron 10℔; the saffron should be the best Spanish, and infused for a week in the spirit of wine, when good, it will bear 14 or 16 ℔ of chalk, and yet be of a good colour.

7. Rad. zedoar. 2℔, water 1 gall.; evaporate to 6 pints, add sugar 12℔, and when cold add species for conf. arom. 60℔ (composed of gum. Seneg. 4℔, rad. curcum. Chin. 8℔, nuc. mosch. 4℔, cassiæ parvæ 8℔, gran. Parad. 1℔, sem. cardam. min. 1℔, starch 6℔, chalk ppd. 21℔, corall. rub. ppt. 7℔), as also S. V. R. 2 pints, aloes, cassiæ, sem. cardam. min. ana 4 oz. nuc. mosch. 8 oz. croci in fœno 1℔, pulv. chel. canc. comp. 4 oz.: if the colour is not good, add kali ppd. 1 oz.

Diacassia cum manna. *Electarium e casia. Electuarium e cassia. Confectio cassiæ.* Pulp of cassia fistula ℔ſs, mannæ ℥ij, pulp. tamarind. ℥j, syr. rosarum ℔ſs.

2. *Electuarium cassiæ.* Syr. cort. aurant. used for syr. rosarum.

3. *Electuarium cassiæ fistulæ.* Pulp. cass. fist., pulp. tamarind., mannæ ana p. j. syr. rosar. Dam. ℔iiij.

Syrupus sennæ P. D. Sennæ ℥ſs, boiling water ℔j; infuse, strain, add manna, sugar ana ℔j.

2. *Syrupus sennæ* P. L. 1809. Senna ℥j, sem. fœnic.

ol. ʒj, aq. ferv. ℔j ; infuse, strain, add manna, sugar ana ℔j. These are of the consistence of soft manna, and not syrops.

Electuarium ex elleboro. Rad. elleb. albi ℔j, aquæ ℔xij ; boil to ℔vj, strain, add honey ℔iij, and boil to the consistence of honey : cathartic.

Lenitive electary. *Electuarium lenitivum. E. lenitivum. E. e senna. Confectio sennæ.* Sennæ ℥viij, figs ℔j, pulp. tamarind., pulp. cassiæ, pulp. prun. ana ℔ſs, sem. coriand. ℥iiij, glycyrrh. ℥iij, sach. alb. ℔ijſs.

2. *Electuarium sennæ.* Senna ℥iiij, pulp. prun. Gall. ℔j, pulp. tamarind. ℥ij, common treacle ℔jſs, ol. carui ʒij.

3. *Electuarium cassiæ sennæ.* Fol. sennæ ℥viij, sem. coriand. ℥iiij, rad. glycyrrh. ℥iij, figs, pulp. prun. ana ℔j, pulp. tamarind. ℔ſs, sacch. alb. ℔ijſs.

4. Senna (parva) 4℔, coriander seed 2℔, raisins 10℔, stick liquorice 1℔ 8 oz. prunes 10℔, tamarinds 10℔, treacle 28℔.

5. Figs 20℔, prunes 14℔, tamarinds 14℔, cass. fistula 20℔, white sugar 50℔, stick liquorice 4℔ 8 oz. senna 12℔, coriander seed 8℔ ; produced 124℔ of elect. len. optimum.

6. Figs 49℔, tamarinds 28℔, treacle 56℔, jalap 1℔, ivory black 2℔, senna (parva) 10℔, coriander seed 7℔.; produced 140℔.

7. Pulp 10℔ (made of tamarind. rubr., prunes ana 14℔, treacle 7℔), treacle 20℔ ; boil well together, and add species (made of senna 12℔, coriander seed 8℔) 5℔ 8 oz. Laxative, ʒij—℥ſs, or more.

8. The pulp of apples is used for the others ; and coloured with walnut rinds.

Caryocostinum. *Electarium e scammonio* P. L. 1745. Scammon. ℥jſs, caryoph. arom., zz. ana ʒvj, ol. carui ʒſs, honey ℔ſs: the original receipt had half the quantity of scammony, and as much hermodactyls.

2. *Electuarium e scammonio* P. L. 1788. *Confectio scammoneæ.* The same, with syrop of roses instead of honey.

3. *Electuarium scammonii.* Scamm., zz. ana ℥j, ol. caryoph. arom. ℈j, syr. aurant. cort. q. s.

4. Scamm. Alepp., piment., rad. glycyrrh. ana 12 oz. zz. 1℔ 8 oz. ol. carui 1 oz. ʒiv, ol. caryoph. ver. ʒij, honey 12℔.

5. Rad. jalapæ, zz. ana 1 oz. ʒiiij, scamm. ʒvj, ol. carui

ʒij, ol. caryoph. ver. gtt. xvj, honey 1℔ 8 oz.: purgative, ℈j—ʒj.

Confectio amygdalæ. *C. amygdalarum.* Sweet almonds, blanched, ℥j, gum Arabic ʒj, white sugar ℥ſs: used to make emulsions when required, by merely rubbing down with distilled water.

Ward's paste for fistula. Piper. nigri, rad. enulæ camp. ana 1℔, sem. fœnic. dulc. 3℔, honey, white sugar ana 2℔: in fistula, dose the size of a nutmeg, three or four times a day.

Plukenet's ointment for cancer. Arsenic. alb., fl. sulph., fl. ranunculi flammulæ, fl. cotulæ fœtidæ, made into a paste with white of egg.

Confectio Japonica. *Electuarium mimosæ catechu.* Catechu ℥iiij, gum. kino ℥iij, cinnam., nuc. mosch. ana ℥j, opii ʒj (dissolved in sherry q. s.), syr. rosar. rubr. boiled to the consistence of honey ℔ij ℥iij.

2. *Electuarium catechu compositum.* Catechu ℥iv, cinnam. ℥ij, kino ℥iij, opii pur. ℥jſs (dissolved in sherry q. s.), syr. zz. boiled to the consistence of honey ℔ij ℥iij.

3. Catechu 1℔, cassiæ, pulv. nuc. mosch. comm. 4 oz. opii ʒiiij, syr. rosæ 7℔: astringent.

Almond paste. Almonds blanched 4 oz. lemon juice 2 oz. oil of almonds 3 oz. water 1 oz. proof spirit 6 oz.

2. Bitter almonds blanched 1℔, white of 4 eggs, rose water, S. V. R. ana q. s.

Brown almond paste. Bitter almonds blanched, pulp of raisins ana 1℔, proof spirit q. s.: cosmetic, softens the skin and prevents chaps.

Fox lungs. *Lohoch e pulmone vulpium.* The lungs of a fox dried and powdered, Span. liquorice, maidenhair, anise seed, fennel seed ana p. æq. white sugar made into a syrop with coltsfoot and scabious water three times the weight of the species: the original prescription of Mesue has honey instead of syrop.

2. Sperm. ceti, succ. glycyrrh. ana 8 oz. water q. s. to soften the liquorice and make an electary, then add honey 3℔, ol. anisi q. s. to flavour it rather strongly: pectoral; used in coughs, although omitted by the college for more than a century, still retains its place in the public opinion: the druggists have substituted sperma ceti for fox lungs.

Quince marmelade. *Miva vel gelatina cydoniorum.* Juice of quinces ℔xij, boil to a half, add white wine ℔v, simmer away about 3 or 4 pints, let it settle, strain, add white sugar ℔iij, and boil till it fixes when cold.

Mel boracis. *Mel subboratis.* Sodæ, borax ʒj, mel despum. ℥j; detergent: used as a gargle in aphthæ.

Unguentum Ægyptiacum. Rough verdigrise ppd. ℥v, honey ℥xiv, vinegar ℥vij; boil to a proper consistence.

2. *Mel Ægyptiacum.* This is the thin portion that separates from unguentum Ægyptiacum by keeping.

3. *Oxymel æruginis. Linimentum æruginis.* Verdigrise ℥j, vinegar ℥vij; dissolve, strain, add honey ℥xiv: boil to a proper consistence: detergent, and used to keep down fungous flesh; diluted, is used in gargles.

Tapsimel P. L. before 1745. Succ. chelidonii, succ. tapsi barbati ana ℔ij, honey ℔ij; boil down, add vitriol. virid., alum. ust. q. s. to make an ointment: used to cure the itch, by being exhibited as a suppository, or by being merely smelled!

Mel solutivum. Liquor left on distilling 6℔ of damask roses, cummin seed ℥j, moist sugar ℔iiij, honey ℔ij; boil down.

Emplastrum ammoniaci. Gum ammoniac ℥v, distilled vinegar ℥viij; evaporate to a proper thickness: discutient, in scrofula and white swellings. The empl. ex ammon. P. L. 1720, was an unguent, containing ammon. ℥vj in ℥xxvjſs.

Emplastrum ex ammoniaco cum Mercurio. *E. ammoniaci cum hydrargyro* P. L. Hydrarg. ℥iij, balsam. sulph. ʒj; rub together, add gum. ammon. ℔j.

2. *Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro* P. D. Use tereb. com. ʒj, to kill the quicksilver.

Ready made mustard. Flour of black mustard seed, well sifted from the bran, 3℔, salt 1℔; make it up with currant wine, and add 3 or 4 spoonfuls of sugar to each pint. Must, i. e. grape juice, was formerly used, whence its name.

2. Flour of mustard 8℔, wheat flour, bay salt ana 1℔ and half, Cayenne pepper 2 oz. and an half, water q. s.

Chelsea pensioner. G. guaiaci ʒj, rhabarb. ʒij, crem. tart. ℥j, fl. sulph. ℥ij, nuc. mosch. no. j, mellis ℔j: dose coch. maj. ij, night and morning, in rheumatism.

Bittern. Extract of cocculus Indicus, extract of quassia, Spanish liquorice, calcined sulphate of iron: sold in large casks to brewers.

Multum. Extract of quassia, and liquorice root, used by brewers in lieu of hops and malt.

Flash. Extract of capsicum with sugar, but sold as burnt sugar and isinglass: used to colour brandy and rum, and make them appear stronger.

Newmann's opium. Opii q. p. soak in water, scumming it carefully, then strain, add a little sugar, and set it in a warm place to ferment; when the fermentation slackens, it may be excited again by stirring up the lees; continue this for some months until the fermentation can no longer be excited, then strain and evaporate to a pilular consistence; but it answers better given in a liquid than in a solid form: hypnotic and anodyne.

Extractum, seu Laudanum cydoniatum. Opii ℔ſs, succ. cydon. ℔vj, digest, filter, evaporate to an extract, adding ol. cinn., ol. caryoph., ol. macis ana gtt. x.

Langelott's prepared opium. Opii ℔j, succ. cydoniorum ℔x, kali ppi. ℥j, sacchar. ℥iv; ferment for some time, filter, and evaporate to the consistence of honey, upon which digest S. V. R. filter, and distil off the spirit.

Extractum opii, P. Wurtemberg. Opii ℥iv, aquæ comm. c. succo citri acidulatæ ℔iv; boil, filter, and evaporate.

Ludolph's magistery of opium. *Magisterium opii Ludovici.* Dissolve opium in vinegar, strain, and add aqua kali until the precipitation ceases; filter, and dry the precipitate.

Quercetan's opium. Dissolve opium in vinegar, filter, and evaporate the liquor to the consistence of an extract. This electary is recommended by Horst, Sylvius, Langley, and others, as milder than crude opium.

Glaser's prepared opium. Digest opium in May dew, filter, and evaporate.

Opium prepared with vinegar. Dissolve opium in vinegar; filter, and distil off the acid, repeating this three times.

Glauber's prepared opium. Opii ℥iv, spir. salis ℥jſs, cremor. tartari ℥j; mix, digest with S. V. R., filter, and distil off the spirit.

Cataplasma aluminis. Alum. ℈j, cons. rosar. ℥jſs, album. unius ovi; in ophthalmia.

Cataplasma carbonis ligni. Farinæ lini ℔ſs, ligni carb. ppæ. ℥ij, aq. ferv. q. s.: in gangrene and fetid ulcers.

Cataplasma cicutæ. Cicutæ fol. m. ij, coque in aq. ℔j, adde farinæ lini, vel avenæ q. s.: in open cancer.

Cataplasma dauci. Rad. dauci ℔ſs, coque in aquæ q. s. ut sit mollis: in scorbutic ulcers.

Cataplasma digitalis. Fol. digitalis sicc. ℥iij (or fol. dig. rec. ℥iv), aquæ ℔ij, coque ad dimidium; strain, and with the decoction and lintseed meal make a poultice for irritable, painful ulcers.

Cataplasma effervescens. Far. tritici ℔j, cerev. fermenti ℔ſs; mix, expose to a gentle heat until it begins to ferment: in gangrene.

Cataplasma Goulardi. Extract. Saturni ʒjſs, spir. vini rect. ℥ij, aquæ ℥xij, micæ panis q. s.: in inflammations.

Cataplasma farinæ lini. Far. lini q. p. aquæ ferv. q. s.; smear the surface with oil before it is applied: to promote suppuration.

Cataplasma panis. Micæ panis, far. lini ana p. æq. lactis ferventis q. s.: for the same purpose.

Cataplasma rosæ. Cons. rosar. ℥ij, alum. ʒſs—ʒj: for weak eyes, or chronic ophthalmia.

Cataplasma salis communis. Pulv. lini, micæ panis ana p. æq. aquæ sale communi saturatæ q. s.: in enlarged glands or wens.

Cataplasma salis Glauberi. Sal. Glauberi ℥j, aq. ferv. q. s.: solve et adde micæ panis q. s.: in inflammation of the eyes.

Cataplasma emeticum. Tabaci fol. ℥j, aq. q. s. to beat up into a poultice; to be applied to the epigastric region.

Electarium anthelminticum. Stanni pulv. ℥iij, conf. rosæ Gall. ℥ſs, syr. simpl. q. s.: dose a table spoonful every morning for three days; to be succeeded by a cathartic.

Electarium catharticum. Conf. sennæ ℥jſs, lact. sulph. ℥ſs, syr. rosæ q. s.: dose ʒj, three or four times a day, in pills.

Electarium demulcens. Sperm. ceti ʒij, pulv. trag. c. ʒj, syr. papav., syr. Tolu. ana ʒij, conf. rosæ ʒvj, sal. nitri ʒſs: dose size of a nutmeg frequently.

Electarium emmenagogicum. Myrrhæ ℈j, ferri ammon. gr. vj, syr. zz. q. s.: size of a nutmeg to be taken twice a day.

Electarium stimulans. Gum. ammon. ℥j, aceti scillæ q. s. ut fiat emplastrum: to be applied to the pit of the stomach.

Electarium dolichos. Pods scraped into syrop, till the hairs render it as thick as honey; dose a teaspoonful in the morning fasting, as a vermifuge, a purge being given in a day or two afterwards.

Electarium sulphuris. Fl. sulph. ℥ſs, elect. lenit. ℥ij, salis nitri ʒiij, syr. cort. aurant. q. s.: in piles, dose ʒj—ʒij, bis terve die.

Electarium terebinthinæ. Ol. tereb. rect. ʒj, mellis ℥ſs: dose, coch. min. j—ij, bis in die, in gonorrhœa.

Epithema ammoniaci. Gum. ammon. ℥iij, solve in aceti scillæ q. s. cui adde extr. cicutæ ʒij, extr. Saturni ʒj: for white swellings.

Epithema Goulardi. Cons. rosar. ℥j, mellis rosar., extr. Saturni, tinct. opii ana ʒij: for painful and irritable ulcers.

2. Cremor. lactis ℥j, extr. Saturni ʒj: for erysipelatous inflammations.

Epithema terebinthinæ. Mellis, tereb. vulg. ana ℥j, far. tritici, q. s.: for chilblains.

2. Tereb. comm. ℥j, vitellum unius ovi: as a digestive to wounds.

Causticum commune c. opio. Potassæ c. calce ʒij, opii pulv. ʒſs, sapon. moll. q. s. to fungous ulcers.

Pasta epispastica. Canthar., farinæ tritici ana p. æq. acet. q. s.: superior to blistering plaster.

Linctus demulcens. Sperm. ceti, pulv. trag. comp. ana ℥ſs, syr. papav. q. s. ut f. linctus: dose a teaspoonful occasionally.

Linctus expectorans. Oxym. scillæ, syr. althææ, muc. gum. Arab. ana ℥ſs.

Linctus stimulans. Mellis ℥j, ol. terebinth. ʒij: dose a teaspoonful night and morning, with a draught of any weak drink.

Cathartic suppository. Sapo dur. gr. x, elaterii gr. ij: used when a powerful action is required.

Narcotic suppository. Soap ʒj, opium ℈jſs: useful in nephritic pains.

Suppositorium vermifugum. Saponis duri ʒj, aloes Socotr. gr. x; to be introduced immediately after a stool.

Composition for encaustic painting. Gum Arabic 9 oz. water a pint; dissolve, add mastich in fine powder 14 oz. boil to a paste, add white wax 10 oz. in small pieces, and whilst hot, add by degrees cold spring water 2 pints, then strain the composition, which will be like cream.

2. Or mix mastich 24 oz. with the gum water, leaving out the wax, and when sufficiently beaten and mixed over the fire, add by degrees cold water 24 oz. and strain.

3. Or dissolve gum Arabic 9 oz. in water 24 oz. then add 1℔ of white wax, boil them over a slow fire, pour it into a cold vessel, beat it well together: when this is mixed with the colours, it will require more water than the others. Used in painting, the colours being mixed with these compositions as with oil, adding water, if necessary; when the painting is finished, melt some white wax, and with a hard brush varnish the painting, and when cold, rub it to make it entirely smooth.—Miss Greenland.

Blacking paste. Rape oil 3 oz. oil of vitriol 3 oz.: mix; the next day add treacle, ivory black ana 3℔. stone blue 6 oz. vinegar q. s. to form a stiff paste: this will fill 1 doz. tin boxes.

2. Rape oil 3 oz. treacle, brown sugar ana 9 oz.; mix, add ivory black 3℔, flour paste 2℔; when the paste is quite smooth, thin it to the consistence of honey, with vinegar q. s.: used for making blacking for leather.

Moschus reductus. Nuc. mosch., macis, cinnam., caryoph. arom., spicæ nardi ana p. æq. blood q. s.: beat it into a paste, dry in the sun, moisten it with musk water, and add 1-4th of pure musk.

2. Toasted bread, goat's blood ana 2 oz. pure musk 1 oz.; beat well together, and fill the bags.

3. Styrax, labdanum, lign. aloes pulv. ana 4 oz. musk, civette ana ʒiiij; mix.

4. Musk, rad. angelicæ, goat's blood ana p. æq.

Ambra-grisea reducta. Ben nuts 3 oz. sperm. ceti 3 oz. benjamin, Flor. orrice root, starch ana 7 oz. asphaltum 1 oz. musk ʒiv, ambergrise 6 oz. mucilage of gum tragacanth q. s.

Zibethum reductum. Civette q. p.: mix it with ox gall and storax.

2. Civette 18 oz. pulp of raisins 8 oz. musk 1 oz.: mix, and keep it in a warm place for 3 weeks or a month.

3. Civette 20 oz. styr. liquid., honey, ox gall, pulp of figs ana 2 oz. and a half, musk 1 oz.

16. PILLS.

These differ from the electaries as being solely designed for medicines, which are of a powerful nature, and whose doses must be determined with some accuracy. Although called pills, the greater number of them are kept in the shops in mass, and are only made into pills when wanted for use, or sale by retail. Boluses and the horse-balls, usually kept in the shops, are also included under this title, as they in fact differ only in magnitude. Pills are frequently ordered in old prescriptions to be gilt or silvered, which is easily done by placing them as soon as made at convenient distances, upon a leaf of gold or silver, then cutting off the requisite portion, letting the pills and leaf fall into a very dry gallipot; and after covering it with a slip of paper and the hand, shaking the whole for a moment or two: the leaf will thus adhere to the pills, but this ornament prevents their solution. The size of pills varies in different countries; in England they are of the size of small peas, and about gr. v *each; the Germans make them very small, ordering* 30 *or* 40 *in common for a dose, so that they are nick-named mice-turds, which, in fact, their pills resemble; the French, on the other hand, make them so large that they resemble our boluses.*

Aromatic pills. *Pilulæ diambræ sine odoratis. P. aromaticæ.* Aloes Soc. ℥jſs, gum. guaiaci ℥j, species aromat., bals. Peruv. ana ℥ſs: in small doses diaphoretic; in larger, purgative; now kept in powder, by the name of pulv. aloes comp., and pulv. aloes cum guaiaco.

Pilulæ Cocciæ minores. *P. ex colocynthide cum aloe.* Al. Soc., scammon. ana ℥ij, pulp. colocynth. ℥j, ol. caryoph. arom. ʒij.

2. *Pilulæ aloes cum colocynthide.* Aloes Soc., scammon. ana p. viij, colocynth. p. iiij, ol. caryoph. arom., sulph. potassæ cum sulphure ana p. j.

3. *Pilulæ colocynthidis compositæ.* Pulp. colocynth. ℥ſs, aloes hepat., scammon. ana ℥j, sapo. Cast. ʒij, ol. caryoph. ʒj.

4. Aloes, pulp. colocynth., pulv. jalapii ana 1℔, ol. caryoph. 2 oz. syr. spin. cervi q. s.

5. Scammon. Alep., jalapii ana 1℔, pulp. colocynth., aloes Soc. ana 8 oz. kali vitriolati 2 oz. ol. caryoph. 2nd.

1 oz. syr. spin. cervi 2℔ 12 oz.: cathartic, gr. v—x, or more.

Aloe pills. *Family pills. Antibilious pills. Aloe rosata.* Aloes Socotr. 4 oz. succ. rosar. Damasc. ℔j; evaporate to a proper consistence.

2. *Pilulæ ex aloe.* Aloes Socotr. ℥j, extr. gentian. ℥ſs, syr. zz. q. s.

3. *Pilulæ aloes compositæ.* Instead of the syr. zz. of the last, use ol. carui min. xl, and syr. simp.

4. *Pilulæ aloes cum zingibere.* Aloes hep. ℥j, rad. zingib. ʒj, sapo. alb. ʒſs, ol. menth. pip. ʒſs.

5. *Pilulæ aloeticæ.* Al. Socotr., sapon. alb. ana p. æq. syr. simp. q. s.: cathartic, gr. v—xv.

Coloquintida pills. *Pilulæ e duobus.* Pulp. colocynth., scammonii ana ℥j, ol. caryophyll. arom. ʒſs, syr. de spin. cerv. q. s.

2. *Pilulæ ex colocynthide simpliciores.* The same, with a double proportion of oil of cloves.

Female pills. *Pilulæ ecphracticæ.* Pil. aromatic. ℥iij, rhabarb., extr. gentian., sal. Martis ana ℥j, kali ppi. ℥ſs, syr. rosar. solut. q. s.

2. *Pilulæ benedictæ.* Aloes Soc. 6 oz. galbani, assæ fœtidæ, myrrh. ana 1 oz. ʒiv, macis, croci ana ʒvj, sal Martis 9 oz. fol. sennæ 3 oz. ol. succin. rect. 1 oz. Emmenagogue, gr. v—xv.

Fetid pills. *Pilulæ fœtidæ. P. gummosæ.* Galbani, myrrhæ, opoponacis, sagapeni ana ℥j, assæ fœtidæ ℥ſs, syr. croci q. s.

2. *Pilulæ galbani compositæ.* Omit the opoponax, and put in an extra ℥ſs of myrrh and sagapenum.

3. *Pilulæ assæ fœtidæ compositæ.* Assæ fœtidæ, galbani, myrrhæ ana ℥j, ol. succini rect. ʒj, syr. simpl. q. s.

4. *Pilulæ aloes et assæ fœtidæ.* Aloes Socotr., assæ fœtidæ, sapon. alb. ana p. æq. mucilag. gum. Arab. q. s.

5. Galbani, myrrhæ, sagapeni ana 12 oz. opoponacis 8 oz. gum. fœtidæ 6 oz. syr. croci 1℔ 8 oz.: antispasmodic, gr. x—ʒſs, bis terve die, in hysterics and nervous complaints.

Gambooge pills. *Pilulæ de gutta gamandra.* Resinæ jalap., scammonii, gutt. gam., calomel. ana ℥ſs, gum. ammon. ʒiij (dissolved in succ. irid. nostr.), tartar. vitriol. ʒij, mastich. ʒj, croci ℈j, ol. terebinth. gtt. xl, syr. spinæ cervinæ q. s.

2. *Pilulæ cambogiæ compositæ.* Gutt. gamb., aloes

Socotr., pulv. cinnam. comp. ana ʒj, sapon. Cast. ʒij : dose, gr. x—xx.

3. *Pilulæ hydragogæ.* Gum. ammon. ℥ij, aloes Socotr., G. G. G. ana ʒij, elaterii contriti ʒſs, tinct. gentianæ q. s. to form pills of gr. ij, each: violently cathartic; used in dropsy.

RHUBARB PILLS. *Pilulæ de rhabarbaro.* Rhabarb. ℥j, resin. jalap., tartar. vitriol. ana ʒijſs, ol. dist. nuc. moch. ʒſs, extr. gentian. liq. q. s.

2. Rhabarb. ℥j, aloes Socotr. ʒvj, myrrhæ ℥ſs. ol. menth. pip. ʒſs, syr. cort. aurant. q. s.: stomachic, laxative, ℈j, bis in die.

RUFUS'S PILLS. *Common pills.* *Pilulæ Rufi* P. L. before 1745. *Pilulæ communes.* Aloes Socotr. ℥ij, myrrhæ ℥j, croci ℥ſs, spr. de absinthio q. s.

2. *Pilulæ Rufi* P. L. since 1745. *Pilulæ ex aloe cum myrrha.* Aloes Socotr. ℥ij, myrrh., croci ana ℥j, syr. croci q. s.

3. *Pilulæ aloes cum myrrha.* The same, but with simple syrop.

4. *Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ* P. D. Aloes hepat. ℥j, myrrh. ℥ſs, croci ʒij, ol. carui ʒſs, syr. simp. q. s.

5. *Pilulæ aloes et myrrhæ* P. E. Aloes Soc. ℥iiij, myrrh. ℥ij, croci ℥j, syr. simp. q. s.

6. Aloes 1℔, myrrhæ 8 oz. croci in fœno 2 oz. syr. croci 1℔ 8 oz.

7. Aloes 1℔, myrrh. 6 oz. croci, pulv. curcumæ veri ana 3 oz. syr. croci q. s.: stomachic, purgative, gr. x—℈j.

RUDIUS'S PILLS. *Pilulæ Rudii.* Pulp. colocynth. ʒvj, ras. agarici, rad. helleb. nigri, rad. turpethi ana ℥ſs, cinnam., macis, caryoph. arom. ana ℈ij, S. V. R. ℥x; digest four days, strain with strong pressure, add scammonii ℥ſs, aloes Socotr. ℥j: distil off the spirit till the remainder is left of the consistence of honey, and reduce this to a mass by farther evaporation.

2. *Extractum catharticum.* Pulp. colocynth. ʒvj, cardam. min. ℥ſs, proof spirit ℔j; digest, express, and dissolve in the tincture aloes Socotr. ℥jſs, scammon. ℥ſs, draw off the spirit, and reduce the remainder to a proper consistence.

3. *Extractum colocynthidis compositum* P. L. before 1809. Pulp. colocynth. ʒvj, proof spir. ℔j; digest, press out the tincture, add aloes Socotr. ℥jſs, scammon. ℥ſs, distil off the spirit, adding towards the end cardam. min. ʒj.

4. *Extractum colocynthidis compositum* P. L. 1809. Pulp. colocynth. ʒvj, water ℔ij; digest, strain, add aloes Socotr. ℥jſs, scammon. ℥ſs, sapon. duri ʒiij, evaporate, adding as before, cardam. min. ʒj.

5. *Extractum colocynthidis compositum* P. L. 1815. As the last, omitting the soap.

6. *Extractum colocynthidis compositum* P. D. As no. 4, using only ℔j of water, and adding the soap, previously reduced to a jelly by water, along with the cardamoms towards the end.

7. Colocynth. 15 oz. aloes Soc. 3℔, gum. scam. 10 oz. sem. coriand. 2 oz. ʒiv, proof spirit 2 gall.: cathartic, gr. v—xxx, ter die, till it operates, the original formula esteemed one of the most certain purges known, and used when evacuation was difficult to be procured, but yet absolutely necessary.

Storax pills. *Pilulæ e styrace* P. L. before 1745. Styr. calam., olibani, myrrhæ, succ. glycyrrh., opii ana ℥ſs, croci ʒj, syr. papav. alb. q. s.

2. *Pilulæ e styrace* P. L. since 1745. Styr. calam. colati ℥ij, opii colati ʒv: M.

3. *Pilulæ e styrace* P. D. Styr. purif. ʒiij, opii pur. moll., croci ana ʒj: M. Anodyne, gr. iij—x; used in the coughs of aged persons as a night pill.

Common night pills. *Anodyne pills. Nepenthes opiatum* P. L. 1688. Extr. opii (made first with distilled vinegar, and then with proof spirit) ℥j, extr. croci (made with proof spirit) ʒjſs, castor. ʒj, tinct. spec. diambræ sine odor. (made of spec. ʒiiij in S. V. R. q. s.) ol. nuc. mosch. gtt. x; evaporate to a mass for pills.

2. *Laudanum* P. L. 1720. The same, omitting the extraction of the opium with distilled vinegar.

3. *Pilulæ saponaceæ.* Opii colati (moistened with wine) ℥ſs, sapon. alb. ℥iv, ess. limon. ʒj: M.

4. *Pilulæ ex opio.* Opii purif. duri ʒij, extr. glycyrrh. ʒj. M.

5. *Pilulæ saponis cum opio.* Opii sicc. pulv. ℥ſs, sapon. alb. ℥ij: M.: twice the strength of the pil. saponaceæ of the older pharmacopœia.

6. *Pilulæ opiatæ. P. Thebaicæ.* Opii ℥j, extr. glycyrrh. ℥viij, soften with proof spirit, add pip. Jamaic. ℥j. Anodyne, narcotic, gr. v—xx; but the very different strength of the several formulæ must be considered: dissolve

quicker in the stomach than storax pills, and better adapted for occasional exhibition: the omission of the extraction of the opium with vinegar, renders their action not so mild as the original prescription.

Mercurial pill. *The blue pill. Pilulæ Mercuriales.* Hydrar. ʒv, terebinth. Argent. ʒij; grind together, add extract. cathart. ℈iiij, rhabarb. ʒj.

2. *Pilulæ ex hydrargyro.* Hydrarg. pur., extr. glycyrrh. ana ʒij, rad. glycyrrh. ʒj.

3. *Pilulæ hydrargyri* P. L. & D. Hydrarg. pur. ʒij, conserv. rosar. ʒiij, rad. glycyrrh. ʒj.

4. *Pilulæ hydrargyri* P. E. Hydrarg. pur., conserv. rosar. ana ℥j, amyli ℥ij, mucil. gum. Arab. q. s. and make the whole into 480 pills.

5. *Belloste's pills.* Hydrarg. 1℔, sacch. 4 oz. scammon., rad. jalap. ana 1℔, vini alb. q. s.: some use cream of tartar instead of sugar.

6. Hydrarg. 12 oz. tereb. comm. q. s. rhabarb. 2 oz. ʒij, pulp. colocynth. 4 oz. Deobstruent, alterative, gr. v—xx, bis terve die, in syphilis, and most chronic or little known complaints.

Calomel pills. *Plummer's pills. The red pill. Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis* P. L. 1809. Calomel., sulph. antim. præcip. ana ʒj, gum. guaiaci ʒij, bals. Copaibæ q. s.

2. *Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis* P. L. 1815. As the former, substituting mucil. gum. Arab. for balsam Copaibæ.

James's analeptic pills. Pil. Rufi 1℔, calc. antimonii lotæ 8 oz. gum. guaiaci 8 oz.: M. and make 32 pills from each drachm.

2. Pil. Rufi, pulv. antimonialis, gum. guaiaci ana ℈j: make into 20 pills with tincture of castor.

Anderson's Scots pills. Aloes Bbds. 1℔, rad. helleb. nigr., rad. jalapii, kali ppi. ana 1 oz. ol. anisi ʒiv, syr. simp. q. s.

2. Aloes B. B. 2℔ 8 oz. water 8 oz.; soften, add jalap., sem. anisi pulv., ebor. usti ana 8 oz. ol. anisi 1 oz.

3. Aloes (Bermudas) 1℔, rad. jalap., flor. sulph., ebor. usti, rad. glycyrrh. ana 2 oz. ol. anisi ʒj, G. G. G. ʒij, sap. Castil. 4 oz. syr. sp. cervin. q. s.

Hooper's pills. Vitriol. virid., aquæ ana 8 oz.: dissolve, add aloes Barb. 2℔ 8 oz. canellæ albæ 6 oz. gum. myrrh. 2 oz. opoponacis ʒiiij.

2. Sal. Martis 2 oz. pulv. aloes c. canella 1℔, mucilag.

gum. tragacanthæ, tinct. aloes ana q. s.; cut each drachm into 18 pills, put 40 in a box.

Matthew's pills. *Starkey's pills.* Rad. helleb. nigri, rad. helleb. albi, rad. glycyrrh., opii ana 2 oz. sapon. Starkeii 6 oz. ol. terebinth. q. s.

2. Rad. helleb. nigri, rad. glycyrrh., sapon. Castill., rad. curcumæ, opii purif., syr. croci ana 4 oz. ol. terebinth. q. s.

Ward's antimonial pill. Glass of antimony, finely levigated, 4 oz. dragon's blood 1 oz. mountain wine q. s. make into pills of gr. jſs each.

Pilulæ stomachicæ Mesues P. L. 1635. *P. ante cibum. Dinner pills. Lady Crespigny's pills. Lady Webster's pills.* Aloes ʒvj, mastiches, rosæ rubræ ana ʒij, syr. absynth. q. s.: produce a bulky and copious evacuation.

Dixon's antibilious pills. Aloes, scammony, rhubarb, and tartar emetic.

Fothergill's pills. Aloes, scammony, coloquintida, and diaphoretic antimony.

Peter's pills. Aloes, jalap, scammony, gambooge, ana ʒij.

Speediman's pills. Aloes, myrrh, rhubarb, extr. chamæm., ol. chamæm.

Barclay's antibilious pills. Extr. coloc. ʒij, resin. jalapæ, ʒj, sap. amygd. ʒjſs, guaiaci ʒiij, tart. emet. gr. viij, ol. junip., ol. carui, ol. ror. marinæ ana gtt. iv, syr. rhamni q. s. to form 64 pills.

Pilulæ arsenici. Arsen. alb. gr. j, sacch. albi gr. x, micæ panis q. s. fiant pil. x: tonic, in periodical head-aches, agues.

Pilulæ calomelanos. Calomel. gr. iij, jalapæ gr. ix, muc. gum. Arab. q. s. fiant pil. iij: to be taken at night.

2. Merc. corros. subl. ℈j, hydrarg. ℥j, gum. tragac. gr. xij, scammonii, jalapæ ana ʒv, syr. simpl. q. s.; make into pills of gr. iv each: usually employed in syphilis, two or four pills every night. The sublimate is changed to calomel.

Pilulæ conii. Calomel. gr. ix, extr. conii ʒj, camphoræ ʒſs, spir. rect. gtt. v, fiant pil. xxiv: two to be taken every three or four hours; in spasmodic difficulty of urine.

Pilulæ ferri cum myrrha. Myrrhæ ʒij, natri ppi. sal. Martis, sacch. albi ana ʒj: tonic, emmenagogue, two or four, thrice a day.

PILULÆ SCILLÆ COMPOSITÆ. Scillæ rec. ʒj, zingib., sapon. duri ana ʒiij, gum. ammon. ʒij, syr. simp. q. s.

2. *Pilulæ scilliticæ.* Scillæ sicc. ℈j, gum. ammon., sem. cardam., extr. glycyrrh. ana ʒj, syr. simp. q. s.

3. *Pilulæ scillæ cum zingibere.* Scillæ pulv. ʒj, zingib. ʒij, ol. anisi gtt. x, saponis in gelatinam reducti q. s.: expectorant, two to four, thrice a day.

PILULÆ TEREBINTHINÆ. Tereb. Chiæ ʒij, rhabarb. ʒj, bals. Copaibæ q. s.

2. Tereb. Chiæ, olibani ana ʒj, sal. Martis ℈j, bals. Copaibæ q. s.: tonic, astringent, three or six, bis terve in die, in gonorrhœa.

BOLUS ALUMINIS. Alum. gr. xv, cons. rosar. ℈j, syr. cort. aurant. q. s. in fluxes.

BOLUS MOSCHI. Moschi gr. xv, camph. gr. v, syr. q. s.: in convulsive affections in typhoid fevers.

2. Moschi, ammoniæ carb. ana ℈ſs, cons. rosar. q. s. every three hours in mortifications accompanied with spasms.

BOLUS VITRIOLI ALBI. Vitr. albi pur. gr. xxv, cons. rosar. q. s.: in camomile or green tea, when poison has been swallowed.

PILULÆ ANTHELMINTICÆ. G. G. G. gr. viij, calomel, gr. v, muc. gum. Arab. q. s. for one morning dose.

PILULÆ ASTRINGENTES. Sacch. Saturni gr. iij, opii gr. j, f. pil. iij; one to be taken twice a day; drinking draughts acidulated with vinegar after it.

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ. Extr. coloc. c. ʒj, opii gr. iij, ol. nuc. mosch. gtt. iv, f. pil. xij: dose ij every hour until two stools have been obtained.

2. Aloes Soc. ℈j, scammonii gr. xij, extr. rhabarb. ℈ij, capsici gr. vj, ol. caryoph. gtt. v; f. pil. xvj: dose 2 at bedtime, occasionally.

3. Pulv. al. c. ʒj, pulv. antim. gr. v, sapon. duri gr. x, decoct. al. comp. q. s. ut f. pil. xx: dose 2, when costive.

4. Pulv. al. c. myrr. ʒj, extr. coloc. c. gr. xxiv, calomel. gr. xv; f. pil. xx, dose 1 or 2, occasionally.

5. Calomel. gr. x, pil. cambog. c., extr. colocynth. c. ana gr. xv, syr. zz. q. s. ut f. pil. xij; dose 2 at night or morning when costive.

6. Rad. jalap. gr. xv, calomel. gr. v, cons. cynosb. q. s. for one dose.

PILULÆ DIAPHORETICÆ. Potassæ sulphureti gr. xv, sapon. duri ʒj, bals. Peru. q. s. ut f. pil. xxx: dose iij, every four hours, in juniper berry tea; useful in eruptions.

2. Pulv. antimonialis ʒſs, opii ℈jſs, calomel. gr. v, confect. opii q. s. ut f. pil. x: dose j, at bed-time.

3. Guaiaci gr. x, pulv. ipecac. comp. gr. v, conf. rosæ q. s. for a dose.

4. Guaiaci gr. x, tart. emet., opii ana gr. j, syr. simpl. q. s. ut f. bolus.

5. Camphoræ, pulv. antim. ana gr. iij, opii. gr. j, conf. aromat. q. s. ut f. bolus.

Pilulæ diureticæ. Rad. scillæ sicc. gr. iv, fol. digital. gr. x, calomel. gr. vj, myrrhæ ℈j, assafœt. ʒſs, extr. gent. q. s. ut f. pil. xv: dose j, night and morning.

2. Pil. scillæ ʒj, calomel. gr. v, f. pil. xv; dose ij, every night.

3. Sodæ carbon. sicc. ʒj, sapon. duri ℈iv, ol. juniperi gtt. xv, syr. zz. q. s. ut f. pil. xxx; dose iij, every day, in calculi in the kidneys.

4. Scillæ sicc. gr. ij, pil. hydrarg. gr. v, opii gr. ſs, ut f. pil. j, for a night pill, to be taken three or four nights successively.

Pilulæ emeticæ. Vitr. albi ℈j, cons. ros. caninæ q. s. ut fiat bolus: for one dose, to be taken with camomile tea.

Pilulæ emmenagogicæ. Pil. aloes c. myrrha, pil. galbani c. ana ʒj, f. pil. xxiv: dose ij twice a day.

2. Pil. aloës c. myr., pil. ferri c. ana ʒj, sodæ subcarb. ℈j, f. pil. xxx, dose ij twice a day.

Pilulæ expectorantes. Myrrhæ ʒjſs, scillæ sicc. ʒſs, extr. hyoscyami ℈ij, aq. q. s. ut f. pil. xxx; dose 2, night and morning.

Pilulæ narcoticæ. Extr. hyoscyami gr. xviij, camph. gr. xij, f. pil. xij; dose iij, every night.

2. Extr. conii ʒſs, fol. conii q. s. ut f. pil. each weighing gr. ij, to begin with pill j, night and morning, then ij, iij, and as far as the patient can bear in cancer, scrofula, and other obstinate diseases.

3. Opii gr. iv, extr. hyos., extr. conii ana gr. xv, f. pil. vj: dose j every night.

Pilulæ stimulantes. Canthar. gr. j, ammon. carb., conf. aromat. ana gr. v, syr. simpl. q. s.; for a dose every 4 or 6 hours, in horse radish tea.

2. Myrrhæ ʒjſs, vitrioli albi gr. x, conf. rosæ q. s. ut f. pil. xx; dose ij, twice a day.

Pilulæ tonicæ. Ferri ammon. ʒj, extr. gent., aloes Soc. ana ʒſs, f. pil. xxx: dose ij, thrice a day.

2. Ferri carbon. gr. v, rad. valerianæ ʒſs, syr. zz. q. s. ut f. bolus.

Worm pills. Calomel 1 oz. sugar 2 oz. starch 1 oz. mucil. gum. tragac. q. s. to make 248 pills: dose no. 1, night and morning, for children.

Keyser's pills. Hydrarg. acetat. 4 oz. mannæ 30 oz. starch 2 oz. mucil. gum. tragac. q. s. make into pills of gr. vj each: dose no. 2, nocte maneque, increasing the dose to no. 25 or more: a box of 1000 or 1200 pills is usually sufficient for the cure of a common case of syphilis.

Purging balls. Aloes B. B. 3℔, zz. 6 oz. ol. anisi 1 oz. sap. mollis q. s. These and other horse balls are usually made up into balls the size of a pigeon's egg.

2. Aloes 10℔, rad. jalapæ, rhabarb. ana 8 oz. zz. 12 oz. ol. carui 4 oz. sap. mollis 1℔, syr. spin. cerv. q. s. about 4℔ 2 oz.

Cordial balls. Rad. curcumæ, rad. glycyrrh., sem. fœnugr., sem. anisi, sem. carui, flor. sulph. ana 3℔, zz., ol. olivar. 2nd. ana 1℔ 8 oz. succ. glycyrrh., ol. anisi, ol. carui ana 1 oz. honey q. s.

2. Sem. anisi 8 oz. rad. glycyrrh., pulv. diapente, flor. sulph., rad. curcumæ, sem. coriandri, sem. carui, rad. aristoloch., ol. olivæ 2nd. ana 4 oz. treacle q. s.

3. Figs, sem. carui ana 2℔, succ. Hispan., sem. anisi ana 1℔, zz. 8 oz. ol. olivæ 1 pint, honey q. s.

4. *Common.* Sem. anisi, sem. coriand. ana 1℔, zz. 4 oz. syr. sp. cerv. q. s.: produces about 4℔.

Diuretic balls. *Urine balls.* Resinæ nigr. 2℔, sal. nitri 8 oz. kali ppi. 4 oz. sapon. com. 6 oz., rose pink 1 oz. ol. junip. 1 oz.

2. Rosin 3℔, nitre 2℔, common soap, Venice turpentine ana 8 oz. honey q. s.

3. Resin. nigr., sapon. moll., ana 3℔, sal. ammon. 2℔, sal. nitri 1℔, ol. junip. 2 oz. ol. tereb. 6 oz.

Barbadoes balls. Cordial balls coloured with petrol. Bbds.

Fever balls. Flor. sulph., sal. nitri ana 1℔, camphoræ, Mithridatii ana 8 oz. tartar. emet. 4 oz.

2. Cordial ball 1℔, tart. emet. 1 oz.

Alterative balls. *Condition balls.* Purging balls, urine balls ana 2℔.

Farcy balls. Æthiop. miner. 12 oz. croc. metall., kali ppi. ana 1℔, bals. copaibæ 2 oz. syr. sp. cerv. q. s.

Grease balls. Croc. metall., gum. guaiaci, sem. fœnugr., sem. petroselini ana 4 oz. treacle q. s.

17. HARD CONFECTIONS;

Or those dry compositions which are principally composed of sugar.

Marsh-mallow lozenges. *Troschisci althææ.* Rad. althææ, in powder, 1℔, white sugar 4℔, muc. g. tragac. q. s.

Pate de guimauve. *Pasta althææ.* Rad. althææ decort. ℥iiij, water 1 gall.; boil to 4 pints, strain, add gum. Arab. ℔ſs, sacch. alb. ℔ij, evaporate to an extract, then take from the fire, stir it quickly with the white of 12 eggs, previously beat to a froth, add, while stirring, aq. flor. aurant. ℥ſs.

2. Very white gum Arabic, white sugar ana 2℔ 8 oz. boiling water q. s.; dissolve, strain, evaporate without boiling to the consistence of honey; beat up the whites of six eggs with aq. flor. aurant. ʒiiij, which mix gradually with the paste, and evaporate over a slow fire, stirring it continually till it will not stick to the fingers: it should be very light, spongy, and extremely white: pectoral.

3. Add starch towards the end: this is an inferior article.

Starch lozenges. *Troschisci bechici albi. T. amyli.* Amyli ℥jſs, rad. glycyrrh. ʒvj, rad. iridis Flor. ℥ſs, sugar ℔jſs, muc. g. tragac. q. s.

2. *Troschisci amyli sine iride.* As the other, but without the orrice.

Morsuli aromatici. Sugar ℔j, water q. s.: dissolve, boil to a full candy height, when half cold add amygdal. dulc. decort., cort. aurant. condit. ℥j, cinnam. ℥ſs, zz. ℈j, all cut in small pieces.

Almond paste. *Pasta regia. P. amygdalina.* Amygd. dulc. decort. ℔j, amygd. amar. decort. ℥ſs, sugar ℔j, aq. flor. aurant. q. s.; beat to a paste, sufficiently stiff not to stick to the fingers.

Yellow pectoral lozenges. *Trochisci bechici flavi.* Rad. irid. Flor. ʒvj, rad. glycyrrh. ʒiij, amyli ℥ſs, croci pulv. ℈ij, sugar ℥viij, muc. g. trag. q. s.

Lozenges for the heartburn. *Tabellæ cardialgicæ.*

Cret. ppæ. ℥iv, chel. cancr. ppm. ℥ij, bol. Arm. ℥j, nuc. mosch. ℈j, sugar ℥iij, water q. s.

2. *Trochisci e creta.* Cret. ppæ. ℥iv, chel. canc. ppm. ℥ij, cinnam. ℥ſs, sugar ℥iij, muc. g. Arab. q. s.

3. *Trochisci carbonatis calcis.* Cret. ppæ. ℥iv, gum. Arab. ℥j, nuc. mosch. ʒj, sugar ℥vj, water q. s.

CLOVE LOZENGES. Cloves ʒv, sugar 1℔ 8 oz. muc. g. tragac. q. s.: make 150 lozenges, containing gr. ij of cloves each: put into chocolate drink to render it stomachic, or used as restoratives after fatigue.

CACHOU LOZENGES. Catechu 3 oz. sugar 12 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

CACHOU À L'AMBRE GRIS. The same, with ambr. gris. gr. viij.

CACHOU MUSQUÉ. The same, with mosch. gr. viij.

CACHOU À LA FLEUR D'ORANGES. The same, with ess. neroli gtt. vj.

CACHOU À LA RÉGLISSE. Catechu 2 oz. extr. glycyrr. pur. 1 oz. sugar 10 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

CACHOU À LA VIOLETTE. The same, with rad. ir. Flor. ʒjſs.

CACHOU À LA CANELLE. Catechu 3 oz. cinnamon ʒjſs, ol. cassiæ gtt. v, sugar 14 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

CINNAMON LOZENGES. Cinnamon 7 oz. sugar 12 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.: stomachic.

SAFFRON LOZENGES. Hay saffron, dried and powdered, 1 oz. sugar 1℔, muc. g. trag. q. s.: anodyne, pectoral, emmenagogue.

REFINED JUICE. *Refined liquorice.* Spanish liquorice 4℔, gum. Arab. 2℔, water q. s.: dissolve, strain, evaporate gently to a soft extract, roll into cylinders, cut into lengths, and polish by rubbing them together in a box: expectorant, in coughs, &c.

2. Spanish liquorice, carpenters' glue ana ℔j, water q. s.

BLACK PECTORAL LOZENGES. *Trochisci bechici nigri* P. L. before 1745. Extr. glycyrrh., sacch. ana ℥x, gum. tragacanth., amygd. dulc. decort. ana ℥vj, muc. sem. cydon. made with rose water q. s.

2. *Trochisci bechici nigri* P. L. since 1745. Extr. glycyrrh., sacch. ana ℥x, gum. tragac. ℔ſs, water q. s.

3. *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ.* Extr. glycyrrh., sacch. ana ℥x, gum. tragac. ℥iij, water q. s.

4. *Trochisci glycyrrhizæ glabræ.* Extr. glycyrrh.,

gum. Arab. ana ℔j, sacchari ℔ij, warm water q. s.: dissolve, strain, and evaporate.

PATE DE REGLISSE NOIRE. Refined liquorice 8 oz. gum Arabic 2℔, sugar 1℔, water q. s. : dissolve, and evaporate till it forms a very thick syrop, add rad. enulæ camp., rad. irid. Flor. ana ℥ſs, ess. de cedrat a few drops, put into tin moulds, and dry in a stove.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ CUM OPIO. Opii ʒij, dissolved in tinct. bals. Tolut. ℥ſs, syr. simpl. ℥viij, extr. glycyrrh., gum. Arab. ana ℥v, make into troches of gr. x each.

PATE BLANCHE DE RÉGLISSE. From the roots of liquorice, in the same manner as pâte de guimauve : pectoral.

IPECACUANHA LOZENGES. Ipecac. ʒiv, sugar 2℔, muc. g. trag. q. s. ; make 480 lozenges, containing each gr. ſs of ipecacuanha : expectorant ; used in coughs, also stomachic.

ORRICE LOZENGES. *Violet lozenges.* Rad. irid. Flor., gum. Arab. ana ʒij, rad. glycyrrh. ʒvj, sugar 1℔ 8 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

GUM LOZENGES. *Trochisci gummosi.* Gum. Arab. 4 oz. starch 1 oz. sugar 12 oz. aq. rosæ q. s.

LEMON DROPS. Sugar 1℔ in very fine powder, dissolve one half along with salt of sorrel ʒiij, in the smallest quantity of water ; as soon as it boils, add the other half of the sugar, and ess. limon. gtt. viij, drag it out immediately by a crooked wire in drops upon a slab ; concrete acid of lemons, or acid of tartar may be used instead of the salt of sorrel ; and they are sometimes coloured with turmeric.

2. *Morsuli citri.* Sugar 4℔, lemon juice 8 oz. dissolve, dry by a gentle heat.

STEEL LOZENGES. Sugar 3℔ 8 oz. iron filings, or rust of iron, 8 oz. cinnamon 2 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s. : stomachic, tonic.

2. *Aromatic lozenges of steel.* Are prepared with vitriol. vir. and a little tinct. canthar.

CANDIED HOREHOUND. *Marrubium conditum.* Juice of horehound 1 pint, white sugar 4℔, brown sugar 6℔.

MAGNESIA LOZENGES. *Trochisci c magnesia.* Magnes. ustæ ℥iiij, *zz.* ℈j, sugar ℥ij, muc. g. Arab. q. s.

2. Magnesia 1 oz. sugar 4 oz. muc. g. trag. made with aq. flor. aurant. q. s.

PEPPERMINT DROPS. Sugar 2℔, peppermint water 4 oz. made into drops, as those of lemons : essence of peppermint may be added, if they are required to be very warm.

Peppermint lozenges. Sugar 2℔, starch 2 oz. essence of peppermint q. p. muc. gum. trag. q. s.

2. Use plaster of Paris, instead of starch, to give a body to these lozenges: stimulant.

Nitre drops. Sal. nitri 4 oz. sugar 1℔, water 2 oz.

Nitre lozenges. Sal. nitri 4 oz. sugar 1℔, muc. g. trag. q. s.: diuretic internally, held in the mouth remove incipient sore throats.

Pastilles de rose. Sugar 2℔, rose water 4 oz.; made into drops.

Pate de rose lozenges. *Patirosa lozenges.* Sugar 2℔, starch 4 oz. ol. rhodii gtt. vj, muc. g. trag. made with rose water coloured with cochineal q. s.: pectoral.

Rhubarb lozenges. Rhabarb. 1 oz. sugar 6 oz. muc. g. trag. made with aq. cinnam. q. s.: cathartic.

Sulphur lozenges. Flor. sulph. 1 oz. sugar 8 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.: pectoral; used in asthma and piles.

Pectoral lozenges. Fl. sulph. ʒvj, fl. benz. ʒſs, gum. Arab., rad. irid. Flor. ana ʒiij, balsam. sulph. anis. ʒj, sugar 18 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

Tolu lozenges. Sugar 2℔, cream of tartar 3 oz. starch 1 oz. tinct. bals. Tolu ʒiv, mucil. g. tragac. q. s.: pectoral.

Pate de tussilage a' l'anis. Extr. glycyrrh. dissolved in a strong decoction of the flowers of coltsfoot and cudweed, strained and evaporated to a paste, adding a little ol. anisi towards the end: pectoral.

Vanilla lozenges. Vanilla in powder 3 oz. sugar 18 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.: each lozenge ought to contain gr. ij of vanilla: odoriferous, stomachic.

Ginger lozenges. Zz. 1 oz. sugar 1℔, muc. g. trag. q. s.: stimulant, stomachic.

Ginger candy. Zz. 2 oz. boiling water q. s. to strain a pint, white sugar 6℔, brown sugar 8℔.

Ginger drops. Sugar 2℔, strong infusion of ginger 4 oz.

Pate de jujubes. Raisins stoned 1℔, currants picked, jujubes opened ana 4 oz. water q. s.; boil, strain with expression, add sugar 2℔ 4 oz. gum. Arab. 2℔ 8 oz. previously made into a mucilage with some water, and strain; evaporate gently, pour into moulds, finish the drying in a stove, and then divide it: expectorant, in coughs.

Tablettes de spitzlait. Raisins 1℔, pearl barley

1℔ 8 oz. water q. s.; boil for a short time, dissolve opii ʒſs, gum. Arab. 4 oz. Spanish liquorice 1 oz. in water; mix the two liquors, strain, add brown sugar 4℔, clarify the syrop with white of eggs, evaporate to a paste, adding anise seed, in powder, ʒiij, towards the end, pour it out upon a slab, divide and dry: pectoral, in obstinate coughs.

Chocolate. Cacao nuts shelled and fanned while warm from being roasted 10℔, pound in a warm mortar to a paste, and until the pestle will descend through the mass by its own weight, then keep it warm in a pot upon the fire, take out about a pound at a time, and roll it upon a very hot slab with a fire under it, then add an equal weight of sugar, and roll it out again, to mix them together: the cacao of the Caraccas, which has been buried for some weeks in moist ground, is less oily than that of the islands, and is too dry to use by itself; some, instead of the island cacao, use sweet almonds: the greatest care must be taken to separate the eye of the seed, which is woody, and hinders the paste from being made smooth.

2. Caracca cacao 8℔, Island cacao 2℔, sugar 10℔, cinnamon, vanilla ana 3 oz. cloves ℈j: these spices are powdered and mixed with the sugar, they are varied to the palate of the country, and the vanilla is either supplied by storax, or, as in Englend, totally omitted.

Barley sugar. *Saccharum hordeatum.* Sugar 1℔, saffron 12 grains, water q. s.; boil to a full candy height, pour it out upon an oiled slab, and roll it in cylinders: formerly a decoction of barley was used: some employ a mucilage of gum Arabic, and flavour with lemons.

Penides. *Alphenic.* Sugar q. p. decoction of barley q. s.: boil to full candy height, add a few drops of ess. Bergamotte or ess. of lemons, and twist it together, that the air may render it white, but in general starch is added for this purpose.

Worm cakes. Scamm. Alepp. 2 oz. calomel ppd. 3 oz. res. jalapii 2 oz. crem. tartari 4 oz. white sugar 3℔, mucil. g. trag. q. s.

2. *Storey's worm cakes.* Calomel ℈j, jalap. ʒj, zz. ℈ij, sacch. 1 oz. cinnabar. antim. q. s. to colour them, syr. simp. q. s. to make into cakes.

3. *Ching's yellow worm lozenges.* Saffron ʒiiij, water 1 pint; boil, strain, add calomel 1℔, white sugar 28lb,

muc. g. trag. q. s.: each lozenge should contain gr. j of calomel.

4. *Ching's brown worm lozenges.* Calomel 7 oz. extr. jalapii resinos. 3℔ 8 oz. white sugar 9℔, muc. g. trag. q. s.: each lozenge should contain gr. ſs of calomel.

5. Calomel 1 oz. res. jalap. 2 oz. white sugar 2℔, muc. g. tragac. made with rose water q. s.; make 2520 lozenges, weighing gr. viij, and containing calom. gr. 1-4th, res. jalap. gr. ſs, each.

18. POWDERS AND STONES.

True Gascoigne's powder. *Pulvis e chelis cancrorum compositus* P. L. before 1745. Margarit. ppm., ocul. cancr., corall. rubr., succin. alb., corn. cervi calc., lap. bezoard. Orient. ana ℥j, chel. canc. ℥vj; make into balls.

2. *Lady Kent's powder. Pulvis bezoarticus.* Chel. cancr. ℥viij, marg. pp., coral. rubr. pp. ana ℥ij, lap. bezoar. Orient. ℥j. Cordial, in great esteem, although few will go to the price of it.

Cephalic snuff. *Pulvis cephalicus.* Fol. asari, fol. majoran., fol. lil. convall. ana p. æq.

2. *Pulvis sternutatorius. P. asari compositus* P. L. Fol. sicc. asari, fol. majoranæ, fol. mari Syr., flor. lavand. ana p. æq.

3. *Pulvis asari compositus* P. D. Fol. sicc. asari ℥j, flor. lavand. ʒij.

4. *Pulvis asari compositus* P. E. Fol. asari 8 oz. fol. majoran., flor. lavand. ana 1 oz.

Pulvis Cornachini. Scammon. ʒx, antim. diaphoret. ʒvj, crem. tart. ℥ijſs: cathartic, febrifuge; ℈j.

Species diambræ sine odoratis. *Species aromaticæ. Pulvis aromaticus* P. L. & D. Cinnam. ℥ij, sem. card. min., zz., piper. long. ana ℥j: the old receipt was more compounded.

2. *Pulvis cinnamomi compositus.* Cinnam. ℥ij, sem. cardam. min. ℥jſs, zz. ℥j, piper. long. ℥ſs.

3. *Pulvis aromaticus* P. E. Cinnam., zz., piper. long. ana p. æq.: stimulant, carminative, stomachic, gr. v—x.

Species diatragacanthi frigidæ. *Pulvis e tragacantha compositus* P. L. before 1788. Gum. tragac., gum. Arab., rad. althææ ana ℥iſs, amyli, rad. glycyrrh. ana ℥ſs, sacch. albi ℥ſs: the old formula had all the cold seeds.

2. *Pulvis e tragacantha compositus* P. L. since 1788.

P. tragacanthæ compositus. Gum. tragac., gum. Arab., amyli ana ℥jſs, sacch. alb. ℥iij: demulcent, ʒſs—ʒj; used in tickling coughs.

SPECIES HIERÆ PICRÆ. Cinnam., zedoar., asari, sem. cardam. min., croci ana ʒvj, coccinel. ℈j, aloes Socotr. ℥xij.

2. *Hiera picra.* Gummi aloes ℔j, canel. alb. ℥iij.

3. *Pulvis aloeticus.* Aloes Socotr. ℔j, canel. alb. ℥iij.

4. *Pulvis aloes cum canella.* Al. hep. ℔j, canel. alb. ℥iij.

5. Aloes Bbds. 7℔, aloes Cape 2℔, canel. alb. 3℔, pimento 1℔, turmeric 1℔ 8 oz.: cathartic, gr. x—℈j. Aloes in powder is usually sold for it; the druggists knowing it is to be taken in gin, consider the vehicle will be a sufficient corrector.

MEAD'S POWDER AGAINST THE BITE OF A MAD DOG. *Pulvis antilyssus.* Lichen. ciner. terrestr. ℥ij, piper. nigr. ℥j.

PULVIS DIASENÆ. Fol. senæ, crem. tart. ana ℥ij, caryoph., cinnam., galangæ, ammeos ana ʒij, scammonii ℥ſs.

2. *Pulvis e sena compositus.* Omit the ammi and galanga, and put in zz. ʒij.

3. *Pulvis e senna compositus. P. sennæ compositus.* Fol. sennæ, crem. tart. ana ℥ij, scammon. ℥ſs, zz. ʒij.

EARL OF WARWICK'S POWDER. *Pulvis comitis Warwicensis.* Scammonii ℥ij, antimonii diaph. ℥j, crem. tartari ℥ſs.

PULVIS DIATURPETHI COMPOSITUS. Rad. turpethi, rad. jalapii, rad. hermodactyli, tartar. vitriol. ana p. æq.

2. *Pulvis jalapæ compositus.* Rad. jalap. ℥j, crem. tart. ℥ij: purgative, ℈j—℈ij.

ÆTHIOPS MINERALIS. *Hydrargyrus cum sulphure. Sulphuretum hydrargyri nigrum.* Argent. vivi, fl. sulphuris ana ℔j.

2. Argent. viv. 7℔, fl. sulph. 14℔. Vermifuge, alterative, ℈j—ʒj, bis terve in die; also used by the ferriers and farmers, for the latter of whom it is generally rendered cheaper by being mixed with p. æq. of ppd. crude antimony.

PULVIS E BOLO COMPOSITUS SINE OPIO. Boli Armen. (or bol. Gall.) ℔ſs, cinnam. ℥iiij, rad. torment., gum. Arab. ana ℥iij, pip. long. ℥ſs.

2. *Pulvis e creta compositus. P. cretæ compositus.* For bole, use ppd. chalk.

3. *Pulvis carbonatis calcis compositus. P. cretaceus.* Cret. pp. ℥iiij, nuc. mosch. ʒſs, cinnam. ʒjſs: absorbent, stomachic, carminative, ℈j—℈ij.

Pulvis e bolo compositus cum opio. Species for pulv. e bol. comp. s. opio as before, add opii colati ʒiij.

2. *Pulvis e creta compositus cum opio.* Pulv. e creta comp. ℥viij, opii purif. duri ʒjſs.

3. *Pulvis cretæ compositus cum opio.* Pulv. cretæ comp. ℥vjſs, opii duri ℈iiij: astringent, stomachic, gr. xv to ℈ij, which last dose contains gr. j of opium.

Trochisci albi Rhasis. Cerussæ ʒx, sarcocol. ʒiij, amyli ʒij, gum. Arab., gum. tragacanth. ana ʒj, camphoræ ʒſs, aq. rosæ q. s.

2. *Pulvis e cerussa compositus. P. e cerussa.* Cerussæ ʒv, sarcocol. ℥jſs, gum. tragacanth. ℥ſs: cooling, astringent; used externally in excoriations.

Common Gascoigne's powder. *Pulvis e chelis cancrorum compositus* P. L. since 1745. Chel. cancr. ppm. ℔j, margarit. ppm. (or cret. ppæ. as in P. L. 1788), corall. rubr. pp. ana ℥iij: absorbent, ʒſs—ʒj.

Contrayerva balls. *Lapis contrayervæ. Pulvis contrayervæ compositus* P. L. before 1809. Chel. cancr. ppm. ℔j, cretæ ppæ. corall. rubr. ppi. ana ℥iij, rad. contrayervæ ℥v: the original formula had amber in it.

2. *Pulvis contrayervæ compositus* P. L. since 1809. Test. ppm. ℔jſs, rad. contrayervæ ℥v: diaphoretic, ℈j to ℈ij.

Pulvis e succino compositus, vice *Trochisci de carabe.* Succin. pp., gum. Arab. ana ʒx, succ. hypocist., balaust., terræ Japon. ana ʒv, olibani ℥ſs, opii colati ʒj.

2. *Pulvis kino compositus.* Kino ʒxv, cinnam. ʒiiij, opii duri ʒj: astringent; dose of the latter ℈ſs—℈j, which last contains opii gr. j.

Pulvis e myrrha compositus P. L. before 1788. Fol. sicc. rutæ, fol. dict. Cret., myrrhæ ana ℥jſs, assæfœtidæ, sagapeni, cast. Russ., opopon. ana ℥j.

2. *Pulvis e myrrha compositus* P. L. since 1788. Myrrhæ, sabinæ, rutæ, cast. Russ. ana ℥j.

Species e scordio sine opio. Boli Arm. (or boli Gall.) ℥iv, scordii ℥ij, cinnam. ℥jſs, styr. calam. col., rad. torment., rad. bistort., rad. gentian., fol. dict. Cret., galban. col., gum. Arab., rosar. rubr. ana ℥j, piper. long. zz. ana ℥ſs.

Species e scordio cum opio. Add to the former opii col. ʒiij.

Pulvis e scammonio compositus. *Pulvis scammoneæ* *compositus.* Scammonii, extr. jalap. duri ana ℥ij, zz. ℥ſs: cathartic, gr. x—xv.

2. *Pulvis scammonii compositus.* Scammon., crem. tart. ana 1 oz.: cathartic, weaker; dose ℈ſs—ʒſs.

Pulvis e scammonio cum aloe. Scammon. ʒvj, extr. jalap. duri, aloes Soc. ana ℥jſs, zz. ℥ſs.

Pulvis basilicus. Scammon., crem. tart., calomel., cerus. antimonii ana p. æq.

2. *Pulvis e scammonio cum calomelane.* Scammonii ℥ſs, calomel., sacch. alb. ana ʒij: cathartic, vermifuge, gr. v—x, or more.

Pulvis aloeticus cum guaiaco. *P. aloes compositus. P. aloes cum guaiaco.* Aloes ℥jſs, guaiaci ℥j, pulv. aromatic. ℥ſs.

Pulvis aloeticus cum ferro. Aloes Soc. ℥jſs, myrrh. ℥iij, extr. gent. duri, sal. Martis ana ℥j.

Dover's powder. Tartar. vitriol., sal. nitri ana ℥iiij; throw into a red hot mortar, stir them with a spoon until they have done flaming, powder very fine, and add opii, rad. ipecac., rad. glycyrrh. ana ℥j; dose gr. xl to lxx in wine whey. The red hot mortar must decompose the nitre and produce a ferruginated alkali, and therefore different from the college formula.

2. *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus. P. ipecacuanhæ et opii.* Ipecac., opii ana ʒj, tartar. vitriol. ℥j.

3. Tart. vitriol., sal. nitri ana 4 oz. opii, ipecac., rad. glycyrrh. ana 1 oz.: diaphoretic, sudorific, gr. vj—xx; used in rheumatism.

Pulvis opiatus P. L. Opii ʒj, corn. cerv. usti ʒix.

2. *Pulvis cornu cervi cum opio.* Opii ʒj, corn. cerv. usti ℥j, coccinel. ʒj.

3. *Pulvis opiatus* P. E. Opii ʒj, cret. ppæ. ʒix: absorbent, anodyne, gr. v—x, which last contains opii gr. j.

Alkalised quick silver. *Hydrargyrus cum creta* P. L. Argent. vivi ℥iij, cretæ ℥v.

2. *Hydrargyrus cum creta* P. D. Argent. vivi, mannæ ana ℥j; rub till the quick silver disappears, then add cretæ ʒj, rub again, wash out the manna with a pint of warm water, add cretæ ʒiij more to the sediment while moist, and dry upon blotting paper.

3. *Hydrargyrus cum magnesia.* Argent. vivi, mannæ ana ℥j, magnesiæ albæ ℥ſs: proceed as in no. 2.

Potential cautery. *Common caustic. Cauterium* *potentiale. Lapis septicus. Causticum commune mitius.* Quick lime, black soap ana p. æq.

2. *Causticum commune fortius. Calx cum kali puro. Potassa cum calce. Kali causticum cum calce.* Soap ley made of potashes 16 pints, boil to a third or fourth part, and add lime q. s. to soak up the remaining liquor : caustic, not so liable to spread as pure potash, but much weaker.

LAPIS MEDICAMENTOSUS. Alum., lithargyri, boli Arm. ana ℔vj, colcoth. vitrioli, aceti opt. ana ℔iij; boil to a stony consistence : astringent, detergent, externally, ℥j, to a pint of water.

PULVIS DE TRIBUS. Scammon., crem. tartari, antimon. diaphor. ana p. æq. : cathartic, gr. xv—ʒj.

PULVIS STYPTICUS. *P. sulphatis aluminæ compositus.* Aluminis ℥iiij, kino ℥j, styptic, gr. x—xv, or externally to bleeding wounds.

SUCRE VERMIFUGE. Quick silver 1 oz. white sugar 2 oz. : vermifuge, gr. vj—xx, omni mane.

PATE ARSENICALE. Cinnab. gr. lxx, sang. dracon. gr. xxij, arsen. albi gr. viij ; used in cancer, being made into a paste with spittle when used.

PULVIS EMMENAGOGICUS. Fol. sabinæ sicc., zz. ana ℈ſs, potas. sulphatis ʒjſs; to be taken twice a day.

MOCHLIQUE DES FRERES DE LA CHARITÉ. Vitr. antim. very finely ground, ʒj, sacch. albi ʒij ; dose ℈j to ʒſs, as a specific in colic from lead.

PULVIS DIAPHORETICUS. Pulv. antimonialis gr. viij, crem. tartari gr. vj.

2. Pulv. antimonialis gr. vij, salis nitri gr. v : diaphoretic, in fevers.

PULVIS JALAPÆ. Jalapæ ℈j, crem. tartari ʒj.

PULVIS RHABARBARI. Rhabarb. gr. xxv, crem. tart. ʒj : purging.

PULVIS SABINÆ. Fol. sabinæ pulv. ℥ij, æruginis, Merc. præcip. rubri ana ℥ſs : to stimulate and consume fleshy tumours.

DUKE OF PORTLAND'S GOUT POWDER. *Pulvis Ducis Portlandiæ.* Rad. aristol., rad. gentianæ, summ. chamædryos, summ. centaur. min. ana p. æq. : used in gout.

HERRENSCHWAND'S WORM SPECIFIC. G. G. G. gr. x., sal. tartari ℈j.

CALOMEL OF RIVERIUS. *Calomelas.* Mercurius dulcis ℈j, scammonii gr. vij. The origin of this name has occasioned much inquiry; it appears to me that the same name, at least in the nominative, but differing in etymology and inflexion, has been applied to two different substances, viz. calomelas (gen. calomelanos), from καλος and μελας, applied to the above prescription of De la Riviere, from its being the mixture of a white and dark coloured powder; and secondly, calomel (gen. calomelitis), from καλος and μελι, applied by De la Brune to the Mercurial panacea, sweet Mercury or chloride of Mercury as it is now sometimes called, by analogy with caramel (burnt sugar), oxymel and hydromel; and that subsequent authors have confounded these two different names, and having forgotten the origin of the first, have applied it exclusively to the sweet sublimate of Mercury.

Pulvis vermifugus. Sal. comm. ʒij, coccinellæ ℈ij: dose ʒſs, every morning.

2. Ferri carbon. ℈j, in any vehicle, early every morning.

Pulvis tonicus. Cort. Peruv. ℥ſs, sal. Epsom. ʒvj; for four doses, one every other hour, in agues.

2. Ferri ammon. gr. v, rhabarb. gr. iij; once a day.

3. Ferri tartar. gr. x, rad. calumbæ gr. xv; for a dose every four hours.

Cheltenham salts. Glauber's salt, Epsom salt, common salt ana 28℔; dry in an oven and powder: purgative, ʒvj—℥jſs.

2. Sal. Glaub. ʒij, sal. Eps. gr. lxvj, sal. comm. gr. x, sal. Martis gr. ſs.

Horse spice. *Pulvis equinus.* Rasur. guaiaci 1℔, zz. nigri, pimentæ, sem. cymini ana 2℔, rad. curcumæ, canellæ albæ ana 1℔.

2. Rad. curcumæ, sem. cymini ana 5℔, zz. 2℔ 8 oz.

Cow spice. Rad. curcumæ, sem. anisi, rad. glycyrrh., pul. diapente ana p. æq.

Diapente. Rad. aristol. longi, myrrhæ, bacc. lauri, ras. eboris, rad. gentianæ ana ℔j.

2. Fol. lauri 42℔, ras. guaiaci 28℔, rad. gentianæ 14℔, bol. com. 2℔.

3. Bacc. lauri 28℔, remains of all tinctures made 56℔, far. tritici 21℔, bone ashes 21℔, rad. gentian. 14℔, red wine 5 pints: used by ferriers as a tonic.

Pulvis guaiaci compositus. Argent. viv. 4 oz. lac sulphur., gum. guaiaci ana 6 oz.

Pulvis expectorans. Myrrhæ ʒſs, sacchari ℥ſs; to be taken in divided doses, daily, in any convenient vehicle.

2. Scillæ sicc. gr. viij, ipecac. gr. v, camphoræ ℈j, pulv. antim. gr. vj, sacch. pur. ʒj, f. pulv. iiij; dose j, twice a day, in barley water.

3. Myrrhæ gr. xij, ipecac. gr. vj, salis nitri ʒſs, f. pulv. iiij; dose j every four hours.

Mariott's dry vomit. Tartar. emetic., vitrioli cær. ana p. æq.: to be taken without any liquid.

Alumen saccharinum. Common alum made up into small sugar loaves, with white of egg and rose water; used by females to make an astringent wash.

Pulvis diaphoreticus. Pulv. ipecacc. c. gr. xv, pulv. tragac. comp. ℈ij, f. pulv. iiij: dose j, every hour.

2. Pulv. ipecac. c. gr. xv, pulv. antimon. gr. ij, f. pulvis; to be taken at bed-time.

3. Antim. sulphureti præcip., extr. aconiti ana gr. j, magnes. carb. ℈ſs, f. pulvis.

4. Pulv. antimon. gr. iij, potas. subcarbon. gr. v, flor. chamæm. ℈j, f. pulv.: dose j every six hours,. for two or three days.

5. Pulv. ipecac. gr. ij, opii gr. j, sal. nitri gr. xvj, f. pulv.; to be taken at bed-time.

Pulvis diureticus. Rad. scillæ sicc. gr. iij, opii gr. ſs, cinnam. gr. x; for a dose, twice a day.

2. Rad. scill. sicc. gr. xij, sal. nitri ʒj, sacch. albi, cinnam. ana ʒj, f. pulv. no. vj: dose one, twice a day.

3. Crem. tart. ʒj, rad. scill. sicc. gr. iij, zz. gr. v; for a dose, every six hours.

Pulvis catharticus. Rhabarb. gr. xv, scamm., ammoniæ subcarbon. ana gr. v; for a single dose.

2. Rad. jalap. gr. xv, rad. ipecac. gr. v, ol. cinnam. gtt. ij; for one dose.

3. G. G. G. gr. iij, sacchari ℈j; for a dose, every three hours until a stool is obtained.

Pulvis antacidus. Pulv. cretæ c. cum opio ℈j, catechu gr. xv; for a dose, to be taken after each liquid stool, in loosenesses arising from acidity.

Pulvis refrigerans. Salis nitri gr. xv, in a tea cup of water, immediately upon its being dissolved.

Fumigating pastills. Benzoin ʒij, cascarillæ ʒj, myrrh. ʒſs, ol. nuc. mosch., ol. caryoph. ana gtt. xv, sal. nitri ʒj, carb. lign. ℥jſs, muc. g. trag. q. s.

2. Benz., oliban., styracis, gum. thuris, mastic. ana 1 oz. carb. lign. 1℔ 8 oz. gum. tragac. ʒiiij, water q. s.; camphire may be added if for a sick chamber.

3. Benz. ʒiij, mastich., oliban. ana ʒſs, cascarillæ, ol. caryoph., bals. Peru. ana ʒj, carb. lign. 2 oz. ʒij, ol. lavand. gtt. x, camph. ℈ij, moschi gr. x, gum. tragac. ʒiv.

4. *Clous odorans.* Benz. 8 oz. styr. calam. ʒxij, labdani, olibani, mastiches, caryoph. arom. ana ʒjſs, carb. lign. 2℔ 4 oz. muc. g. trag. q. s.

5. Styracis, benz. ana 4 oz. santal. citr. 1 oz. carb. lign. 24 oz. labdani ʒij, set on fire, and burnt to correct bad smells.

Rose pearls. *Rose beads.* Beat the petals of the red rose in an iron mortar, for some hours, until they form a black paste, which is to be rolled into beads and dried. They are very hard, susceptible of a fine polish, and retain all the fragrance of the flower.

Sweet balls. *Pomambra.* Rad. iridis Flor. ℥jſs, cinnam. ℥ſs, caryoph. arom., lign. rhodii, flor. lavand. ana ʒij, ambr. gris., mosch. ana gr. iiij, muc. g. tragac. made with rose water q. s.: some cover the ball with spirit varnish, but this keeps in the scent: worn in the pocket as a perfume.

2. Plaister of Paris ℥ij, lign. santali citr., rad. cyperi rot., caryoph. arom. ana ʒij, benz., styr. calam. ana ℥ſs, ebor. usti ℥jſs, mosch., zibethi ana ℈ſs, bals. Per. ʒij, ol. cinnam. gtt. v, ol. lign. rhod. gtt. xv, ess. de jasmine ʒj, ess. neroli ℈j, muc. g. tragac. made with rose water q. s.: make into beads, and pierce them while yet soft for necklaces, &c.

Tooth powders. *Pulvis dentifricus.* Rad. irid. Flor. 4 oz. oss. sepiæ 2 oz. crem. tart. 1 oz. ol. caryoph. gtt. xvj, lake 16 drops.

2. Catechu 1 oz. cort. Peruv. flav., crem. tart., cassiæ, bol. Armen. ana ʒiiij, sang. dracon., myrrhæ ana ʒij.

3. Rose pink 20 oz. bol. Armen., oss. sepiæ, crem. tart. ana 8 oz. myrrh. 4 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 2 oz. ess. Bergam. ʒſs.

4. Oss. sepiæ 4 oz. crem. tart., rad. irid. Flor. ana 2 oz. alum. usti, rose pink ana 1 oz.

5. Magnesiæ, rad. irid. Flor., rose pink, cretæ ppæ. ana 2 oz. natr. ppi. ʒvj, ol. rhodii gtt. ij.

Lardner's prepared charcoal. Chalk coloured gray with charcoal; used as a tooth powder.

Rouge. French chalk ppd. 4 oz. ol. amygd. ʒij, carmine ʒj.

2. Safflower, previously washed in water until it no longer gives out any colour, and dried, ʒiiij, kali pp. ʒj, water 1 pint: infuse, strain, add French chalk, scraped fine with Dutch rushes 4 oz. and precipitate the colour upon it with lemon juice q. s.

Perfumed powder for scent boxes. Sem. coriandri, rad. irid. Flor., fol. rosar., rad. calam. arom. ana 4 oz. fl. lavand. 8 oz. moschi ℈j, lign. rhodii ʒj.

2. Sem. coriandri, rad. irid. Flor., fol. rosar. rubr. ana 1 oz. macis, caryoph. arom. ana ʒj, flor. lavand. 1 oz. ʒiiij, rad. calam. arom. 1 oz. moschi gr. iij, if agreeable.

Species odorifera for wash balls. Amyli 20 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 12 oz. ol. rorism., ol. lavand. Angl. ana ʒj, sem. bamiæ moschatæ 2 oz.

Pearl powder. Magistery of bismuth, French chalk scraped fine by Dutch rushes ana p. æq.: cosmetic.

Snuff. *Pulvis nasalis.* Fol. tabaci pulv. with many additions, e. gr. cort. cascarillæ to impart a peculiar flavour; sal nitri to make it kindle more rapidly; common salt to increase its weight; urine, sal ammoniac, vitrum pulverisatum, to render it more acrimonious than it otherwise would be; black hellebore, alum, sugar, corrosive sublimate, dried dock leaves, the bituminous umber, rotten elm wood, are also added, and many other substances, according to the judgment of the manufacturers, who keep their processes as secret as their being under the excise laws will permit.

The celebrated Santeuil expired in horrible torments, in consequence of having drank a glass of wine into which some Spanish snuff had been put.

Powder of coriander. Sem. coriandri, nux vomica, quassia, ground together; used by the ale brewers.

Sharp whites. Wheaten flour ground with alum.

Stuff. Alum in small crystals ℔j, common salt p. 3, to mix with flour for baking.

Essential salt of lemons. Crem. tart. 4 oz. sal. acetosellæ 8 oz.: used to take iron moulds out of linen.

English verdigrise. Blue vitriol 24℔, white vitriol 16℔, sugar of lead 12℔, alum 2℔; all coarsely powdered, put in a pot over the fire, and stirred till they are united into a mass.

Heading for beer. Alum, green vitriol ana p. æq.

Pulvis colocynthidis factitius. Sem. colocynth. 3℔, rad. bryoniæ 1℔: sold for the ground pith.

Battley's green senna powder. This *nostrum* is supposed to be senna leaves heated until they become yellow, and then reduced to a greenish hue by the addition of powdered charcoal.

Rat powder. Rad. ranunculi bulbosi dried and powdered.

Ladanum spurium. G. anime, g. copal, g. lac, g. mastiche ana 2℔, g. Arabic 3℔, catechu, Span. liquorice ana 1℔, syr. Tolut. 8 oz. ess. ambergrise, ess. moschi ana 2 oz.: melt together.

Tartarum solubile extemporaneum. Crem. tart. 3℔, kali pp. 1℔.

Extempore smelling salts. Sal. ammon. ℈j, kali pp. ʒj, ess. limon. gtt. v.

Pulvis antimonialis factitius. Antimon. diaphor. 10 oz. tart. emetic. 1 oz.; some put only 6 oz. of ant. diaph.

2. Corn. cervi usti 18 oz. tart. emet. 1 oz.

Pulvis stanni. Polishers' putty 4℔, ivory black 4 oz. The ill effects sometimes arising from tin as a vermifuge, are perhaps owing to the substitution of this powder for the filings.

Pulvis glycyrrhizæ reductus. Rad. glycyrrh., ras. guaiaci, far. tritici ana p. æq.

2. Rad. glycyrrh. 7℔, brown sugar 14℔.

Pulvis enulæ reductus. Rad. enulæ, barley meal ana p. æq.

Pulvis fœnugræci reductus. Sem. fœnugræc., pea meal ana p. æq.

Pulvis anisi reductus. Sem. anisi, ras. guaiaci ana p. æq.

Pulvis curcumæ reductus. Rad. curcumæ, ras. guaiaci ana p. æq.

Pulvis corticis Peruviani factitius. Cort. quercûs, dyed of a proper colour: Godfrey in Miscellanea utilia.

2. Rad. bistortæ, calami aromatici ana p. æq.

3. Cort. quercûs, rad. gentianæ, in different proportions.

4. Herb. lycopi Europæi.

5. Cort. fraxini, rad. torment., zz. ground together.

6. Cort. Peruv., mahogany sawdust, oak sawdust, ground together.

Gum kino factitium. Lign. Camp. 48℔, rad. torm.

16℔, rad. rub. tinct. 12℔, water q. s.; boil, add catechu 16℔, strain and evaporate to dryness: it will produce 24℔.

Common Smyrna scammony. *Scammonium Smyrnense factitium.* Scamm. Alepp. 8 oz. rad. jalap. 4℔, fol. sennæ, ebor. usti ana 1℔, zz. 2 oz. mannæ comm. 3℔, G. G. G. 2℔, syr. spinæ cervi 2℔.

2. Rad. jalap. 2℔, fol. sennæ, scamm. Alep. G. G. G. ana 8 oz. eboris usti, zz. ana 4 oz.

Cremor tartari reductus. Cryst. tartari 3℔, sal. enixi 1℔.

Turpethum minerale reductum. Turbith mineral, lowered in price by massicot.

Lapis bezoar factitius. Bol. Armen., dried blood ana p. æq. muc. g. tragac. q. s.

Silvering powder. Silver dust gr. xv—xx, cream of tartar, common salt ana ʒij, alum ʒſs.

2. Silver dust ℥ſs, common salt, sal ammoniac ana ℥ij, corros. sublimate ʒj; make into a paste with water: used to silver copper, which is to be cleaned by boiling with argol and alum, then rub it with either of these powders, and polish with soft leather.

Venetian ceruss. *Cerussa Veneta. Plumbum album.* Flake white, cawk ana p. æq.

2. *Hamburgh white lead.* Flake white 1 cwt. cawk 2 cwt.

3. *Best Dutch white lead.* Flake white 1 cwt. cawk 3 cwt.

4. *Common Dutch white lead.* Flake white 1 cwt. cawk 7 cwt.

5. *English white lead.* Flake white reduced in price by chalk, inferior to the preceding.

Ink powder. Green vitriol 1℔, galls 2℔, gum. Arab. 8 oz.: 2 oz. make a pint of ink.

Grana sylvestria of the present day has the appearance of dry powder, with many small fragments of something that has been made into a dry uniform cake; it has only 1-6th of the colouring power of fine cochineal, and is in general about 1-8th of its price; it is probably composed of the white downy substance left by the wild cocci upon the plants on which they feed, along with fragments and dust of the insects themselves, with perhaps some vegetable substance. Cochineal itself seems formerly to have been made into a paste and dried.

Indian ink. *Indicum. Atramentum Indicum.* The best kind is made of real lamp black, procured by burning oil under shades, mixed up with glue made of an ass's skin, to which is added a little musk: astringent, ʒj—ij, dissolved in water or wine, in hemorrhages, also stomachic.

2. The common sort is common lamp black from the fir, made up with glue.

3. Horse beans burnt perfectly black, ground fine, and made up into sticks with gum water: is very inferior to the others.

4. Honey 1℔, yelk of eggs no. 2, gum Arab. half oz. lamp black q. s.: beat into a mass.

5. Seed lac ʒj ℈ij, borax ℈j, aquæ ℥iiij: lamp black q. s. to form into cakes.

Lump archel. *Lacmus tinctorius.* Prepared from Canary archel, ground archel, and some other lichens, by reducing them to powder, adding half as much pearl ashes, and moistening the whole with urine or common spirit of hartshorn; a small proportion of lime is then added, and the archel cut into cubes and dried.

Litmus. *Lacmus tinctorius albo-cœruleus.* Prepared like the former, adding a large proportion of whiting at the end, which renders it of a light blue colour.

Cudbear. Another preparation of the lichens, made in a similar manner. All are used in dyeing violet colours, which, however, do not stand well; also employed by the chemists as very delicate tests for acids and alkalies, the infusion or tincture being reddened by the first, and rendered green by the second.

Florence lake. *Lacca Florentina.* Pearl ashes 1 oz. ʒiv, water q. s. dissolve; alum. Rom. 2 oz. ʒiv, water q. s. dissolve: filter both solutions, and add the first to the alum solution while warm, strain, mix the sediment upon the strainer with the first coarse residuum obtained in boiling cochineal with alum for making carmine, and dry it.

Common lake. *Lacca in globulis.* Make a magistery of alum, as in making Florence lake; boil Brasil dust 1 oz. ʒiv, in water 3 pints; strain, add the magistery or sediment of alum to the strained liquor, stir it well, let it settle, and dry the sediment in small lumps.

Fine madder lake. *Lacca columbina.* Dutch grappe madder (that is, madder root ground between two millstones a small distance apart, as in grinding pearl or French barley, so that only the bark, which contains the most colour, is reduced to powder, and the central woody part of the root left) 2 oz. tie it up in a cloth, beat it in a pint of water in a stone mortar, repeat with fresh water, in general 5 pints will take out all the colour, boil, add alum 1 oz. dissolved in a pint of water, then add oil of tartar 1 oz. and half, wash the sediment and dry ; produces half an oz.

Lac lake. *Lac dye. Lac colour.* Gum lac, boil in a mucilaginous decoction, as that of comfrey roots, into which pour a solution of alum, which throws down the lake equal to one fifth of the lac.

Crayons. Sperma ceti 3 oz. boiling water 1 pint, add bone ashes finely ground 1℔, colouring matter as oker, &c. q. p. roll out the paste, and when half dry cut it in pipes.

2. Pipe clay, coloured with oker, &c. q. p. make it a paste with ale wort.

Rose pink. Whiting coloured with a decoction of Brasil wood and alum.

Dutch pink. Whiting coloured by a decoction of birch leaves, dyer's weed, or French berries, with alum.

Stone blue. *Fig blue. Crown blue. Mecklenberg blue. Queen's blue. Indicum vulgare.* Indigo reduced in price by adding starch.

2. Indigo and whiting.

Lithographic pencils. Soap 3 oz. tallow 2 oz. wax 1 oz.; when melted smooth, add lamp black q. s. and pour it into moulds.

Abier. *Abeer.* A powder made from the meal of a water nut, dyed red, and used in India to throw over persons in sport, especially on May day.

Puree. *Peoree.* A beautiful yellow paint, in the composition of which the urine of the elephant is said to be a chief ingredient. It is brought from India in round lumps of various sizes, in colour like orpiment, with a strong urinous smell, and little or no taste.

Sap green. Juice of buckthorn berries, or of evergreen privet, 12 pints, lime water 8 pints, gum Arabic 6 oz.; evaporate till quite thick, then pour into bladders.

Currie powder. Sem. coriandri 18 oz. pip. nigr. 2 oz. pip. Cayenne 1 oz. rad. curcumæ, sem. cumini ana 3 oz. sem. fœnugr. ʒiv.

2. Zz., pimentæ, rad. curcumæ ana 1℔, caryoph. arom. 1 oz. pip. Cayenne, sem. coriandri ana 8 oz.

3. Sem. coriandri 13 oz. pip. nigri 5 oz. pip. Cayenne 1 oz. sem. fœnugr., sem. cymini ana 3 oz. rad. curcumæ 6 oz.

4. Sem. coriandri 1℔, rad. curcumæ 8 oz. zz. 6 oz. sem. cumini, pip. Indic. ana 4 oz. pip. nigri 3 oz. cinnam., sem. cardam. min. ana 1 oz. tamarind. nigr. 2℔.

5. Rice 36℔, rad. curcumæ 18℔, sem. coriand. 16℔, sem. cymini 9℔, farinæ sinapis 14℔, pip. nig. 28℔, pip. Cayenne 3℔ 8 oz.

6. Sem. coriand., rad. curcumæ ana 4℔, zz., pimentæ, pip. Cayenne, capsici bacc. ana 1℔, sem. cardam. min. 4 oz. macis, caryoph. arom., cinnam. ana 1 oz.: used as a seasoning to meat.

Cayenne pepper. *Piper Cayenne.* Bacc. capsici, sal. comm. ana ℔j; grind together; colour with vermilion; some use red lead, but this is injurious.

2. Capsicum q. p. bury in flour, bake till they are dry enough to powder, then, holding them by a pair of pincers, cut them in small pieces, to each oz. add flour 1℔, water and yeast q. s. to make them into small cakes, bake, slice the cakes, bake over again, powder the biscuit and sift it.

Portable lemonade. Acid of tartar 1 oz. sugar 6 oz. ess. limon. ʒj; rub together, divide into 24 papers, for a tumbler of water each.

2. Concrete acid of lemons 1 oz. white sugar 4℔, ess. limon. ʒij.

Powder for destroying mice. Rad. heleb. nigri, sem. staphisagriæ ana 1 oz. oatmeal 2℔, ol. carui gtt. xxx.

Plate powder. Hydrarg. c. creta 1 oz. cretæ pp. 4 oz.

2. Polisher's putty, corn. cerv. ust. ana 8 oz. whiting 1℔.

Mushroom powder. Mushrooms half a peck, onions no. 2, cloves q. p. mace ʒij, white pepper 1 oz.; expose to a gentle heat till the liquor the mushrooms yield be dried up, then dry on tins in a slow oven till they can be powdered.

Pickling salt. Brown sugar, bay salt, common salt, of each 2℔, salt petre 8 oz., mix: gives a fine red colour, and renders meat or butter salted with it very fine flavoured.

Sweet spice. Cloves, mace, nutmeg, cinnamon, sugar, ana p. æq.: used in pastry.

Savoury spice. Cloves, mace, nutmegs, pepper, salt, ana p. æq.: used in cookery.

Epices fines. Black pepper 5℔, cloves and nutmegs ana 1℔ and an half, ginger 2℔ and an half, anise seed and coriander seed ana 3 quarters of a pound; powder them together: used by the French sausage makers.

Kitchen pepper. Zz. 1℔, cinnamon, black pepper, nutmeg, Jamaica pepper ana 8 oz., cloves ʒij, salt 6℔; grind together.

Flour of mustard. *Durham mustard.* The seeds of black mustard dried until they form a powder when bruised, then ground and sifted to separate the husks or black skin of the seed, which does not form so fine a powder.

2. Flour of mustard, salt, ana p. æq.

3. Flour of mustard, wheaten flour, Cayenne pepper, common salt, in large proportion. Pea flour is sometimes used instead of wheat flour, as also turmeric.

Ginger beer powders. White sugar ʒj ℈ij, zz. gr. v, natr. pp. gr. xxvj, in each blue paper; acid of tartar ℈jſs, in each white paper: these quantities are for half a pint of water.

Spruce beer powders. White sugar ʒj ℈ij, natr. pp. gr. xxvj, essence of spruce gr. x, in each blue paper; acid of tartar ʒſs, in each white paper: for half a pint of water.

Sodaic powders. Sodæ carbonatis ʒſs, in each blue paper; acid of tartar gr. xxv, in each white paper; for half a pint of water: pleasant, cooling beverages in summer.

Seidletz powders. Soda tartar. ʒij, sodæ carb. ℈ij, in one paper; acid. tart. gr. xxxv, in the other: for half a pint of water.

Clothes powder. Pipe clay 1℔ 8 oz. pip. alb., amyli ana 1 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 1 oz. ʒiv, S. V. R. 2 oz.

Clothes ball. Pipe clay 2℔, fuller's earth, whiting ana 4 oz. pip. alb. 2 oz. fel. bovis 4 oz.; used for cleaning clothes.

Breeches ball. Bath brick 1℔, pipe clay 2℔, pumice stone powder 4 oz. ox gall 6 oz.; they may be coloured with rose pink, yellow oker, umber, Irish slate, &c. to any desired shade.

Silver boiling powder. White argol, common salt, alum ana p. æq.: a small quantity of this powder is put into water, and plate is boiled in it, to which it gives a brilliant whiteness.

19. COMPOUND OILS.

Oil of roses by infusion. *Oleum rosaceum.* Rose petals, not fully blown, picked, heeled, and beat to a pulp, 4 oz. olive oil 1 pint; expose to the sun for a week, press out the oil, repeat the insolation with fresh roses twice more, then leave the roses in the oil for use.

Oil of camomile by infusion. *Oleum chamæmelinum.* From the flowers, as that of roses: used in sprains.

Oil of St. John's wort. *Oleum hyperici. Balsamum hyperici simplex.* Flor. hyper. ℥iv, ol. olivæ ℔ij; infuse till the oil is well coloured; originally the expressed oil of sem. hyperici was used instead of olive oil.

2. Ol. viride, rendered paler by adding rape oil.

3. Ol. oliv. comm. 1 gall. rad. anchusæ 8 oz.: vulnerary.

Oil of white lilies. *Oleum liliorum.* As oil of roses; emollient: ol. oliv. is usually sold for it.

Oil of earth worms. *Oleum lumbricorum.* Lumb. terr. ℔ſs, ol. oliv. ℔ij, vini albi ℔ſs; boil till the wine is consumed, then press out the oil.

2. Ol. olivæ com., ol. lini ana p. æq.

Oil of elder flowers. *Oleum sambucinum.* Fl. sambuci ℔j, ol. oliv. ℔ij; boil till crisp, press out the oil, and let it settle: emollient.

Exeter oil. *Oleum Excestrense.* Ol. viride is usually sold under this name: the original formula had about 20 herbs to be infused, and euphorb., sinapeos, castor., pyrethri ana ℥j to ℔xvj of oil, but is seldom, if ever, made.

Oil of mucilages. *Oleum e mucilaginibus.* Rad. althææ rec. ℔ſs, sem. lini, sem. fœni Græci ana ℥iij, aquæ ℔ij; boil for half an hour, add ol. olivæ ℔iv, continue boiling till the water is nearly consumed, pour off the oil.

2. Rad. althææ rec. 4℔, sem. fœnugr., sem. lini ana 2℔, a mixture of common olive oil, sperm oil, and seal oil, in equal parts, 4 gallons.

3. Sem. fœnugr. 8 oz. ol. lini 2 pints; infuse for a week, strain: very emollient.

Green oil. *Oleum viride.* Fol. lauri, fol. rutæ, fol. majoran., fol. absinth. mar., fol. chamæmeli (all fresh) ana ℥iij, ol. oliv. ℔ij; boil till crisp, press out the oil and let it settle: emollient.

Oil of scorpions. *Oleum scorpionum.* Live scorpions no. 30, ol. amygd. ℔ij; expose to the sun for forty days; centipedes are usually substituted for scorpions, as being more easily procurable: externally emollient, internally diaphoretic, occasioning a prickly heat on the skin.

Camphorated oil. *Linimentum camphoræ. Oleum camphoratum.* Camphoræ ℥ſs, ol. olivar. ℥ij; dissolve: anodyne, discutient; the only compound oil in the present college lists, although all the preceding are in high esteem with private practitioners.

Mixture for bugs. Corros. sublimate ʒij, S. V. R. 8 oz.; rub together, add ol. terebinth. 8 oz.

Common oil of spike. *Oleum spicæ vulgare.* Ol. tereb. 3 pints, ol. lavand. 1 pint: this is used by enamellers to mix their colours.

2. Ol. tereb. coloured with rad. anchusæ q. s.

3. Ol. tereb. 6 pints, petrol. Bbd. 4 oz. rad. anch. 2 oz.: used by ferriers as a liniment.

Mixed oils. *Nine oils. Oleum ex omnibus.* Train oil 23℔, ol. terebinth. 6℔, ol. lateritii, ol. succini ana 1℔, spir. vin. camph. 2℔, petrol. Bbd. 7℔, ol. vitrioli 2 oz.

2. *The oils.* Ol. vitrioli, ol. terebinth., ol. olivæ comm. ana p. æq.

3. *Newmarket oil.* Ol. lini, ol. terebinth., ol. hyperici ana 3℔, ol. vitrioli 1 oz.: used in sprains, as also in lumbago and rheumatism.

4. *Guestonian embrocation for rheumatism.* Ol. oliv., ol. terebinth. ana ℥jſs, spir. vitrioli ʒiij.

Balsam of sulphur. *Balsamum sulphuris simplex. Oleum sulphuratum* P. L. Fl. sulph. ℥iv, ol. olivæ ℥xvj.

2. *Oleum sulphuratum* P. E. Fl. sulph. ℥ij, ol. olivæ ℥xvj: dissolve.

3. Fl. sulph. 3℔, ol. lini 4 gall.: dissolve by boiling.

Balsamum sulphuris Barbadense. *Petroleum sulphuratum.* Petrol. Bbd. ℥xvj, fl. sulph. ℥iiij: detergent, to ulcers.

Balsamum sulphuris anisatum. Fl. sulph. 1 oz. ol. anisi 4 oz.: dissolve.

2. Bals. sulph. simpl. scented with ol. anisi: pectoral, gtt. x—xxx.

Common Dutch drops. *Balsamum sulphuris terebinthinatum.* Fl. sulph. 4 oz. ol. terebinth. 8 oz.: dissolve.

2. Bals. sulph. simpl. 4 oz. ol. terebinth. 1 pint; dissolve: diuretic, detergent.

Scouring drops. Ol. tereb. scented with ess. limon.

Furniture oil. Ol. lini coloured with rad. anchusæ.

Oleum succini reductum. Ol. succin. ℔j, petrol. Bbd. ℔ij.

Common oil of petre. *British oil. Oleum petræ vulgare.* Ol. tereb. 8 oz. petrol. Bbd. 4 oz. ol. rorism. ʒiv.

2. Ol. tereb. 5℔, asphalt. 12 oz. ol. lateritii 8 oz.

3. Ol. tereb. 5℔, ol. laterit. ver. 8 oz.

Oleum anisi reductum. Ol. anisi 1℔, rape oil 8 oz. sperm. ceti q. s. to make it candy in winter.

2. Ol. anisi 3℔, ol. olivæ opt. 1℔.

Charity oil. Fl. chamæm., fol. rorismar., summ. lavand., fol. absinthii, fol. salviæ, fol. valer. ana man. j, ol. oliv. ℔ij; infuse, press out the oil: ol. viride is usually sold for it.

Balsamum Peruvianum reductum. Bals. Peru. 3℔, benz. 1℔, S. V. R. q. s. to give it a proper consistence.

2. Bals. Tolu 6℔, gum. benz. 14℔, S. V. R. 2 gall.

Balsamum Copaibæ reductum. Bals. Copaib. 6℔, pale rape oil 2℔, resin. fl. 1℔.

Oleum menthæ piperitis reductum. Ol. menth. pip. 3℔, S. V. R. 1℔.

Oleum origani reductum. Ol. origani 7℔, ol. terebin. 2℔, petrol. Bbd. q. s. to colour it.

Oleum ricini reductum. Ol. ricini 8℔, ol. amygd. 2℔.

Venice turpentine. *Terebinthina Veneta factitia.* Res. nigr. 12℔, ol. terebinth. 1 gall.; melt the rosin, take it from the fire, and add the oil.

Balsamum terebinthinæ vulgare. Res. nigræ, ol. tereb. ana 1℔.

Balsamum Saturni. Sacch. Saturni 8 oz. ol. terebinth. q. s.: dissolve, and pour off.

Huile antique a la rose.

Huile antique a la tuberose.

Huile antique a la fleur d'orange.

Huile antique au jasmin. Oil of ben nuts, scented with the essences of the different flowers.

2. Olive oil or almond oil, scented the same.

Huile antique a la violette. Oil of ben, olives, or almonds, scented with orrice, in the same manner as in making essence de jasmin (p. 345), and then pressed out of the wool or cotton.

Huile antique au mille fleurs. Oil of ben or almonds, mixed with different essences to the fancy of the perfumer.

Oil for the tooth-ache. Ol. terebinth. ℥j, camph. ʒij.

Taylor's remedy for deafness. Ol. amygd. ℔j, rad. allii cont. ℥ij, rad. alcannæ ℥ſs; infuse, and strain.

Lynch's embrocation. Ol. olivæ scented with essential oils, and coloured with alkanet root.

Whitehead's essence of mustard. Ol. terebinth., camph., spir. rosmarini, to which is added farina sinapeos.

Roche's embrocation for the hooping cough. Ol. olivæ ℥xvj, ol. succ. ℥viij, ol. caryoph. q. p. to scent it strongly.

Drying oil. *Oleum desiccativum.* Nut or lint-seed oil 8℔, white lead dried, sacch. Saturni dried, vitrioli albi dried ana 1 oz. litharg. 12 oz.; boil slightly and scum until a pellicle is formed, then cool, and let it settle.

2. Lint seed or nut oil 16 oz. litharge 1 oz. and half, vitr. alb. ʒiij; boil.

3. Lint seed or nut oil 16 oz. litharge 3 or 4 oz.; boil.

4. Lint seed or nut oil 16 oz. litharge 3 or 4 oz.; mix, and let it stand for some time.

5. Nut oil 2℔, water 3℔, vitr. albi 2 oz.; boil till nearly all the water is consumed, then expose to the sun for some time.

6. Oil, mix with snow or powdered ice, and keep it from thawing as long as possible; in two months the oil will have acquired the drying property: used to mix with colours to cause them to dry quickly.

Painters' cream. Nut oil 3 oz. mastich half an oz.; dissolve, add sacch. Saturni ʒj, and then water gradually to the consistence of cream: used by painters to cover their work which they are obliged to leave for some time: when they begin again, it is washed off with a wet sponge.

Furniture varnish. White wax 8 oz. ol. terebinth. 1 pint.

Picture varnish. Mastich 12 oz. Ven. turp. 2 oz. ʒiv, camphire gr. xxx, pounded glass 4 oz. oil of turpentine 3 pints and a half; pour off the clear: used to oil paintings.

Gold varnish for leather. Turmeric, gamboogc ana ℈jſs, oil of turpentine 2 pints, add seed lac, gum sandarac ana 4 oz. dragon's blood ʒiv, Ven. turp. 2 oz. pounded glass 4 oz.; pour off the clear.

Copal varnish. Oil of turpentine, thickened by keeping, 8 oz. copal 2 oz. and a half.

2. Oil of turpentine 6 oz. oil of lavender 2 oz. copal 1 oz.

Japanners' copal varnish. Copal 4℔, is melted in a glass matrass, till the water is evaporated, as appears by the vapour condensed on any cold substance dropping quietly to the bottom; boiling hot lint-seed oil 1 pint is then poured in, and well mixed; the matrass is then taken from the fire, and mixed while hot with about its own weight of oil of turpentine.

Transparent japan for tin ware. Oil of turpentine 8 oz. oil of lavender 6 oz. copal 2 oz. camphire ʒj.

Le Blond's varnish for prints. Balsam. copaibæ 4℔, copal in powder 1℔; add by single ounces every day to the balsam, keeping it in a warm place, or the sun, stirring it often: when all is dissolved, add true Chio turpentine q. p.

Sheldrake's copal varnish. Ol. terebinth. rectif. veri 1 pint, spir. sal. amm. 2 oz.: mix, add copal in small pieces 2 oz.: stop the vessel with a cork cut in grooves, bring it quickly to boil, so that the bubbles may be counted as they rise, and keep it at that heat till the copal is dissolved: if the least stoppage or overheating takes place, it is in vain to proceed, then leave the vessel till quite cold before you open it, otherwise the varnish will be blown out with violence.

Varnish for coloured drawings. Canada balsam 1 oz. oil of turpentine 2 oz.: size the drawings first with a jelly of isinglass, and, when dry, apply the varnish, which will make them resemble oil paintings.

Common turpentine varnish. Resin. flav. 3℔ 8 oz. ol. tereb. 1 gall.

Sheldrake's oil for painting. Nut or poppy oil 1 pint; boil, add ceruss 2 oz. when dissolved, add a pint of his copal varnish, previously warmed, and stir till the oil of turpentine is evaporated: gives more brightness than common drying oil, but less than varnish; only loses its drying quality in time, therefore only so much as is sufficient for a month or six weeks' consumption should be made at once.

Black japan for leather. Boiled lint-seed oil 1 gallon, burnt umber 8 oz. asphaltum 3 oz. boil, and add ol. terebinth. q. s.

Varnish for grates. *Brunswick black.* Asphalt. comm. 4℔; melt, add ol. lini 2℔, ol. terebinth. 1 gallon.

Norfolk fluid for preserving leather. Lint-seed oil 3 pints, res. flav. 4 oz. thuris 2 oz. cer. flav. 12 oz.; melt, add neat's foot oil 2 pints, ol. terebinth. 1 pint: used to preserve and soften leather.

Flexible varnish. Indian rubber dissolved in a sufficient quantity of petroleum, naphtha, or oil of coal tar: used for varnishing balloons.

Burnt oil. *Printers' thick varnish.* Lint-seed or nut oil heated to the boiling point, set on fire, let to burn for some time, then extinguished by putting a cover on the kettle, and afterwards boiled until it draws out, when cold, into threads; by this process the greasiness of the oil is got rid of, and it may be used to mix with the colours used in printing without staining the paper on the edge of the letters or lines. Some chopped onions are usually added towards the end of the process, but their agency is doubtful.

20. SOAPS.

Almond soap. *Sapo amygdalinus.* Oil of almonds q. v. lixivii saponarii 3 times as much, simmer together for some hours, until the oil forms a jelly when cooled, add common salt q. s. and continue the boiling until the soap is solid when cooled, skim it off the water and pour it into moulds.

2. Soap ley made of barilha or kelp (at 38 deg. Baume's hydrom. or so strong, that a bottle holding 8 oz. water will hold 11 of the ley) 2lb, oil of almonds 4℔; rub them together in a mortar, and put the mixture in tin moulds for some weeks, to perfect the combination.

Venice soap. *Sapo durus Hispanicus. Sapo.* Is made from olive oil and barilha; white: are aperient, diuretic, detergent, gr. x—ʒſs, bis die; used also in calculous complaints, ℥ſs—℥j, daily.

Green venice soap. *Sapo viridis.* Is coloured with juice of beet leaves for the German market.

Castille soap. *Sapo Castilliensis.* From olive oil and barilha, white, with veins either of green soap, or made by adding a solution of green vitriol to the soap: a detergent cosmetic.

Soft soap. *Sapo mollis.* From the coarser oils and a ley of potash: transparent, yellowish, with small seed-like lumps of tallow diffued through it: used in washing.

Black soap. *Sapo niger.* From fish oil and a ley of potash, without any tallow, dark coloured, ill smelling.

2. Soft soap 7℔, train oil 1℔, water 7 pints; boil together, add common ivory black q. s. to colour it: used in ointments by cattle doctors.

Transparent soap. Dissolve almond soap in spirit of wine, filter, and distil off the spirit.

White wash balls. Sapon. alb. 6℔, amyli 3℔, aq. rosæ 8 oz. aq. rorismar. 4 oz. camphoræ ʒiv, species odorifer. (see p. 412) 2 oz.

2. Sap. alb. Hisp. 1℔, aq. rosar. 3 pints, album. ovor. no. ij, aq. kali ppi. 1 oz.; boil till hard again, add ol. lign. rhod. ℈j, ol. caryoph. gtt. x, ess. jasmin. ʒj, ess. neroli ʒſs, and form into squares.

3. White soap 5℔, rad. irid. Flor. 4 oz. amyli 3 oz. styrac. calam. 1 oz. aq. rosar. q. s.

4. Sap. alb. Hisp. 1℔, almonds blanched, beat up into a paste with rose water and orange flower water 3 oz. magister. marcasitæ ℥j, kali ppi. ʒij, moschi gr. vj, zibethi gr. iij, ol. lign. rhodii ℈j, ess. jasmin. ʒj.

5. *Cream balls.* White curd soap 7℔, amyli 1℔, water q. s.; beat it together, weigh into ounce balls, and roll in pulv. amyli.

6. White soap, starch ana 1℔, ess. limon. ʒiv, aq. rosar 8 oz.; make into balls of 3 oz. and a half each.

Red mottled wash balls. Cut white soap into small square pieces, roll them in vermilion, and squeeze the pieces together into balls, without mixing them more than is necessary.

Blue mottled wash balls. In like manner, rolling the pieces in powder blue.

Windsor soap. Hard curd soap, melted and scented with ol. carui and ess. Bergamotte.

2. An inferior sort is made with ol. carui only.

Starkey's soap. Made by rubbing warm kali ppd. with oil of turpentine, adding a little water.

Macquer's acid soap. *Sapo vitriolicus.* Sapon. Ven. 4 oz. ol. vitrioli q. s.; add the acid by degrees to the soap rendered soft by a little water, continually rubbing the mass in a mortar: detergent; used when alkalies would be prejudicial.

Varnish for water-proof hats. Shell lac 8℔ frankincense 3℔, borax 1℔, water q. s. dissolve by boiling, and evaporate to a due consistence.

Varnish for plaster casts. Sapon. alb., ceræ albæ ana ℥ſs, boiling water 2 pints.

Blacking balls. Adep. porc., ceræ fl. ana 1 oz. ebor usti, fulig. lamp., sacch. rubr. ana 8 oz. double glue size 4 oz. water 4 oz.

2. Ebor. usti 8 oz. gum. tragac. 1 oz. sacchar. candi 2 oz. water 8 oz.: used for blacking leather.

21. OINTMENTS.

White ointment. *Unguentum album* P. L. before 1745. Ol. rosacei ℥ix, cerussæ ℥iij, cer. albæ ℥ij.

2. *Unguentum cerussæ. U. subacetatis plumbi.* Unguent. ceræ albæ ℔j, cerussæ ℥ij.

3. *Unguentum oxidi plumbi albi.* Ung. simpl. ℥v, cerussæ ℥j.

4. Axung. porc. 6℔, cerussæ 3℔. Cooling, in excoriations.

Unguentum album camphoratum P. L. before 1745. Species for unguent. alb. as before, camphoræ ʒij, ground with a little ol. amygd.

2. Axung. porc. 10℔, ol. oliv. Genoa 1℔ 8 oz. cerussæ 3℔ 8 oz. ceræ albæ 1℔, camphoræ 4 oz.

3. Axung. porc. 8℔, cerussæ 2℔, camph. 2 oz. Cooling.

Linimentum Arcæi. Gum. elemi, ter. Argent. ana ℥jſs, sevi ppi. ℥ij, adipis porc. ℥j.

2. *Unguentum e gummi elemi.* Sevi ovilli ℔ij, gum. elemi ℔j, tereb. comm. ℥x.

3. *Unguentum elemi* P. L. *U. elemi compositum.* To the preceding add ol. oliv. ℥ij.

4. *Unguentum elemi* P. D. Elemi ℔j, ceræ albæ ℔ſs, adipis ppi. ℔iiij.

5. Sevi 7℔, gum. elemi 3℔, tereb. comm. 2℔, ol. oliv. Genoa 1℔. Stimulant.

Black basilicon. *Unguentum basilicon nigrum. U. tetrapharmacum. U. resinæ nigrum.* Ceræ flavæ, res. flavæ, picis aridæ (i. e. resinæ nigræ) ana ℥ix, ol. olivar. ℔j.

2. Res. nigræ, picis nigræ ana 3℔, ceræ fl. 2℔. rape oil 3 pints.

3. Picis nigræ, resinæ nigræ, ceræ flavæ, ana 2℔, axung. porc. 4℔, emplastr. simpl. 1℔.

Yellow basilicon. *Unguentum basilicon flavum.* Ol. olivar. ℔j, ceræ fl., resinæ fl., pic. Burgund. ana ℔j, tereb. comm. ℥iij.

2. *Unguentum resinæ flavæ.* Res. fl., ceræ fl., ol. oliv. ana ℔j.

3. *Ceratum citrinum* P. L. before 1745. Res. fl. ℔ſs, sevi ovin. ℥iv. tereb. Arg. ℥ij.

4. *Ceratum citrinum* P. L. since 1745. Ung. basil. fl. ℔ſs, cer. fl. ℥j.

5. *Ceratum resinæ flavæ.* Ung. res. fl. ℔ſs, ceræ fl. ℥j.

6. *Ceratum resinæ.* Res. fl., ceræ flavæ, ol. oliv. ana ℔j.

7. *Unguentum resinosum.* Axung. porc. ℔viij, resinæ albæ ℔ij, cer. fl. ℔ij.

8. *Unguentum resinæ albæ.* Axung. ℔iiij, resinæ albæ ℔ij, cer. fl. ℔j.

9. Cer. flavæ, picis Burg., resin. flavæ ana 10℔, tereb. comm., ol. palmæ ana 4℔, axungiæ 17℔.

10. Res. flavæ 14℔, ceræ flavæ 5℔, ol. oliv. Genoa 7℔, ol. palmæ 3℔, tereb. commun. 1℔.

Blue ointment. *Unguentum cæruleum.* Argent. vivi ℔j, tereb. Venetæ ℥j, axung. porc. ℔iv.

2. *Unguentum cæruleum fortius.* Axung. porc. ℔ij, argent. vivi ℔j, balsami sulph. simpl. ℥ſs.

3. *Unguentum cæruleum mitius.* Axung. porc. ℔iiij, arg. vivi ℔j, tereb. comm. ℥j.

4. *Ceratum mercuriale.* Ceræ fl., axung. porc. ana ℔ſs, argent. vivi ℥iij, balsam. sulph. simp. ʒj.

5. *Unguentum hydrargyri fortius.* Hydrarg. ℔ij, adip. suill. ℥xxiij, sevi ovilli ℥j.

6. *Unguentum hydrargyri mitius.* Ung. hydr. fort. ℔j, adip. suill. ℔ij.

7. *Unguentum hydrargyri* P. E. Argent. vivi, sevi ovilli ana ℔j, adip. porc. ℔iij.

8. *Unguentum hydrargyri* P. D. Argent. vivi, adip. porc. ana ℔j.

9. *Strong mercurial ointment.* Argent. vivi 6℔, axungiæ 12℔.

10. *Weak mercurial ointment.* Argent. vivi 2℔, axungiæ 14℔. Alterative, ℈j—ʒj of the strong, rubbed into the inside of the thighs, omni nocte, in syphilis; the weak used to kill vermin on the body.

Donovan's mercurial ointment. Rub calomel with aq. kali puri, or dissolve quick silver in nitric acid, and precipitate by adding aq. kali puri, to obtain the protoxide of quick silver. To each drachm of this oxide add lard ℥ijſs, rub them together, and then heat them to about 300° or 350° Fahr. and keep stirring them for two hours. Each ounce of lard takes up about gr. xxj of the oxide, and becomes of a gray colour. The exact degree of heat is of consequence, at 212° the ingredients do not unite, at 400° or above that heat the oxide is decomposed and red oxide or even metallic duick silver separates. If the lard contains common salt, calomel will be formed, and the operation will not succeed. Much more powerful than the common mercurial ointment; it being sufficient to rub in only ʒj.

2. By melting common mercurial ointment in a water bath, letting it cool slowly, and separating the upper gray stratum. By rubbing the heavy residue with magnesia alba, the greater part of the quick silver in the blue ointment will be recovered, as it was never chemically united.

3. By exposing ung. oxid. hydr. cinerei to a heat of about 300° for some hours.

Marshmallow ointment. *Unguentum ex althæa.* Ol. e mucilaginibus ℔iij, ceræ fl. ℔ſs, resinæ fl. ℔ſs, tereb. comm. ℥ij.

2. Ol. lini comm. 15℔, sem. fœnugr., rad. curcumæ ana 4 oz.; boil, strain, add ceræ fl., resinæ fl. ana 5℔ 8 oz. ol. palmæ 4℔.

3. Rape oil 2℔ 8 oz. ol. palmæ, resinæ fl. ana 1℔ 8 oz. tereb. comm. 4 oz.

Unguentum nutritum. Litharg. ℔ſs, rub it by degrees, and alternately, with aceti ℥v, ol. rosati ℔j, by small portions of each until it is quite white.

Unguentum tripharmacum. Empl. comm. ℥iv, ol. oliv. ℥ij, aceti ℥j; boil together.

2. *Linimentum tripharmacum.* Empl. comm. ℥iv, ol. oliv. ℥ij, aceti ℥j; boil together. Cooling, desiccative.

Eye salve. *Unguentum ophthalmicum.* Lap. tutiæ, lap. calamin. ana ʒvj, plumbi usti, camph. ana ʒij, myrrhæ, sarcocol., aloes, vitriol. albi ana ʒj, butyri recentis ℥xij, ceræ albæ ℥ij.

2. *Unguentum tutiæ* P. L. before 1745. Tutiæ ppæ. ℥ij, lap. calam. ℥j, unguenti rosacei ℔jſs.

3. *Unguentum tutiæ* P. L. 1745 to 1788. Tutiæ ppæ. q. p. axung. viper. q. s.

4. *Unguentum tutiæ* P. L. since 1788. Tutiæ ppæ. q. p. linim. ceræ alb. q. s.

5. *Unguentum zinci.* Flor. zinci ℥j, adip. pp. ℥vj.

6. *Unguentum tutiæ* P. D. Tutiæ ppæ. ℥ij, ung. ceræ albæ ℥x.

7. *Unguentum oxidi zinci impuri.* Tutiæ ppæ. ℥j, linim. simp. ℥v.

8. *Unguentum oxidi zinci* P. D. Flor. zinci ℥jſs, ung. ceræ albæ ℔j.

9. *Unguentum oxidi zinci* P. E. Flor. zinci ℥j, linim. simp. ℥vj. Used in ophthalmia.

Pomatum. *Unguentum simplex.* Axung. porc. ℔ij, aq. rosar. ℥iij; beat up together, then melt, let it settle, separate the water, beat up again into a light mass, adding ess. limon. q. p.

2. *Unguentum adipis suillæ.* The same, without the ess. limon.: formerly made up with pulp of apples, pulpa pomorum, whence it was called unguentum pomatum, in the old editions of the London Pharmacopœia.

Unguentum rubrum desiccativum. Ol. comm. ℔ij, ceræ fl. ℥xij, boli Arm., colcoth. ana ℥vj, lap. calamin. ℥iv, litharg., cerussæ ana ℥vjſs, camphoræ ℥ſs: desiccative, cicatrizing.

White elder ointment. *Unguentum sambucinum. U. sambuci* P. L. before 1809. Flor. sambuci ℔iv, sevi ovill. ℔iij, ol. olivæ ℔j.

2. *Unguentum sambuci* P. L. since 1809. Fl. samb., adip. ppa. ana ℔ij.

3. *Unguentum sambuci* P. D. Fl. samb. ℔iij, adip. pp. ℔iv, sevi ppi. ℔ij.

4. Fl. sambuci 28℔, axung. porc. 84℔, sevi 28℔; produced when strained 98℔.

5. Ung. sambuci comm. 1℔, ceræ albæ 1 oz. ol. lavand. exot. ʒij, for retail sale: emollient.

Balsamum Locatelli. Ceræ fl., vini Canar. ana ℔j, ol. olivar., tereb. Ven. ana ℔jſs; boil to an ointment, add santali rubri ℥ij.

2. Ol. oliv. Genoa, tereb. comm. ana 3℔ 8 oz. ceræ fl. 2℔ 8 oz. sang. draconis 4 oz.

3. Ceræ fl. 2℔ 8 oz. ol. oliv. 4℔, tereb. Ven. 4 oz. rad. anchusæ 1℔. Pectoral; used internally in coughs, with cons. rosar. ana p. æq.; the sang. drac. gives it a hot taste, and is inferior to the santal. rubr. or anchusa.

Balsamum viride. Ol. lini ℔ſs, elemi ℥ij, ærug. ʒij.

2. *Unguentum detergens.* Resinæ fl., axung. porc., sevi ovilli ana ℔j, ceræ flavæ, olibani ana ℔jſs, euphorbii, ærug. ana ℥ij, tereb. Argent. ℥iij.

3. *Unguentum basilicum viride.* Ung. basil. fl. ℥viij, ol. oliv. ℥iij, æruginis ℥j.

4. *Unguentum æruginis.* Ung. ceræ albæ ℔j, æruginis ℥ſs.

5. *Unguentum subacetitis cupri.* Ung. resinosi ℥xv, ærug. ℥j. Detergent, and to keep down fungous flesh.

THE GREEN OINTMENT. *Unguentum viride.* Ol. viridis ℔iij, ceræ fl. ℥x.

2. Axung. porc. 1 cwt. fol. sambuci 56℔, sevi 14℔; boil together till the leaves are crisp, strain, put it again on a slow fire, and gently stir it till it is of a beautiful green colour; this is much better than adding ærugo to colour it, as is done by some.

3. *Unguentum nervinum vulgare.* Ol. laurini 3℔, ung. virid. (sambuci) 1℔, axungiæ 2℔, ol. succini 4 oz.: the original ointment had a number of herbs, boiled in ol. nervini ℔v, sevi ℔ij, and was scented with ol. spicæ ℥jſs.

4. *Unguentum populneum.* This is another compound ointment of a number of herbs boiled in lard, for which green (elder) ointment is now sold. Emollient.

SPERMACETI OINTMENT. *Ceratum album.* Ol. oliv., ceræ albæ ana ℥iv, sperm. ceti ℥ſs.

2. *Unguentum album* P. L. since 1745. *U. ceræ.* Ol. oliv. ℔j, ceræ albæ ℥iv, sperm. ceti ℥iij.

3. *Linimentum album. Unguentum spermatis ceti. U. cetacei.* Ol. oliv. ℥iij, ceræ alb. ʒij, sperm. ceti ʒvj.

4. *Ceratum spermatis ceti. C. cetacei.* Ol. oliv. ℥iv, ceræ albæ ℥ij, sperm. ceti ℥ſs.

5. *Ceratum simplex* P. E. Ol. oliv. ℥vj, ceræ albæ ℥iij, sperm. ceti ℥j.

6. Ol. oliv. opt., axung. porc. ana 2℔, ceræ albæ 1℔, sperm. ceti 8 oz.

7. Axung. porc. 6℔, ceræ albæ 1℔ 8 oz. sperm. ceti 8 oz. Emollient, in excoriations.

WHITE PRECIPITATE OINTMENT. *Unguentum c mercurio præcipitato.* Ung. simplicis ℥jſs, sulph. præcip. ʒij, merc. præc. albi ℈ij, aq. kali ppi. q. s.

2. *Unguentum calcis hydrargyri albæ.* Ung. adipis suillæ ℥jſs, calc. hydr. albæ ʒj.

3. *Unguentum hydrargyri præcipitati albi.* Adip. ppæ. ℥jſs, hydr. præc. albi ʒj.

4. *Unguentum submuriatis hydrargyri ammoniati.* Ung. ceræ albæ ℔j, submur. hydrarg. ammon. ℥jſs.

Tar ointment. *Unguentum e pice.* *U. picis* P. L. *U. picis liquidæ.* Picis liquidæ, sevi ppi. ana p. æq.

2. *Unguentum picis* P. E. Picis liq. ℔v, ceræ fl. ℔ij. Are detergent; used in cutaneous foulness.

Ointment of sugar of lead. *Unguentum Saturninum* P. L. Ol. oliv. ℔ſs, ceræ albæ ℥jſs, sacch. Saturni ʒij.

2. *Unguentum cerussæ acetatæ.* *U. plumbi superacetatis.* The same, with ceræ albæ ℥ij.

3. *Unguentum acetitis plumbi.* *U. Saturninum* P. E. Ung. simp. ℥xx, sacch. Saturni ℥j.

4. *Unguentum acetatis plumbi.* Ung. ceræ albæ ℔jſs, sacch. Saturni ℥j. Cooling, desiccative.

Sulphur ointment. *Unguentum e sulphure.* Ung. simpl. ℔ſs, flor. sulph. ℥ij, ess. limon. ℈j.

2. *Unguentum sulphuris* P. L. before 1809. Ung. adip. suil. ℔ſs, fl. sulph. ℥iv.

3. *Unguentum sulphuris* P. L. since 1809. Adip. ppæ. ℔ſs, fl. sulph. ℥iij.

4. *Unguentum sulphuris* P. D. Adip. ppæ. ℔iv, fl. sulph. ℔j.

5. *Unguentum sulphuris* P. E. Axung. porc. ℔iv, fl. sulph. ℔j, scent with ess. limon, or ol. lavand. ʒſs.

Itch ointment. *Unguentum sulphuris compositum.* Adip. ppæ. ℔jſs, fl. sulph. ℔ſs, rad. helleb. albi ℥ij, salis nitri ʒj, sapon. mollis ℔ſs. Are used in psora; the compound ointment is the most efficacious, but irritates.

Blister ointment. *Ointment of Spanish flies.* *Unguentum ad vesicatoria.* Axung. porc., empl. vesicatorii ana p. æq.

2. *Unguentum cantharidis* P. L. *U. lyttæ.* Canthar. ℥ij, aquæ ℥viij; boil to one half, strain, add ung. resinæ fl. ℥viij; boil to an ointment.

3. *Ceratum cantharidis.* *C. lyttæ.* Cerat. sperm. ceti ʒvj, canth. ʒj.

4. *Unguentum cantharidis* P. D. Ung. ceræ fl. ℔ſs, canth. ℥j.

5. *Unguentum pulveris meloes vesicatorii.* *U. epispasticum fortius.* Ung. resinosi ℥vij, canth. ℥j.

6. *Unguentum infusi meloes vesicatorii.* *U. epispasticum mitius.* Canth. ℥j, aquæ ferv. ℥iv; infuse for a night, strain with expression, add axung. porc., tereb. Ven. ana ℥ij, resinæ ceræ fl. ana ℥j. Used to keep blisters open.

Unguentum album camphoratum P. L. since 1745.

Ol. oliv. ℔j, ceræ albæ ℥iv. sperm. ceti ℥iij, camph. (ground with a little ol. amygd.) ʒjſs: cooling, in excoriations.

TURNER'S CERATE. *Healing salve. Ceratum epuloticum. C. lapidis calaminaris* P. L. *C. calaminæ.* Ol. oliv. ℔j, ceræ fl. ℔ſs; melt, cool, and when it begins to set, add lap. calamin. ℔ſs.

2. *Unguentum calaminare.* Ung. ceræ fl. ℔v, lap. calam. ℔j.

3. *Ceratum carbonatis zinci impuri. C. lapidis calaminaris* P. E. Cerat. simpl. ℔v, lap. calam. ℔j.

4. Adip. suillæ 40℔, lap. calam. 20℔.

5. Adip. suillæ 25℔, lap. calam. 14℔, empl. simp. 10℔, ol. oliv. 2di. 7℔.

6. Adip. suillæ 2℔, tallow 4℔, lap. calam. 2℔.

7. Adip. porc. 20℔, ceræ fl. 8℔, lap. calam. 10℔, ol. oliv. Genoa 8℔: when wax is dear, substitute tallow and a little rosin for the greater part of it. Drying, cicatrizing.

UNGUENTUM HELLEBORI ALBI P. L. *U. veratri.* Rad. helleb. albi ℥ij, adip. ppæ. ℥viij, ess. limon. ℈j.

2. *Unguentum hellebori albi* P. D. Rad. helleb. albi ℥iij, adip. ppæ. ℔j. Used in itch for the upper ranks of society, who object to sulphur.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI. Argent. vivi ℥j, acid. nitrosi ℥ij; dissolve, and while warm add adip. suillæ ℔j, previously melted.

2. *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis* P. L. 1809. Instead of lard only, use adip. suillæ ℥vj, ol. oliv. ℥iv, previously melted together.

3. *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis* P. L. 1815. Instead of acid. nitrici ℥ij, use only ʒxj.

4. *Unguentum supernitratis hydrargyri.* Instead of lard only, use adip. suillæ ℥iv. ol. oliv. ℔j, previously melted together.

5. *Unguentum nitratis hydrargyri fortius.* Arg. vivi ℥j, acid. nitr. ℥ij, ol. oliv. ℥ix, adip. ppæ. ℥iij.

6. *Unguentum nitratis hydrargyri mitius.* As the ung. n. h. fort. but with three times as much oil and lard.

7. Arg. vivi 1 oz. spir. nitri fort. 2 oz. axung. porc. 1℔. Stimulant, detergent, in psora, herpetic eruptions, and in ulcerations of the tarsi.

GOULARD'S OINTMENT. *Ceratum lithargyri acetati, C. plumbi compositum.* Liq. plumbi acet. ℥ijſs, cera fl. ℥iv, ol. oliv. ℥ix, camphoræ ʒſs.

2. *Ceratum saponis.* Litharg. ℔j, aceti ℔viij; boil till they unite, add sapon. Venet. ℥viij, ceræ fl. ℥x, ol. oliv. ℔j. Cooling, defensive.

OIL-AND-BEES WAX. *Ceratum. C. simplex* P. L. Ceræ fl. ℥iv, ol. oliv. ℥iv.

2. *Unguentum ceræ flavæ.* Ceræ fl. ℔j, adip. ppæ. ℔iv.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ ALBÆ. Ceræ albæ ℔j, adip. ppæ. ℔iv.

2. *Unguentum simplex.* Ceræ albæ ℥ij, ol. oliv. ℥v.

3. *Linimentum simplex.* Ceræ albæ ℥j, ol. oliv. ℥iv. Emollient.

SAVINE OINTMENT. *Ceratum sabinæ.* Fol. sabinæ rec. ℔j, ceræ fl. ℔ſs, adip. ppæ. ℔ij.

2. *Unguentum sabinæ.* Fol. sabinæ, ceræ fl. ana ℔ſs, adip. ppæ. ℔ij.

3. Fol. sabinæ, sevi ppi. ana 3℔, ung. virid. 9℔. Stimulant; used to keep open ulcers.

RED PRECIPITATE OINTMENT. *Unguentum hydrargyri nitrico-oxydi.* Præcip. rubri ℥j, ceræ albæ ℥ij, adip. ppæ. ℥vj.

2. *Unguentum subnitratis hydrargyri.* Præcip. rubri ℥ſs, ung. ceræ albæ ℔ſs.

3. *Unguentum oxidi hydrargyri rubri.* Præcip. rubri ℥j, adipis ℥viiij. Stimulant; used to ill-conditioned ulcers, also weakened with lard as an eye salve.

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI. Camph. ℥j, S. V. R. gtt. xv; grind, add adip. ppæ., ung. hydr. fort. ana ℥iv, liquor ammoniæ ℥iv: as the blue ointment; but quicker in its operation.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ. Ol. tereb. ℥viij, cer. resinæ ℔j: stimulant, in burns.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI NITROSI P. D. Ol. oliv. ℔j, adip. ppæ. ℥iv, acid. nitrosi ℥j.

2. *Unguentum acidi nitrosi* P. E. Adip. ppæ. ℔j, ac. nitr. ʒvj. Stimulant, to foul ulcers; frequently sold for the ung. hydr. nitrati.

UNGUENTUM OXIDI HYDRARGYRI CINEREI. Oxyd. hydr. ciner. ℥j, adip. ppæ. ℥iij: substituted for the blue ointment, being made with less labour, but seems inferior in operation. If exposed to a heat of about 300° for some hours, it will be changed into Donovan's mercurial ointment, and thus augmented in power.

Pepper salve. *Unguentum piperis nigri.* Adip. ppæ. ℔j, pip. nigri ℥iv: stimulant, irritative.

Pommade de la jeunesse. Pomatum mixed with pearl white, or magistery of bismuth: turns the hair black.

Red lip salve. *Ceratum labiale rubrum.* Ceræ alb. 4 oz. ol. oliv. 5 oz. sperm. ceti ʒiv, ol. lavand. gtt. xx, rad. anchusæ 2 oz.

2. Ol. oliv. opt. 2 oz. ceræ alb., sperm. ceti ana 3 oz. rad. anchusæ ʒvj; melt, strain, add ol. lign. rhod. gtt. iij.

3. Ol. amygd. 6 oz. sperm. ceti 3 oz. ceræ alb. 2 oz. rad. anchusæ 1 oz. bals. Peruv. ʒij.

White lip salve. *Ceratum labiale album.* Ol. amygd., sperm. ceti, ceræ albæ, sacch. candi albi ana p. æq.

Pommade divine. Beef marrow 1℔ 8 oz. cinnam. 1 oz. and a half, stor. calam., benzoini, rad. irid. Flor. ana 1 oz. caryoph., nuc. myrist. ana ʒj.

2. Sevi ovilli 1℔ 8 oz. stor. calam., benz., rad. irid. Flor., rad. cyperi, cinnam., caryoph. arom., nuc. mosch. ana ʒix, keep melted in a gentle heat for some time, then strain.

3. Sevi ovilli 4℔, ceræ alb. 1℔, ess. Bergam., ess. limon. ana 1 oz. and a half, ol. lavand., ol. origani ana ʒiv.

Common itch ointment. Adip. suillæ 16℔, tereb. Ven. 1℔ 12 oz. Merc. corros. sublim., sacch. Saturni ana 2℔, sal. ammon. 1℔, alum. comm. 1℔, cinnab. q. s. to colour it, scent with ess. limon.

2. *Jackson's.* Adip. ppæ., ol. palmæ, sulph. vivi, rad. helleb. albi ana p. æq.

3. Adip. ppæ. 5℔, ol. palmæ 1℔, cerussæ 6 oz. alum rupei, Merc. corros. subl., lithargyri ana 4 oz.

4. *Bailey's.* Ol. olivæ, axung. porc., with sal nitri, alum, vitriol. alb. and cinnabar, scented with ol. anisi, ol. origani, and ol. spicæ verum, and coloured with rad. anchusæ.

5. *Dr. Bateman's.* Kali ppi. ℥ſs, aq. rosæ ℥j, cinnab. ʒj, ess. Bergam. ʒſs, fl. sulph., axung. porc. ana ℥xj.

Heel ointment. Axungiæ 8℔, mellis 2℔, tereb. comm. 1℔, vitriol. cærul., ærug. æris, alum. comm. ana 8 oz. train oil 8 oz.; used by ferriers and grooms.

Unguentum ammoniæ. Ammoniæ carbon. ʒſs, cerati simpl. ℥ſs: for scrofulous ulcers.

Unguentum lapidis calaminaris. Cer. calam. ℥j, extr. Saturni ʒj: for burns.

Unguentum conii. Fol. conii rec., adipis ana ℥iv;

well beat together, then melted and strained: in ophthalmia tarsi.

2. To ℥j of the former, add sperm. ceti ʒj, ceræ albæ ʒjſs: for painful and irritable ulcers.

Unguentum ophthalmicum. Merc. præc. rubri, lap. calam. ppi. ana ʒjſs, litharg. ʒj, tutiæ ppæ. ʒſs, cinnabaris ℈j, adipis suill. ℥ij, bals. Peruv. gtt. xv: in specks on the eyes, arising from small ulcers which have healed up.

Unguentum plumbi compositum. Camph. ℥ſs, ol. olivæ ℥ix, ceræ fl. ℥iv, extr. Saturni ℥ſs: in ulcers of difficult cure.

2. Ung. ceræ ℥j, Merc. præc. rubri ʒj, extr. Saturni ʒj, extr. opii ʒij: for ulcers that slough.

Smellome's eye ointment. Ærug. ʒſs, ol. oliv. gtt. xxx, ung. basilic. ℥j.

Marshall's cerate. Ol. palmæ ʒv, calomel. ℥j, sacch. Sat. ℥ſs, ung. nitr. hydrargyri ℥ij.

Kirkland's neutral cerate. Diach. ℥viij, ol. oliv. ℥iv, cretæ ppæ. ℥iv, when nearly cool, add. acet. dist. ℥iv, sacch. Sat. ʒiij.

Whitehead's essence of mustard pills. Resinæ fl. q. p. bals. Tol. q. s. to make into pills.

Singleton's golden ointment. Auripigmentum, lard ana q. s.: used as an eye salve.

Blistering ointment for horses. Ung. laurini, ung. sambucini ana 1℔, canthar., euphorbii, ol. origani ana 8 oz. Merc. corr. subl. ʒj.

2. Pic. Burgund. 12 oz. tereb. comm. 5 oz. canthar. 10 oz. euphorbii 1 oz. axung. porc 1℔ 8 oz. aceti comm. 8 oz.

3. Ung. laurini 4 oz. ol. origani 1 oz. canthar., euphorbii ana ʒij.

4. Ung. viridis 1℔ 8 oz. euphorb. ʒij, ol. origani 1 oz. canthar. 2 oz. tereb. comm. 1 oz. and a half.

Dressing for leather to render it water proof. Ol. lini 1℔, ceræ fl., tereb. comm. ana 2 oz. picis Burg. 1 oz.

2. Ol. lini 1℔, sevi 8 oz. ceræ fl. 6 oz. resinæ fl. 1 oz.

Common oil of bays. *Unguentum laurinum vulgare.* Fol. lauri ℔j, bacc. lauri ℔ſs, fol. brassicæ ℥iv, neats foot oil ℔v, beef suet ℔ij; boil and express.

Unguentum catechu. Catechu ℥iv, alum. ʒix, res. fl. ℥iv, ol. oliv. ℥x, water q. s.: a good application to ulcers.

in warm climates, as the fat and resinous ointments of the colder countries have a bad effect.

Anti-attrition. Hog's lard ℔x, camph. 4 oz. black lead q. s. to colour it; used to rub on iron to prevent rust, and diminish friction.

Cold cream. *Ceratum Galeni.* Ol. amygd. 1℔, ceræ albæ 4 oz.; melt, pour into a warm mortar, add by degrees, aq. rosar. ℔j; it should be very light and white.

2. Trotter oil 1 pint, aq. rosæ 2 pints, sperm. ceti melted 1℔ 8 oz. ceræ albæ melted 1 oz. ol. amygd. 2 oz. ess. Berg. 1 oz.; beat it up together, and keep it floating upon some rose water.

Orange pomade. Axung. porc. 1℔, ol. palmæ 8 oz. ess. neroli 1 oz.

Sevum meliloti. Suet 8℔, melilot leaves 2℔; boil till crisp: used in making melilot plaister.

Blackmann's colours in bladders. Are prepared with the spermaceti mixture like his oil colour cakes, but the proportion of oil is larger.

Vanherman's fish-oil paints. The oil for grinding white is made by putting litharge and white vitriol ana 12℔, into vinegar 32 gall. adding, after some time, a ton of whale, seal, or cod oil; the next day the clear part is poured off, and lint-seed oil 12 gall. oil of turpentine 2 gall. are added.

2. The sediment, left when the clear oil was poured off, mixed with half its quantity of lime water, is also used under the name of prepared residue oil for common colours.

3. *Pale green.* Lime water 6 gall. whiting and road dust of each 1 cwt. blue black 30℔, yellow oker 24℔, wet blue previously ground in prepared residue oil 20℔; thin with ppd. residue oil 1 quart to each 8℔, and the same quantity of lint-seed oil.

4. *Bright green.* Yellow oker 1 cwt. road dust 1 cwt. and a half, wet blue 1 cwt. blue black 10℔, lime water 6 gall. ppd. fish oil 4 gall. ppd. residue oil and lint-seed oil, of each 7 gall. and a half.

5. *Lead colour.* Whiting 1 cwt. blue black 5℔, white lead ground in oil 28℔, road dust 56℔, lime water 5 gall. ppd. residue oil 2 gall. and a half.

6. *Brown red.* Lime water 8 gall. Spanish brown 1 cwt. road dust 2 cwt. ppd. fish oil 4 gall. ppd. residue oil and lint-seed oil, of each 4 gall.

7. *Yellow.* Put in yellow oker instead of Spanish brown, as in the last.

8. *Black.* Put in lamp black or blue black.

9. *Stone colour.* Lime water 4 gall. whiting 1 cwt. white lead ground in oil 28℔, road dust 56℔, ppd. fish oil 2 gall. ppd. residue oil and lint-seed oil, of each 3 gall. and a half. The cheapness of these paints, and the hardness and durability given to them by the road dust (i.e. ground gravel) has brought them into great use for common out-door painting.

Flexible paint. To each cwt. of oil paint is to be added yellow soap ℔j, dissolved in water ℔vj, and mixed while still hot; used for painting canvas.

Glaziers' putty. Whiting and drying oil.

Common oil of mace. *Unguentum macis.* Macis, ol. palmæ ana 1℔; beat to a paste, add beef marrow melted 3℔.

Styrax colata. Bals. Tolu 6℔, bals. Peruv. 1℔ 8 oz.

2. Gum. benzoin. 8℔, styr. liquidæ 6℔, bals. Tolu 3℔, bals. Peruv. 2℔, gum. flavi N. S. W. 7℔, S. V. R. 6 gall.; let them stand for a fortnight, strain, distil to a proper consistence, about 12 pints of the spirit is consumed, what comes over will serve for the same purpose another time, produced about 24℔.

Galbanum colatum reductum. Galbani col. veri 7℔, picis Burgund. 3℔, tereb. Venetæ 2℔.

Terebinthina Chia factitia. Balsami Canad., resinæ flavæ ana p. æq.

Styrax liquida reducta. Styrac. liquidæ 1 oz. bals. Tolu 2℔, S. V. R. q. s.

23. PLAISTERS.

Adhesive plaister. *Emplastrum adhæsivum. E. commune adhæsivum. E. lithargyri cum resina* P. L. *E. resinæ.* Diachyl. simpl. ℔iij, resinæ fl. ℔ſs.

2. *Emplastrum lithargyri cum resina* P. D. Diachyl. simp. ℔iij, resinæ fl. ℔ſs.

3. *Emplastrum resinosum.* Diachyl. simp. ℔v, resinæ fl. ℔j.

4. Ol. oliv. 79℔, litharg. 46℔ 8 oz. resinæ fl. 16℔: used to bring together the edges of wounds, or confine other dressings.

5. *Baynton's adhesive plaister.* Diachyl. simp. 1℔, resinæ fl. ʒvj; used to roll up limbs with old ulcers.

Cephalic plaister. *Emplastrum cephalicum. E. picis Burgundicæ.* Picis Burgund. ℔ij, labdani ℔j, resinæ fl., ceræ fl. ana ℥iv, ol. macis ℥j.

2. *Emplastrum picis compositum.* Picis aridæ P. L. 1809 ℔ij, thuris ℔j, resinæ fl., ceræ fl. ana ℥iv, ol. nuc. mosch. expr. ℥j.

3. Pic. Burg. 6℔, ceræ fl. 3℔, resinæ fl. 8℔, axung. porc. 7℔, tereb. comm., ol. palmæ, ol. lini ana 1℔: rubefacient, stimulant; used in head-ache, applied to the temples or forehead.

Emplastrum e cymino. *E. cumini.* Pic. Burg. ℔iij, sem. cymini, sem. carui, bacc. lauri, ceræ fl. ana ℥iij: discutient, to the stomach and belly in flatulence, also to indolent tumours.

White diachylon. *Diachylon simplex. Emplastrum commune. E. lithargyri* P. L. *E. plumbi.* Litharg. ℔v, ol. oliv. ℔viij, water q. s. about 2 pints.

2. *Emplastrum lithargyri* P. D. Litharg. ℔v, ol. oliv. ℔ix, aquæ ℔ij.

3. *Emplastrum oxidi plumbi semivitrei.* Litharg. ℔v, ol. oliv. ℔x by weight.

4. Ol. oliv. comm. 84℔, litharg. 53℔, aquæ q. s.

5. Ol. oliv. comm., axung. porc., litharg. ana 28℔.

6. Ol. oliv., axung. porc. ana 15℔, litharg. 16℔, cerussæ 4℔, water q. s. Defensive, to keep the air from wounds and ulcers; also to repel milk in women weaning their children.

Yellow diachylon. *Gum diachylon. Diachylon cum gummi. Emplastrum commune cum gummi.* Diachyl. simpl. ℔iij, galbani col. ℥viij, tereb. comm., thuris ana ℥iij.

2. *Emplastrum lithargyri cum gummi. E. galbani compositum.* As the former, but with only tereb. comm. ʒx.

3. *Emplastrum galbani.* Diachyl. simpl. ℔ij, galbani ℔ſs, ceræ fl. ℥iv.

4. *Emplastrum gummosum.* Diachyl. simpl. ℔viij, gum. ammon., galbani, ceræ fl. ana ℔j.

5. Diachyl. simpl. 2℔, galbani col. 1℔ 8 oz. resin. fl. 4℔.

6. Diachyl. simpl. 12℔, pic. Burgund., tereb. comm. ana 1℔ 8 oz. galbani col., gum. ammon. ana 8 oz.

7. Diachyl. simpl. 28℔, gum. thuris, galbani col., resinæ fl., picis Burgund. ana 4℔: stimulant; used in pains and weakness of the limbs.

Blistering plaister. *Emplastrum epispasticum primum.* Empl. de melilot. ℔jſs, canthar. ʒxij, sem. ammeos ℥jſs, aceti ℔ſs.

2. *Emplastrum epispasticum secundum.* Pic. Burgund. ℥xij, tereb. Ven. ℥iv, canthar. ʒvj.

3. *Emplastrum vesicatorium.* Empl. attrah. ℔ij, cantharid. ℔j, aceti ℔ſs.

4. *Emplastrum cantharidis* P. L. Empl. ceræ ℔ij, cantharid. ℔j, adip. suillæ ℔ſs.

5. *Emplastrun lyttæ.* Empl. ceræ ℔jſs, cantharid., adip. ppæ. ana ℔j.

6. *Emplastrum cantharidis* P. D. Ceræ fl., sevi ovilli, cantharid. ana ℔j, resinæ fl. ℥iv.

7. *Emplastrum meloes vesicatorii.* Sevi ovill., ceræ fl., resinæ, cantharid. ana ℔j.

8. *Emplastrum meloes vesicatorii compositum.* Tereb. Venetæ ℥xviij, picis Burgund., cantharid. ana ʒxij, ceræ fl. ℥iv, æruginis ʒij, sem. sinapeos alb., piper. nigri ana ʒj.

9. Picis Burg. 15℔, ceræ fl. 3℔, axungiæ 1℔, canthar. 4℔ 8 oz.

10. Sevi 6℔, ceræ fl. 5℔, axung. 3℔, resinæ fl. 2℔, canthar. 6 oz.

11. Sevi, ceræ fl. ana 4℔, resinæ fl. 7℔, axung. 2℔ 8 oz. canthar. 6 oz.

12. Pic. Burg. 9℔, resinæ fl. 7℔, tereb. Venet., cantharid. ana 6℔, ceræ fl. 2℔, ol. oliv. Genoa 8 oz. aceti 1 pint. The resins and fats are first melted, and when nearly cold the powdered flies are stirred in; ought to be softer than the other plaisters, that it may be spread by the thumb; used to raise blisters; but as only the flies next the surface can act, it is generally necessary to sprinkle powdered flies on the face of it to secure its action, so that the plaister itself is a mere waste of flies, as they may be spread with equal effect upon basilicon, or a warmed melilot plaister.

Emplastrum euphorbii. Empl. picis comp. ℥iv, euphorbii ʒſs; to bring encysted tumours to suppuration.

Emplastrum salis ammoniaci. Diachyl. simpl. ℥ij, sapon. albi ℥j, sal. ammon. ℥ſs: for white swellings.

Diachylon compositum. *Emplastrum e mucilaginibus.* Gum. ammon. ℔ſs, tereb. comm. ℥ij; melt, add ceræ fl. ʒxl, previously melted with ol. mucilaginum ʒviij, and still fluid.

Flower of ointments. *Emplastrum flos unguentorum dictum.* Resinæ fl., tereb. comm., ceræ fl., sevi ovilli ana

℔ſs, olibani ℥iv, tereb. Chiæ ℥ijſs, myrrhæ, mastiches ana ℥j, camphoræ ʒij, vini albi ℔jſs; boil all together to a plaister.

2. Resinæ fl. 8℔, ceræ fl., aloes Socotr. ana 4℔, thuris 2℔, tereb. comm. 1℔ 4 oz. myrrhæ 8 oz. olibani 4 oz. camphoræ 2 oz.

3. Resinæ fl. 16℔, ceræ fl., sevi ana 6℔, picis Burg. 2℔: suppurative, warm.

Strengthening plaister. *Emplastrum roborans* P. L. *E. thuris* P. L. Diachyl. simpl. ℔ij, gum. thuris ℔ſs, sang. draconis ℥iij.

2. *Emplastrum thuris* P. D. For sang. drac. use crocus Martis.

3. *Emplastrum oxidi ferri rubri. E. roborans* P. E. Diachyl. simpl. ℥xxvj, resinæ fl. ℥vj, ceræ fl., ol. oliv. ana ℥iij, colcotharis ℥viij.

4. Picis Burg. 14℔, ceræ fl. 6℔, resinæ fl. 4℔, colcoth. vitrioli, boli Armenæ ana 1℔ 6 oz.

5. Diachyl. simp. 28℔, gum. thuris 8℔, boli Armen. ppæ. 1℔, rose pink q. s.: astringent, strengthening; used as a mechanical support to the muscles, by public dancers.

Melilot plaister. *Emplastrum de meliloto simplex.* Resinæ fl. ℔viij, ceræ fl. ℔iv, sevi ovilli ℔ij, meliloti viridis, cut very small, ℔v.

2. *Emplastrum attrahens.* Resinæ fl., ceræ fl. ana ℔iij, sevi ovilli ℔j.

3. *Emplastrum ceræ.* Ceræ fl., sevi ovilli ana ℔iij, resinæ fl. ℔j.

4. *Emplastrum simplex. E. cereum.* Ceræ fl. ℔iij, sevi ovilli, resinæ fl. ana ℔ij.

5. Resinæ nigræ 42℔, ceræ fl. 16℔, sevi meliloti 14℔.

6. Resinæ nigræ 4℔, ceræ fl. 2℔, sevi ovilli, ol. oliv. Galipoli ana 1℔ 8 oz.

7. Resinæ fl. 25℔, ceræ fl. 15℔, axung. porc. 12℔.

8. Resinæ fl. 28℔, ceræ fl. 4℔, sevi meliloti 10℔: stimulant; used in dressing blisters, but irritates more than basilicon; the strong smell of the melilot is disliked by most, but is required by ferriers and some private practitioners.

Mercurial plaister. *Emplastrum Mercuriale.* Argent. vivi ℥viij, styr. liquidæ ℥jſs, tereb. Venet. ℥j; grind together, melt diachyl. simpl. ℔j, with gum. ammoniac ℔jſs and vitrioli albi ℥ſs: pour this into the mortar, and mix all together.

2. *Emplastrum commune cum Mercurio. E. lithargyri cum hydrargyro. E. hydrargyri* P. L. Diachyl. simpl. ℔j, argent. vivi ℥iij, balsami sulph. simpl. ʒj, or q. s.

3. *Emplastrum hydrargyri* P. E. Diachyl. simpl. ℔iv, argent. vivi ℔iij, ol. oliv., resinæ fl. ana ℔j.

4. Ol. olivæ comm. 29℔ 8 oz. litharg. 18℔, argent. vivi 9℔, bals. sulphur. 1℔.

5. Diachyl. simpl. 24℔, argent. vivi 3℔, ung. Mercur. fortioris q. s. to divide the quick silver: discutient; used to indolent tumours.

Emplastrum de minio. Minii ℥ix, ol. rosat. ℔jſs, aceti ℥vj.

2. *Emplastrum e minio.* Minii ℔ijſs, ol. oliv. ℔iiij.

3. Minii 12℔, axung. porc., ol. oliv. ana 8℔.

4. Minii, ol. oliv. Genoa, axung. porc. ana 20℔.

5. *Emplastrum e minio fuscum.* Ol. oliv. 2ndi. 24℔, minii 14℔, resinæ nig. 2℔; or the red kind may be boiled until it becomes brown.

Oxycroceum. *Emplastrum oxycroceum.* Picis navalis, resinæ nig., ceræ fl. ana ℥iv, tereb. Chiæ, galbani, gum. ammon., myrrhæ, olibani, mastiches ana ℥j ʒiij, croci ℥ijſs.

2. Diachyl. simpl. 14℔, resinæ fl. 12℔, rad. curcumæ 3℔, picis nigræ, ceræ fl., picis Burgund. ana 2℔.

3. Picis Burg. comm. 4℔, picis nig. 7℔, resinæ fl. 6℔, tereb. Venet. 3℔, tereb. comm. 2℔, sang. dracon. 8 oz. Warm, discutient.

Soap plaister. *Emplastrum de sapone.* Ol. comm. ℔ij, minii ℔j, sapon. Venet. ℔ſs.

2. *Emplastrum e sapone. E. saponis* P. L. & D. Diachyl. simpl. ℔iij, sap. Ven. ℔ſs.

3. *Emplastrum saponis* P. E. Empl. gummosi ℔ij, diachyl. simpl. ℔iiij. sap. Ven. ℔j.

4. Diachyl. simpl. 12℔, sapon. alb. 1℔. Discutient, to indolent tumours, also to defend the skin from the contact of air, clothes, or bandages.

Paracelsus's plaister. *Emplastrum sticticum.* Ol. oliv. ℥vj, ceræ fl. ℥jſs, litharg. ℥ivſs, gum. ammon., bdellii ana ℥ſs, galbani ℥vj, opoponacis, ol. laurini, lap. calamin., aristol. longæ, aristol. rot., myrrhæ, thuris ana ʒij, tereb. Chiæ ℥j.

2. Diachyl. simpl. 28℔, picis Burg., olibani ana 4℔, gum. ammon., lap. calam. ana 2℔.

5. Diachyl. simpl. 28℔, diachyl. c. gum. 2℔, canellæ albæ, gum. thuris ana 1℔ 8 oz.

Stomach plaister. *Emplastrum stomachicum. E. ladani.* Labdani ℥iij, thuris ℥j, cinnam., ol. macis ana ℥ſs, ol. menthæ ʒj.

2. Labdani 1℔, ceræ fl. 10℔, ol. palmæ 8℔, resinæ nig. 5℔, picis Burg. 4℔, ol. macis per expr. 2 oz. ol. carui ʒiv, ol. menthæ vulg. ℥jſs.

Emplastrum opii. Diachyl. simpl. ℔j, thuris ℥iij, opii duri ℥ſs: anodyne, in rheumatism and local pains.

Emplastrum aromaticum. Thuris ℥iij, ceræ fl. ℥ſs, cinnam. ʒvj, ol. pimentæ, ess. limon. ana ʒij: applied to the stomach in indigestion.

Emplastrum assæ fœtidæ. Diach. simpl., assæ fœtidæ ana ℔ij, galbani, ceræ fl. ana ℔j: applied to the navel in flatulence and hysterics.

Emplastrum calefaciens. Empl. cantharidis P. D. ℔j, picis Burgund. ℔vij: stimulant, more active than Burgundy pitch alone, and yet seldom raises a blister.

Blistering plaister for horses. Tereb. Venetæ, ung. ex althæa ana 2 oz. canthar. 1 oz. Merc. corros. subl. ʒiv, ol. origani ʒj.

Black ball. Bees' wax 8 oz, tallow 1 oz. gum. Arab. 1 oz. lamp black q. s.: used for blacking leather.

Roll pomatum. Suet 5℔, white wax 8 oz. sperm. ceti 2 oz. ol. lavand., ess. Bergam. ana ʒiv.

2. Mutton suet 3℔, white wax 8 oz. ess. limon. q. p.

Blackmann's oil-colour cakes. Grind the colours first with oil of turpentine, and a varnish made of gum mastich in powder 4 oz. dissolved without heat in a pint of oil of turpentine; let them dry, then heat a grinding stone, by putting a charcoal fire under it, grind the colours upon it, and add an ointment made by adding melted spermaceti 3℔ to a pint of poppy oil, take a piece of the proper size, make it into a ball, put this into a mould and press it. When these cakes are used, rub them down with poppy oil, oil of turpentine, or any other convenient vehicle.

Furniture balls. Ol. lini 1 pint, rad. anchusæ 2 oz. heat together, strain, add ceræ fl. 18 oz. resinæ fl. 2 oz.

Red sealing wax. Gum lac 2℔, vermilion 4 oz. ol. tereb., ol. oliv. ana 8 oz.: roll in cakes, and polish with a rag till quite cold.

2. Shell lac 5℔, resinæ fl. 3℔, ol. tereb. 1℔, vermilion 12 oz. chalk ppd. 4 oz.

3. Resinæ fl. 6℔, shell lac 2℔, tereb. Venet. 2℔, vermilion 8 oz.

4. Shell lac, resinæ fl. ana 4℔, tereb. Ven. 1℔, add vermilion or bole Armen. ppd. q. p.

Black sealing wax. As the red, using lamp black instead of vermilion.

Seal engraver's cement. Common rosin and brick dust; it grows harder every time it is melted, but always remains inferior to Botany Bay cement.

Botany Bay cement. Yellow gum and brick dust ana p. æq.; used to cement China ware.

Gilder's wax. Ceræ fl. 1℔ 8 oz. ærug. æris, vitrioli albi ana 8 oz. colcothar. 2℔ 12 oz.; the dry species must be powdered very fine; borac. 4 oz. may be added.

2. Ceræ fl. 15℔, colcothar. 7℔, ærug. æris, vitrioli albi ana 3℔ 8 oz. boracis 8 oz.

3. Ceræ fl., colcothar. ana 4℔, ærug. æris 2℔, borac. usti, alum. usti ana 2 oz.

4. Colcothar. 18℔, ceræ fl. 10℔ 8 oz. ærug. æris, vitrioli albi ana 3℔ 8 oz.

Issue peas. *Pisa pro fonticulis.* Ceræ fl. 1℔, rad. curcumæ 8 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 4 oz. tereb. Ven. q. s.; make into peas.

2. Ceræ fl. 6 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 2 oz. vermilion 4 oz. tereb. Ven. q. s.; form into peas.

3. Ceræ fl. 6 oz. ærug. æris, rad. helleb. albi ana 2 oz. cantharidum 1 oz. rad. irid. Flor. 1 oz. and a half, tereb. Ven. q. s.: this last is caustic, and will open issues itself, the others are used to put into issues that begin to close up, to keep them open longer.

Electrophorus. Shell lac, yellow rosin, Venice turpentine ana 1℔: used to produce electric sparks, by being rubbed with dry flannel.

VII. APPARATUS AND CHESTS.

Issue plaisters. *Sparadrapum pro fonticulis.* Ceræ fl. ℔ſs, minii, tereb. Chiæ ana ℥iv, cinnab., rad. irid. Flor. ana ℥j, mosch. gr. iv: melted, spread upon linen, polished with a moistened calendering glass rubber, and lastly cut in small squares.

2. Diachyl. simpl. ℔j, rad. irid. Flor. ℥j; spread, and polished.

3. Diachyl. simpl. 2℔, pic. Burg., sarcocollæ ana 4 oz. tereb. comm. 1 oz.: spread and polished.

Corn plaisters. *Sparadrapum viride.* Ceræ fl. 2℔, pic. Burgund. 12 oz. tereb. comm. 6 oz. ærug. ppæ. 3 oz.; spread on cloth, cut and polished.

Defensive plaisters. *Sparadrapum seu Tela Galteri.* Ol. oliv. ℔ſs, sevi ovill. ℥iv, ceræ ℥x, litharg., tereb. comm., thuris, mastiches ana ℥ij, boli Armen. ppæ., farinæ tritici ana ℥j; pour it, while liquid, upon cloth, and spread it: used for issues, and to keep on dressings.

Adhesive plaisters. *Strapping. Sparadrapum adhæsivum.* Diachyl. 1℔, resinæ fl. 4 oz. tereb. comm. half an oz. or in summer time only ʒij; melt, pour upon cloth, and spread it rather thick; much used by surgeons to close the lips of wounds, and retain dressings.

Bougies. *Candelæ probatoriæ.* Catgut, of different thicknesses, dipped in emplastr. hydrargyri, and rolled smooth upon a slab.

2. Pieces of old linen about a foot long, wide at one end, and tapering to the other, dipped in empl. hydrargyri, empl. saponis, or diachyl. simpl. and rolled up while the plaister is yet warm, upon a heated slab.

3. *Elastic gum bougies.* Catgut dipped repeatedly in a solution of elastic gum or Indian rubber, in ether or naph-

tha, until a sufficient thickness of gum is deposited upon the catgut.

4. Ceræ fl. ℔j, sperm. ceti ʒiij, cerussæ acetat. ʒv, spread upon cloth, cut in slips, and roll the spread side outwards.

5. *Bell's.* Empl. litharg. ℥iv, cer. fl. ℥jſs, ol. olivæ ʒiij.

Elastic gum catheters. A bougie, made of fine catgut, very thickly coated with wax, bent to the proper curve, is dipped repeatedly in the ethereal solution of elastic gum, until a sufficient thickness of gum is deposited upon the bougie, it is then dried perfectly in a warm room or stove; and finally boiled in water to melt out the wax and allow the catgut to be withdrawn.

2. A wire bent to the proper curve is wrapped round spirally, the turns overlapping each other, with a thin riband of elastic gum, whose surface has been softened by dipping in boiling water, or still better in ether, or in a solution of camphire in spirit of nitre to which some spirit of wine has been added; over this is wound a silk riband, and over that another worm of packthread to bind down the whole: when the gum is judged to be dry enough, the packthread and riband are removed, the catheter dipped for a moment in boiling water to expand it, and allow the wire to be withdrawn, and one or two holes are then made at the close end.

3. A fine tissue of silk is wove upon a wire properly bent; and the wire thus clothed is dipped in the ethereal solution of elastic gum, and treated as in the first method; when properly covered and dried, the wire is withdrawn, and the aperture at the closed end made.

Lead tree. Sugar of lead ʒvj, distilled or rain water 2 pints; dissolve, and hang in it, by a thread, a small piece of zinc.

Phosphorus bottles. Phosphorus ʒij, lime ʒj, mixed together, put into a loosely stopped phial, and heat it before the fire, or in a ladle of sand, for about half an hour.

2. Phosphorus ʒj, cera alba gr. xv, put it into a bottle under water, and melt them together, let the water cool, and as it begins to grow solid, turn the bottle round, that the sides may be coated, then pour out the water, and dry it in a cool place.

Matches for instantaneous light. Oxymuriate of potash, flowers of sulphur ana ℈ſs, vermilion gr. ij, oil of turpentine q. s. to make a paste, with which coat the ends of slips of wood, previously dipped in oil of turpentine and dried: when these matches are plunged into oil of vitriol and immediately withdrawn, they take fire instantaneously. To prevent the oil of vitriol from spilling, if the bottle should accidentally fall on one side, pounded asbestus or sand is put into the bottle to soak up the acid.

2. Oxymuriate of potash gr. ix, sugar gr. iij, flowers of sulphur gr. ij, vermilion gr. j, wheat flour gr. ij, spirit of wine q. s.; the wood to be previously primed with camphire dissolved in spirit of wine.

Emetic cups. *Antimonial cups.* Cast from regulus of antimony in a mould.

2. Cast from regulus Jovis; is easier made and less brittle: used to prepare emetic wine, by leaving wine in it for 12 hours.

Chinese purging cup. Made of risigallum, or red arsenic: wine is left in them all night, and drank in the morning as a purge.

Anodyne necklaces. Are formed of the roots of hyoscyamus, Job's tears, allspice steeped in brandy, or the seeds of the wild liquorice vine, to suit the fancies of the prescribers: used to procure easy dentition in children, and sleep in fevers.

Appensa. Root of vervain hung round the neck by a yard of white satin riband for scrofula: but the usual medicines must be exhibited during the same period.

2. A root of the peiony, suspended to the neck in epilepsy: its use is to be accompanied with that of the most active cathartics.

3. Magnes arsenicalis, or camphire, hung to the neck so as to reach the pit of the stomach, to guard against contagion, act probably by inspiring courage.

Tracing paper. Rub very thin paper with drying lint-seed oil. This soon turns very dark coloured.

2. Thin lint-seed oil with oil of turpentine, and rub the paper with this compound oil.

3. Nut oil, oil of turpentine ana p. æq. rub the paper with this oil, and dry it immediately by rubbing it with wheat flour: this may be used to copy drawings or writings as soon as made: if washed over with ox gall, it will bear being written upon with ink.

Sponge tents. *Turundæ intumescentes.* Soft sponge is dipped in melted wax, and squeezed in a press while warm, when cold it is taken out, and cut into the required form; used to dilate fistulous ulcers by its expanding force when softened by warmth and moisture.

Vaccine matter. Collected either upon lancets, or by opening the pustule, and applying a small glass ball and tube (like those called by the boys in London, candle pops, or fire pops) to the opening, expelling part of the air in the ball by bringing a lighted taper near it, then withdrawing the taper the matter is drawn into the ball, in which it may be sealed up hermetically or cemented, and thus kept for a length of time: used lately for an absolute preventive of the small pox, but now with a view of diminishing the susceptibility of acquiring that disease, and to render it milder if acquired.

Small pox matter. Collected from the pustules upon lancets, or the scales of the pustules are preserved: used to communicate the disease under favourable circumstances, instead of hazarding its being acquired when circumstances are unfavourable.

Court plaister. *Sticking plaister.* Black silk is strained and brushed over with a solution of isinglass 1 oz. in proof spirit 12 oz. to which tinct. benz. 2 oz. is added; when dry this is repeated five times more, after which, two coats are given it of a solution of tereb. Chia 4 oz. in tinct. benz. 6 oz. which renders it less liable to crack; but some finish it with a simple tincture of black balsam of Peru.

Medicine chests for ships that carry a surgeon. Some idea of what ought to be shipped for a voyage, may be formed from the following lists which the physician of Greenwich hospital, Dr. Blane, judges necessary for the service of 100 men for 12 months; viz.

1. *Pharmaceutic articles.* Cort. Peruv. 10℔, if for a warm climate 20℔—Glauber's or Epsom salt 10℔—senna 2℔—ipecac. 4 oz.—tartar emetic 1 oz. and a half—calomel 2 oz. and a half—opium 1 oz.—aloes half an oz.—gum ammoniac 2 oz.—bals. copaibæ 3 oz.—cantharides 1 oz.—capsicum 3 oz.—tinct. benz. comp. 4 oz.—camphire 3 oz.—castor 1 oz. and a half—camomile fl. or hops 2℔—cinnamon 1 oz.—chalk ppd. or oyster-shells 6 oz.—conserve of roses 8 oz.—confectio cardiaca 2 oz.—extract. cathart. half an oz.—extr. conii 3 oz.—extr. hæmatoxyli 1 oz.—gentian root 5 oz.—ginger 3 oz.—gum Arabic 4 oz.—gum guaiacum 3 oz.—jalap 1 oz. and a half—laudanum (tinct.) 4 oz.

lint-seed 1℔—magnesia (carbonate) 6 oz.—manna 8 oz.—mustard seed whole 8 oz.—myrrh 4 oz.—quick silver 2 oz.—corrosive sublimate 1 oz.—sal nitri 8 oz.—almond oil 1 pint—castor oil 8 oz.—lint-seed oil 3 pints—oleum menthæ 1 oz.—Jamaica pepper 4 oz.—quassia 8 oz.—volatile salts 2 oz.—sal Martis half an oz.—kali ppi. 10 oz.—Venice soap 8 oz.—sarsaparilla 3℔—Virginia snake root 4 oz.—spermaceti 4 oz.—spirit of wine 1 pint—spirit of vitriol 8 oz.—ammoniæ acetas, or materials for preparing it, 2 pints—oil of turpentine 4 oz.—dried squills half an oz.—flowers of sulphur 1 oz.—golden sulphur of antimony half an oz.—cream of tartar 1℔—vinegar 6 pints, white vitriol 1 oz.—wormwood 1℔—flowers of zinc ʒij.

2. *Surgical applications.* Simple cerate 6℔—spermaceti ointment 6℔—red precipitate 1℔—blue vitriol 8 oz.—blister plaister 6℔—extr. Saturni 4℔—sugar of lead 4℔—cantharides in powder 1℔—strapping, lint, tow, rags at discretion.

3. *Dietetic articles.* Barley 3 cwt.—eggs greased and packed in salt 20 doz.—extract of spruce 12℔—lemon juice clarified and rum added to make it keep 5 gall.—raisins 50℔—rice 2 cwt.—coarse sugar 2 cwt.—sago 20℔—salep powder 10℔—portable soup 50℔—tamarinds 10℔—white wine 300 gall.—red wine 100 gallons.

MEDICINE CHESTS FOR PLANTATION SERVICE. Dancer, in his Medical Assistant, gives the following list of medicines as necessary, along with indigenous remedies, for 100 negroes for a year. Aloes 8 oz.—alum 8 oz.—Peruvian bark 4℔, balsam Copaibæ 8 oz.—cantharides 8 oz.—calomel 1 oz.—camphire 8 oz.—catechu 1℔—camomile flowers 1℔—elixir of vitriol 8 oz.—paregoric elixir 8 oz.—extr. cathart. half an oz.—flowers of sulphur 1℔—flowers of zinc 1 oz.—gamboge 1 oz.—gum ammoniac 4 oz.—gum Arabic 8 oz.—ipecacuanha 4 oz.—iron filings ppd. 2℔—jalap 4 oz.—lint-seed 2℔—liquorice 8 oz.—magnesia alba 4 oz.—mezereon 4 oz.—myrrh 4 oz.—sal nitri 4 oz.—spirit of nitre 4 oz.—opium 4 oz.—oil of anise seed 2 oz.—olive oil 4 pints—oil of peppermint 1 oz.—oil of turpentine 1℔—yellow basilicon 1℔—simple cerate 1℔—mercurial ointment 4 oz.—gum plaister 8 oz.—mercurial plaister 4 oz.—sumach 2 oz.—sal ammoniac 4 oz.—Glauber's salt 10℔—kali ppd. 8 oz.—sal Martis 2 oz.—senna 4 oz.—snake root 4 oz.—spirit of sal ammoniac 6 oz.—ammoniæ acetas 2 pints—double distilled lavender water 4 oz.—Hoffman's anodyne liquor 4 oz.—sweet spirit of nitre 4 oz.—emetic tartar half an oz.—rhubarb 4 oz.—

—Strasburgh turpentine 4 oz.—vinegar 2 gall.—extractum Saturni 8 oz.—white vitriol 2 oz.—blue vitriol 4 oz.—verdigris 8 oz.—red precipitate 4 oz.—corrosive sublimate half an oz.

2. *Necessaries.* 1 large clyster syringe, 1 small ditto, 6 for injections, 4 lancets, 1 tooth instrument, 3 or 4 eye cups, 1 doz. bougies in sorts, 3 doz. phials with corks, 3 doz. pill boxes, 1 set of scales and weights, lint and tow.

MEDICINE CHESTS FOR SMALL SHIPS, OR FAMILIES IN THE COUNTRY. These are usually made up to some book of directions, of which three are in general use in London, viz.

1. A Companion to the Medicine Chest, published by Tindal, and now by Highley, which, being well written, is adapted for chests ordered by persons of education, for whose diseases also the medicines are selected. It were to be wished that the medicine-cabinet makers would adapt the bottles, &c. to this book. By a singular error, the words laudanum and opium are throughout used as synonymous to each other, while at the same time the tincture of opium is probably meant by both.

2. Directions for the Use, &c. published by Shaw, the druggists' printer. These directions and medicines are principally intended for the diseases of the lower classes, hence this is the book by which druggists generally make up medicine chests for small ships which do not carry a surgeon, unless they have books of their own, as is the case with most of the druggists in sea ports, or the eastern side of London, because Shaw's Directions require the generality of the medicines ordered to be made up when wanted from the different simple articles contained in the chest, whereas sea-commanders prefer a chest of medicines ready prepared for use, and which at most require only to be weighed or measured, and even that operation not to require great accuracy, previous to their exhibition.

Among the many books of this kind I have found in the chests brought to me to refit, most of which are copies, with some slight variations of each other, one appeared far superior to the rest. It was written by Mr. Lot Trip, and published by Hull and Brown, No. 145, Pearl Street, but of what town or city is not mentioned, nor at what time. It had this striking advantage, that there was given at the end the composition of the several compound medicines used in it, so that it could be refitted, as at first, at any port; and if a medical man happened to be a passenger on board, he could use the medicines with more confidence than if he had to guess at their composition from their appearance, and the directions given for their use.

3. The Family Medicine Chest Book, published by Cox, mostly used by country druggists, as her situation, close to the two most frequented hospitals in London, generally introduces it to the notice of the young medical men from the country.

Besides these three books, which contain what may be called sets of medicines for ordinary cases until regular assistance can be obtained, there is a fourth, called An Index to the portable Dispensary, published by Phillips, which describes the uses and doses of the most common medicines, and is adapted for small cabinets, containing only a few articles, for which purpose it may in some cases be cut up, and used as descriptive labels.

VIII. CONTRACTIONS.

A. Aa. Ana, of each ingredient.

Abdom. Abdomen, the belly; abdominis, of the belly; abdomini, to the belly.

Abs. febr. Absente febre, in the absence of the fever.

Ad 2 vic. Ad duas vices, at twice taking.

Ad gr. acid. Ad gratam aciditatem, to an agreeable sourness.

Ad libit. Ad libitum, at pleasure.

Add. Adde, or addantur, add; addendus, to be added; addendo, by adding.

Admov. Admoveatur, or admoveantur, apply.

Adst. febre. Adstante febre, when the fever is on.

Aggred. febre. Aggrediente febre, while the fever is coming on.

Altern. horis. Alternis horis, every other hour.

Alvo adst. Alvo adstricto, when the belly is bound.

Aq. bull. Aqua bulliens, boiling water.

Aq. ferv. Aqua fervens, boiling water.

Bis ind. Bis indies, twice a day.

BB. Bbds. Barbadensis, Barbadoes.

Bull. Bulliat, or bulliant, boil.

Cærul. Cæruleus, blue.

Cap. Capiat, take.

C. m. Cras mane, to-morrow morning.

Coch. ampl. Cochleare amplum, a large spoon.

Coch. infant. Cochleare infantis, a child's spoon.

Coch. magn. Cochleare magnum, a large spoon.

Coch. mod. Cochleare modicum, a dessert spoon.

Coch. parv. Cochleare parvum, a small spoon.

Col. Colatus, strained.

Colat. Colatur, let it be strained; colaturæ, of or to the strained liquor.

Colent. Colentur, let them be strained.

Comp. Compositus, compounded.

Cont. rem. Continuatur remedia, let the medicines be continued.

Coq. Coque, boil; coquantur, let them be boiled.

Crast. Crastinus, for to-morrow.

Cuj. Cujus, of which.

Cujusl. Cujuslibet, of any.

Cyath. theæ. Cyatho theæ, in a cup of tea.

Deaur. pil. Deaurentur pilulæ, let the pills be gilt.

Deb. spiss. Debita spissitudo, a proper consistence.

Decub. Decubitus, of lying down.

De d. in d. De die in diem, from day to day.

Dej. alvi. Dejectiones alvi, stools.

Det. Detur, let it be given.

Dieb. alt. Diebus alternis, every other day.

Dieb. tert. Diebus tertiis, every third day.

Dim. Dimidius, one half.

Dir. prop. Directione propria, with a proper direction.

Donec alv. bis dej. Donec alvus bis dejiciat, until two stools have been obtained.

Donec alv. sol. fuer. Donec alvus soluta fuerit, until a stool has been obtained.

Ejusd. Ejusdem, of the same.

Enem. Enema, a clyster; enemata, clysters.

Ext. sup. alut. Extende super alutam, spread upon leather.

F. pil. xij. Fac pilulas duodecim, make 12 pills.

Feb. dur. Febre durante, during the fever.

Fem. intern. Femoribus internis, to the inner part of the thighs.

F. venæs. Fiat venæsectio, bleed.

Fist. arm. Fistula armata, a clyster pipe and bladder fitted for use.

Fl. Fluidus, liquid; also, by measure.

Gel. quav. Gelatinâ quâvis, in any kind of jelly.

G. G. G. Gummi guttæ Gambiæ, gambooge.

Gr. Granum, a grain; grana, grains.

Gtt. Gutta, a drop; guttæ, drops.

Gutt. quibusd. Guttis quibusdam, with a few drops.

Har. pil. sum. iij. Harum pilularum sumantur tres, let three of these pills be taken.

Hor. decub. Hora decubitus, at going to bed.

Hor. som. Hora somni, just before going to sleep; or on retiring to rest.

Hor. un. spatio. Horæ unius spatio, at the expiration of an hour.

Hor. interm. Horis intermediis, at the intermediate hours between what has been ordered at stated times.

Ind. Indies, from day to day, or daily.

In pulm. In pulmento, in gruel.

Inj. enem. Injiciatur enema, let a clyster be given.

Lat. dol. Lateri dolente, to the side that is affected.

lb. Libra, a pound weight, or wine pint; when preceded by Arabic figures, Avoirdupois weight is meant, but when succeeded by Roman numerals, Troy weight, or pint measures.

M. Misce, mix; mensura, by measure; manipulus, a handful.

Mane pr. Mane primo, very early in the morning.

Min. Minimum, the 60th part of a drachm measure.

Mitt. Mitte, send; mittatur, or mittantur, let there be sent.

Mitt. sang. ad ℥xij saltem. Take away at least 12 oz. of blood.

Mod. præsc. Modo præscripto, in the manner directed.

Mor. sol. More solito, in the usual manner.

Ne tr. s. num. Ne tradas sine nummo, do not deliver it unless paid, as a caution to the shopman, when the presence of the customer prevents the master giving a verbal direction.

N. M. Nux moschata, a nutmeg.

O. Octarius, a wine pint.

Ol. lini s. i. Oleum lini sine igne, cold drawn lint-seed oil.

Omn. hor. Omni hora, every hour.

Omn. bid. Omni biduo, every two days.

Omn. bih. Omni bihorio, every two hours.

Omn. man. Omni mane, every morning.

Omn. noct. Omni nocte, every night.

Omn. quadr. hor. Omni quadrante horæ, every quarter of an hour.

Oz. The ounce Avoirdupois, or common weight, as distinguished from that prescribed by physicians in their orders.

The z is not the last letter of the alphabet, which it resembles in form, but the old mark of a contraction being used for which printers now use a point, although very awkward when another stop succeeds, and this even when z is used.

P. Pondo, by weight.

P. D. Pharmacopœia Dublinensis.

P. E. Pharmacopœia Edinensis.

P. L. Pharmacopœia Londinensis.

Part. vic. Partitis vicibus, to be given in divided doses, instead of all at once.

Per. op. emet. Peracta operatione emetici, when the operation of the emetic is finished.

Post sing. sed. liq. Post singulas sedes liquidas, after every loose stool.

P. r. n. Pro re nata, according as circumstances may require.

P. rat. æt. Pro ratione ætatis, according to the age of the patient.

Pug. Pugillus, a gripe between the finger and thumb.

Q. s. Quantum sufficiat, as much as is sufficient.

Quor. Quorum, of which.

R. Recipe, take: but for this the old authors, and the French to this day, use this sign ♃, being the old heathen invocation to Jupiter, seeking his blessing upon the formula, equivalent to the usual invocation of the poets and of Mahomedan authors, or the Laus Deo with which book-keepers and clerks formerly began their books of account and invoices, a practice not yet quite extinct.

Red. in pulv. Redactus in pulverem, powdered.

Redig. in pulv. Redigatur in pulverem, let it be reduced to powder.

Reg. umbil. Regio umbilici, the parts near the navel.

Repet. Repetatur, or repetantur, let it be continued.

S. A. Secundum artem, according to art.

Semidr. Semidrachma, half a drachm.

Semih. Semihora, half an hour.

Sesunc. Sesuncia, an ounce and a half.

Sesquih. Sesquihora, an hour and a half.

Si n. val. Si non valeat, if it does not answer.

Si op. sit. Si opus sit, if there be occasion.

Si vir. perm. Si vires permittant, if the strength will bear it.

Sign. n. pr. Signetur nomine proprio, write upon it the usual name, not the trade name.

Ss. Semi, an half.

St. Stet, let it stand; stent, let them stand.

Sub fin. coct. Sub finem coctionis, when the boiling is nearly finished.

Sum. tal. Sumat talem, let the patient take one like this.

S. V. Spiritus vinosus, ardent spirit of any strength.

S. V. R. Spiritus vinosus rectificatus, spirit of wine.

S. V. T. Spiritus vinosus tenuis, proof spirit, or half and half spirit of wine and water.

Temp. dext. Tempori dextro, to the right temple.

T. O. Tinctura opii, tincture of opium, generally confounded with laudanum, which is properly the wine of opium.

T. O. C. Tinctura opii camphorata, paregoric elixir.

Ult. præscr. Ultimo prescriptus, the last ordered.

V. O. S. Vitello ovi solutus, dissolved in the yelk of an egg.

Vom. urg. Vomitione urgente, when the vomiting begins.

Zz. Zinziber, ginger.

℈. Scrupulum, a scruple, equal to 20 grains Troy.

ʒ. Drachma, a drachm, equal to 3 scruples, or in liquids the 8th part of an ounce measure.

℥. Uncia, an ounce Troy, or in liquids the 16th part of a wine pint.

IX. COLLEGE LIST.

In this list, the medicines selected by the Royal College of Physicians of London are arranged according to Dr. Young (Med. Literature), *quoted by the college names, and the usual doses of those given internally mentioned.*

CAUSTICS.

Argent. nitras.
Arsenici oxydum sublimatum.
Calx.
Potassa.
— cum calce.
— fusa.

ANTISEPTICS.

Carbo ligni.
Sodæ murias.

ANTIDOTES, i. e. ANTACIDS.

Cornu ustum, ʒſs—ʒij.
— mistura, ℥iv—℥viij.
Creta ppa., ʒſs—ʒij.
— mistura, ℥j—℥iv.
— pulv. comp., ʒſs—ʒj.
Liquor calcis, ℥ij—℥viij.
Magnesia, ʒſs—ʒj.
— carbonas, ʒſs—ʒij.
Potassæ carbonas, gr. x—ʒſs.
— liquor, min. x—ʒſs.
— liq. subcarb., ʒſs—ʒjſs.
— subcarbonas, gr. x—ʒſs.
— sulphuretum. gr. v—xv.
Sodæ carbonas, gr. x—ʒj.
— subcarbonas, gr. x—ʒſs.
— subcarb. exsicc. gr. v—xv.
Testæ ppæ., ʒſs—ʒij.

DEMULCENTS & EMOLLIENTS.

Acaciæ gummi, ad lib.
— mucilago, ʒj—℥j.
Adeps.
Althæa.
— syrupus, ʒj—ʒij.
Amygdalæ.
— confectio, ℈j—℥ſs.
— mistura, ℥j—℥viij.
— oleum, ʒj—℥j.
Amylum, ʒſs—ʒj.
— mucilago, ʒj—℥j.
Avena.
Cera.
— emplastrum.
Ceratum simplex.
Cetaceum, gr. v—℈j.
— ceratum.
— unguentum.
Confectio rosæ caninæ, ʒj—℥ſs.
Cornu.
Cydoniæ semina.

Cydoniæ decoctum, ℥j—℥iv.
Emplastrum saponis.
Farina.
Glycyrrhiza.
— extractum, ʒj—℥ſs.
Hordeum.
— decoctum, ℥iv—℥viij.
— dec. compos. ℥iv—℥viij.
Lichen.
— decoctum, ℥j—℥iv.
Lini semen.
— infusum, ℥ij—℥viij.
— oleum, ʒij—℥j.
Malva.
— decoct. comp.
Mel.
Oxymel simplex, ʒj—℥j.
Olivæ oleum.
Ovum.
Saccharum.
Syr. aurantiorum.
Syr. croci.
Syr. simplex.
Sevum.
Tragacantha.
— pulv. compos. gr. x—ʒj.
Tussilago.
Uvæ passæ.

Diluent.

Aqua distillata.

Expergefacients, formerly called Alexipharmacs.

Aqua rosæ.
Assafœtida, gr. x—ʒſs.
— mistura, ℥ſs—℥j.
— tinctura, ʒſs—ʒij.
Spir. ammon. fœt. ʒſs—ʒj.
Camphora, gr. iij—℈j.
— mistura, ℥ſs—℥iv.
— spiritus, ʒſs—ʒjſs.
Castoreum, gr. v—℈j.
— tinctura, ʒſs—ʒij.
Crocus, ℈ſs—ʒj.
Galbanum, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
— emplastr. comp.
Galbani pil. comp. ℈ſs—ʒſs.
Oleum succini, min. x—ʒſs.
Spir. ammon. succin. min. x—ʒſs.
Opoponax, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
Rosmarinus, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
— oleum, min. ij—v.
— spir. ʒj—℥ſs.
Sagapenum, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
Valeriana, ℈j—ʒij.
— tinctura, ʒſs—ʒij.
— tinct. ammon. ʒſs—ʒij.

Excitants and Aromatics.

Allium (succus), ʒj—℥ſs.
Ammoniæ subcarbonas, gr. v to ℈j.
— linim. subcarbon.
— linim. fortius.
— liquor, min. x—xx.
— liquor subcarb., ʒſs—ʒjſs.
— spirit., ʒſs—ʒij.
— spir. aromaticus, ʒſs—ʒij.
Armoracia (succus), ʒſs—ʒj.
— infus. comp., ℥j—℥iv.
— spir. comp., ʒj—℥ſs.
Cajuputi oleum, min. j—v.
Calamus, ℈ſs—ʒj.
Capsicum, gr. iij—x.
— tinctura, min. x—ʒij.
Cardamomum, gr. v—ʒſs.
— tinctura, ʒſs—℥ſs.
— tinct. comp. ʒſs—℥ſs.
Carui, ℈ſs—ʒj.
— aqua, ℥ij—℥iv.
— oleum, min. j—v.
— spiritus, ʒſs—℥ſs.
Caryophylli, gr. v—ʒſs.
— infusum, ℥j—℥iv.
— oleum, min. iij—vj.
Cinnamomum, gr. v—℈j.
— aqua, ℥j—℥iv.
— oleum, min. j—iij.
— pulv. comp. gr. v—℈ſs.
— spiritus, ʒj—℥ſs.
— tinctura, ʒſs—℥ſs.
— tinct. comp. min. xx—ʒiij.
Confectio aromatica, ℈ſs to ʒij.

Coriandrum, ℈j—ʒj.
Cuminum, ℈j—ʒj.
— emplastrum.
Emplastrum picis comp.
Euphorbiæ resina.
Lavandula, ℈j—ʒj.
— oleum, min. j—v.
— spiritus, ʒj—℥ſs.
— spir. comp. ʒſs—℥ſs.
Lauri baccæ, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
— folia, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
Limonum cortex.
— oleum.
Lytta, gr. ſs—iij.
— tinctura, ʒſs—ʒij.
Mastiche, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
Mentha, piperita, or viridis, ℈ſs to ʒj.
— aqua, ℥ij—℥iv.
— oleum, min. j—iij.
— spiritus, ʒj—℥ſs.
Mezereum, gr. j—℈ſs.
Myristica, gr. v—℈j.
— spiritus, ʒj—℥ſs.
Origanum.
— oleum, min. j—iij.
Petroleum, min. x—ʒſs.
Pimenta, gr. v—℈j.
— aqua, ℥ij—℥iv.
— oleum, min. ij—v.
— spiritus, ʒj—℥ſs.
Piper longum, gr. iv—℈j.
Piperis nigri baccæ, gr. iv—℈j.
Porrum (succus), ʒj—℥ſs.
Pulegium, ℈ſs—ʒj.
— aqua, ℥ij—℥iv.
— oleum, min. j—v.
— spiritus, ʒj—℥ſs.
Sapo, gr. v—ʒſs.
Sinapis, gr. v—ʒſs.
Sulphuris unguentum.
— ung. compositum.
Terebinthinæ oleum, min. x to xl.
— linimentum.
Toxicodendron; gr. ij—xv.
Veratri decoctum.
— vinum, min. x—xl.
— unguentum.
Zingiber, gr. v—ʒſs.
— syrupus, ʒj—ʒiij.
— tinctura, ʒſs—ʒiij.

Calefacients.

Æther rectificatus, ʒſs—ʒij.
— spir. aromaticus, ʒſs—ʒj.
— spir. compositus, ʒſs—ʒj.
Spir. ætheris nitrici, ʒſs—ʒj.
— ætheris sulphurici compositus, ʒſs—ʒj.
Spir. rectificatus.
— tenuior.
Vinum (sherry).

Sudorifics.

Aconitum, gr. j—v.
— extractum, gr. j—v.
Antimonii oxydum, gr. j—x?
— sulphuretum, ℈ſs—℈jſs.
— sulphur præcipitatum, gr. j to v.
Pulvis antimonialis, gr. iij to x.
Contrayerva, gr. x—ʒſs.
— pulv. compos. gr. xv—ʒſs.
Dulcamara, ℈j—ʒj.
— decoctum, ℥ſs—℥ij.
Guaiacum, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
— mistura, ℥ſs—℥ij.
— tinctura, ʒſs—ʒij.
— tinct. amm. ʒj—ʒij.
Liquor ammoniæ acetatis, ʒij to ℥jſs.
Sarsaparilla, ℈j—ʒj.
— decoctum, ℥iv—℥viij.
— decoct. comp. ℥iv—℥viij.
— extractum, ℈ſs—ʒj.
Sassafras, ℈j—ʒj.

Errhines.

Asarum, ℈ſs—℈j.
Veratrum, gr. ij—v.

Sialagogues.

Hydrargyrum, ℥ſs—℥iv.
— cum creta, ℈ſs—ʒſs

Hydrargyri liquor oxymuriatis, ʒj—℥j.
— oxyd. cinereum, gr. ij—℈ſs.
— oxyd. rubrum, gr. ſs—ij.
— oxymurias, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$—gr. ſs.
— pilulæ, gr. v—℈j.
— pil. submuriatis comp. gr. v to x.
— præcipitatum album, gr. v to ℈ſs.
— submurias, g. ſs—℈j.
— sulphuretum rubrum, ℈ſs to ʒjſs.
— sulph. nigrum, ℈ſs—ʒjſs.
— unguentum fortius, ʒſs—ʒij.
— ung. mitius, ʒſs—ʒij.
Pyrethum, as a masticatory.

EXPECTORANTS.

Ammoniacum, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
— mistura, ℥ſs—℥ij.
Balsamum Tolutanum, ℈ſs to ʒſs.
Syr. Tolutanus, ʒj—ʒij.
Benzoinum, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
— tinctura comp., m. xxx—ʒj.
Acidum benzoicum, ℈ſs to ʒſs.
Marrubium, ℈j—ʒij.
Senega, ℈j—℈ij.
— decoctum, ℥ſs—℥ij.
Styrax, ℈ſs—ʒſs.

STOMACHICS.

Absinthium, ℈j—ʒj.
Anthemis, ℈ſs—ʒj.
— extractum, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
— infusum, ℥j—℥iv.
— oleum, min. v—x.
Aurantii cortex.
— confectio, ʒſs—℥ſs.
— infus. compos. ℥j—℥iv.
— tinctura, ʒſs—℥ſs.
Calumba, ℈ſs—℈j.
— infusum, ℥j—℥iv.
— tinctura, ʒſs—℥ſs.
Canella, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
Centaurium, gr. xv—ʒj.
Fœniculum, ℈j—ʒj.
— aqua, ℥ij—℥iv.
Gentiana, ℈ſs—ʒj.
— extractum, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
— infus. comp. ℥j—℥iv.
— tinct. comp. ʒj—℥ſs.
Quassia, gr. v—ʒſs.
— infusum, ℥j—℥iv.
Ruta, gr. xv—℈ij.
— confectio, as a glyster.

EMETICS.

Antimonium tartarizatum, gr. j to iv.
— liquor, ʒiij—℥j.
Cupri sulphas, gr. iij—xv.
Ipecacuanha, gr. v—ʒſs.
— vinum, ʒij—℥j.

CHOLAGOGUE CATHARTICS.

Rheum, ℈ſs—℈ij.
— extractum, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
— infusum, ℥j—℥iv.
— tinctura, ℥ſs—℥jſs.
— tinct. comp. ℥ſs—℥jſs.

HYDRAGOGUE CATHARTICS.

Elaterium.
— extractum, gr. ſs—iij.
Jalapa, ℈ſs—℈jſs.
— extractum, ℈ſs—℈j.
— tinctura, ʒj—℥ſs.
Magnesiæ sulphas, ʒj—℥j.
Potassæ sulphas, ʒj—℥ſs.
— supertartras, ʒj—℥j.
— tartras, ʒj—℥j.
Sodæ sulphas, ʒj—℥j.
Soda tartarizata, ʒj—℥j.

SIMPLY PROPELLENT CATHARTICS.

Aloes spicatæ extractum, gr. iij—xv.
— decoctum comp. ℥ſs—℥ij.

Aloes extract. purificatum, gr. v—x.
— pilulæ comp. ℈ſs—℈j.
— pil. cum myrrha, ℈ſs—℈j.
— pulv. compos. ℈ſs—℈j.
— tinctura, ℥ſs—℥j.
— tinct. compos. ʒſs—ʒij.
— vinum, ℥ſs—℥j.
Aloes vulgaris extractum, gr. iij to xv.
Cambogia, gr. ij—x.
— pilulæ comp. gr. v—℈j.
Carica.
Cassia (pulp), ʒſs—℥j.
— confectio, ʒj—ʒiij.
Colocynthis, gr. j—v.
— extractum, gr. v—ʒſs.
—extr. compositum, gr. v—ʒſs.
Linum catharticum, ʒſs—ʒj.
Manna, ℥ſs—℥ij.
Prunus.
Rhamnus, ʒj—ʒij.
— syrupus, ʒj—ʒij.
Ricini oleum, ʒj—℥j.
Rosa centifolia, ℈j—ʒj.
— syrupus, ʒj—ʒij.
Scammonia, gr. v—℈j.
— confectio comp. ℈ſs—℈j.
Senna, ℈j—ʒj.
— confectio, ʒſs—℥ſs.
— infusum, ℥j—℥iv.
— pulvis compos. ℈j—ʒj.
— syrupus, ʒij—℥j.
— tinctura, ʒij—℥j.
Sulphur lotum, ʒſs—ʒij.
— præcipitatum, ʒſs—ʒij.

Anthelminthic Cathartics.

Dolichos, gr. v—x.
Filix mas, ʒj—℥ſs.
Helleborus fœtidus, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
Helleborus niger, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
— tinctura, ʒſs—ʒj.
Spigelia, ℈ſs—℈ij.
Stannum, ʒj—℥ſs.
Staphisagria, gr. iij—x.

Carminatives.

Anethum, ℈ſs—ʒj.
— aqua, ℥ij—℥iv.
Anisum, ℈ſs—ʒj.
— oleum, min. iij—xv.
— spiritus, ʒſs—℥ſs.
Dauci semina, ℈j—ʒj.

Diuretics.

Calcis murias.
— liquor, ʒſs—ʒj.
Colchicum, gr. j—v.
— acetum, ʒſs—ʒjſs.
Copaibæ, min. xx—ʒj.
Digitalis, gr. ſs—iij.
— infusum, ℥ſs—℥ij.
— tinctura, min. x—xl.
Juniperi baccæ, ʒſs—ʒj.
— oleum, min. ij—x.
— spiritus comp. ʒj—℥ſs.
Potassæ acetas, ℈j—℈jſs.
Scilla (exsicc.), gr. j—iij.
— (recens), gr. ij—v.
— acetum, ʒſs—ʒjſs.
— oxymel, ʒſs—ʒij.
— pilulæ comp. gr. x—℈j.
— tinctura, min. x—ʒj.
Spartium, ℈j—ʒj.
Spiritus ætheris nitrici, ʒſs—ʒj.

Emmenagogues.

Rubia, ʒſs—ʒj.
Sabina, ℈ſs—ʒſs.

Epispastics.

Ceratum lyttæ.
Emplastrum lyttæ.
Unguentum lyttæ.

Suppuratories, or Epulotics.

Abietis resina.
Ærugo.
— linimentum.
Calamina.

Calaminæ ceratum.
Ceratum sabinæ.
— saponis.
Cerevisiæ fermentum.
Cataplasma fermenti.
Dauci radix.
Elemi.
— unguent. compositum.
Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.
— unguentum h. n. o.
Oleum sulphuratum.
Olibanum, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
Pix arida.
Emplast. pic. compositum.
Pix liquida.
— unguentum.
Resina flava.
— ceratum.
— emplastrum.
Resina nigra.
— unguentum.
Sodæ subboras, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
Mel boracis, ʒj—ʒij.
Terebinthina Canadensis, ℈j to ʒj.
— Chia, ℈j—ʒj.
— vulgaris, ℈j—ʒj.
Ung. hydrargyri nitratis.
— hydrarg. præcipitati albi.
— sambuci.
— zinci.

SORBEFACIENTS.

Ammoniæ murias, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
Emplast. ammoniaci.
— amm. cum hydrargyro.
— hydrargyri.
Fucus.
Linimentum camphoræ.
— camph. compositum.
— hydrargyri.
— saponis compositum.
Spongia usta, ʒj—℥ſs.
Taraxacum, ℈j—ʒj.
— extractum, ℈ſs—℈jſs.

ASTRINGENTS and REFRIGERANTS.

Acetosa.
Acetosella.
Acetum.
Acidum aceticum, ʒj—℥ſs.
Acid. muriaticum, min. v—xx.
Acid. nitricum, min. j—x.
Ac. nitr. dilutum ($\frac{1}{10}$), min. x—xl.
Acid. sulphuricum.
Ac. sulph. dilutum ($\frac{1}{10}$), min. x—xl.
Alumen, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
— liquor compositus.
Aurantii baccæ.
Bistorta, ℈ſs—ʒj.
Catechu, ℈ſs—℈ij.
— infusum, ℥j—℥iv.
— tinctura, ʒſs—℥ſs.
Galla.
Granatum, ℈j—ʒj.
Hæmatoxylum, ℈j—ʒj.
— extractum, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
Kino, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
— tinctura, ℈j—ʒij.
Limones.
— syrupus, ʒj—ʒij.
Acidum citricum, ℈ſs—℈jſs.
Morus.
— syrupus, ʒj—ʒij.
Plumbi subcarbonas.
— superacetas, gr. ſs—ij.
Cerat. plumbi superacetatis.
Plumbi oxydum semivitreum.
Cerat. plumbi comp.
Empl. plumbi.
Liquor plumbi subacetatis.
Liq. plumbi subacet. dilutus.
Potassæ nitras, ℈ſs—℈jſs.
— supersulphas, ℈j—ʒij.
Pterocarpus.
Quercus cortex, ℈ſs—ʒſs.
— decoctum.
Rosæ caninæ pulpa, ℈jſs—ʒij.
Rosa Gallica, ℈j—ʒij.
— infusum, ℥j—℥viij.
— confectio, ʒj—℥j.

Rosæ mel, ʒj—℥ſs.
Sambucus.
Simarouba, ℈ſs—℈jſs.
— infusum, ℥j—℥iv.
Tamarindus, ʒſs—ʒij.
Tormentilla, ℈ſs—℈jſs.
Uva ursi, ℈ſs—ʒj.

Tonics.

Balsamum Peruvianum, ℈ſs to ℈jſs.
Cardamine, ℈j—ʒj.
Cascarilla, ℈ſs—ʒj.
— infusum, ℥j—℥iv.
— tinctura, ʒſs—℥ſs.
Cinchona lancifolia, ℈ſs—ʒjſs.
— decoctum, ℥j—℥iv.
— extractum, ℈ſs—℈jſs.
— extr. resinosum, ℈ſs—℈jſs.
— infusum, ℥j—℥iv.
— tinctura, ʒj—℥ſs.
— tinct. ammoniata, ʒſs—ʒij.
— tinct. composita, ʒj—℥ſs.
Cinchona cordifolia.
— oblongifolia.
Cuprum ammoniatum, gr. ſs to v.
— liquor, ʒj—ʒv.
Cusparia, ℈ſs—ʒj.
— infusum, ℥j—℥iv.
Ferrum, gr. v—℈ſs.
— liquor alkalinus, ʒj—ʒij.
— mistura composita, ℥j—℥iv.
— pil. c. myrrha, ℈ſs—℈j.
— subcarbonas, gr. ij—ʒj.
— sulphas, gr. j—v.
— vinum, ʒj—ʒij.
  Tinct. ferri ammon. ʒſs—ʒij.
  Tinct. ferri muriatis, min. x—ʒſs.
Ferrum ammoniatum, gr. iij to xv.
— tartarizatum, gr. v—℈j.
Liquor arsenicalis, min. v—xv.
Menyanthes, ℈j—ʒj.
Myrrha, ℈ſs—ʒj.
— tinctura, ℈ſs—ʒij.
Salix, ℈ſs—ʒj.
Serpentaria, ℈ſs—ʒij.
— tinctura, ʒſs—ʒij.
Ulmus, ℈j—ʒj.
— decoctum, ℥iv—℥viij.
Zinci oxydum, gr. iij—℈j.
— sulphas, gr. xv.

Narcotics.

Belladonna, gr. ſs—v.
— extractum, gr. j—v.
Crocus, gr. v—℈j.
Conium, gr. ij—℈j.
— extractum, gr. v—℈j.
Humulus, ℈ſs—℈jſs.
— extractum, gr. v—℈j.
— tinctura, ʒſs—ʒij.
Hyoscyamus, gr. v—℈j.
— extractum, gr. v—℈j.
— tinctura, ℈ſs—ʒj.
Moschus, gr. ij—℈j.
— mistura, ℥ſs—℥ij.
Opium, gr. ſs—v.
— confectio ($\frac{1}{36}$), ℈ſs—ʒj.
— emplastrum.
— extractum, gr. ſs—v.
— tinctura ($\frac{1}{13}$), min. x—ʒſs.
— vinum ($\frac{1}{16}$), min. x—xl.
  Pil. sapon c. opio ($\frac{1}{5}$), gr. iij—x.
  Pulv. cornu usti c. opio ($\frac{1}{10}$), gr. v—℈j.
  Pulv. cretæ comp. c. opio ($\frac{1}{40}$), ℈j—℈ij.
  Pulv. ipecac. comp. ($\frac{1}{10}$), gr. v—℈jſs.
  Pulv. kino comp. ($\frac{1}{20}$), gr. v—℈j.
  Tinct. camphoræ comp. ʒſs to ℥ſs.
Papaver.
— decoctum.
— extractum, gr. ij—℈j.
— syrupus, ʒj—℥j.
Rhœas.
— syrupus, ʒj—℥ſs.
Tabacum.
— infusi, ℥viij—℥xij.

X. NATIVE BRITISH PLANTS,

Arranged according to the uses to which they are applied.

SENSIBLE QUALITIES.

Acid.

Bar berries.
Wood sorrel.
Pimpernell-rose hips.
Daisy leaves.
Rasp berries.
Sorrel leaves.

Bitter.

Soap wort.
White hore-hound.
Mother-wort leaves.
Wall germander.
Ground pine.
Wood sage.
Water germander.
Tansey.
Southern-wood leaves.
Ash keys.
Willow bark.
Lesser centory.

Astringent.

Privet leaves.
Speedwell.
White willow bark.
Nettle.
Ladies mantle.
Way-faring tree berries.
Curled dock seeds.
Great bistort root.
Oak bark.
Rose-wort root.
Bear berries.
Straw-berry bark.
Straw-berry roots.
Silver weed.
Five-leaved grass root.
Sept-foil root.
Wild lark-spur leaves.
Wild lark-spur seeds.
Virgins bower.
Eye bright.
Linnæa borealis.
Broad-leaved ground-sell.
Great mullein, in decoction.
Loose strife.
Bird cherries.
Flix weed.
Chafe weed.
Mare's tail.
Yellow water fleur de luce roots.
Comfry root.
Drop-wort root.
Cranes-bill root.
Ladies mantle leaves.
Shepherd's purse.
Dwarf cistus leaves.
Horse tail.
Ladies' bed-straw.
Woad.
Rupture wort.
Yarrow.
Mosses of all kinds.
Money wort.
Oak leaves.
Plantain leaves.
Golden rod leaves.
Elm bark.
Elm leaves.
Chest-nut inner peel.
Acorn cups.
Sloes.

Crab apples.
Wild-service plums.
Sour cherries.

Aromatic.

Winter marjoram.
Calamus aromaticus, root.
Sweet cyperus root.
Archangel.
Chervil.
Master wort.

Odoriferous.

Spring grass, when fresh.
Wood roffe, dried.
Rose-wort root.
White briony leaves.
Night-shade flowers.

Acrid.

Wall pepper.
Rock stone-crop.
Celandine juice.
Spear wort.
Meadow crow-foot.
Pasque flower.
Wake-robin roots.
Wake-robin leaves.
Meadow-saffron roots.
Ash keys.
Wood anemone.

MEDICAL EFFECTS AND USES.

Stimulant.

Wake-robin roots, fresh.
Mustard.
Horse radish.
Yarrow leaves.

Sudorific, diaphoretic, and alexiterial.

Box wood.
Master-wort root.
Sea-sedge root, fresh.
Hop root, in infusion.
Night-shade leaves, in infusion.
Elder flowers, in infusion.
Garlick root.
Angelica root.
Eryngo root.
Enulacampane root.
Rape seed.
Small speedwell root.

Styptic.

Bullace-tree bark.
Cornel cherries.
Touch wood.
Corker.
Bistort.
Yellow ladies' bed-straw.
Bloody crane's-bill.
Woad.
Yarrow.
Lime seeds, in powder.
Nettle leaves, fresh.

Caustic.

Sun-dew.
Pasque flower.
Wood anemone.
Traveller's joy.
Marsh crow-foot.
Spurges of all kinds.
Mustard seed.

Antiseptic.

Cinqfoil root, the bark.
Worm-wood.
Marsh-hemlock seed.

Emollient, cooling, and repellent.

Mullein.
French mercury.
Marsh mallow.
Camomile flowers.
Broad-leaved dock.
Mallow leaves.
Pellitory of the wall.
Rasp berries.
Bane berries.

Blistering.

Wall pepper.
Wood spurge.
Wood anemone.
Pasque flower.
Less spear-wort.
Butter-cups.
Stinking may-weed.

Fevers, and febrile heat.

Wood-sorrel leaves.
Agrimony roots.

Black-currant roots.
Sorrel.
Sour cherries.
Succory.
Dandelion.
Cranes bill.
Red poppy flowers.
Hips of the dog rose.
Rasp berries.
Whortle berries.

Ague.

Willow bark.
Horse-bane seeds.
Spignel root.
Spignel seeds.
Master-wort root, in infusion.
Pars-nep seeds.
Carui seeds.
Calamus aromaticus, root.
Herb bennet root.
Water-avens root.
Sloe-bush bark.
Wake-robin roots.
Wood anemone.
Germander.
Southern wood.
Camomile flowers.
Maiden pinks.
Chick-weed, externally.
Lesser centory.
St. John's wort.
Cinq foil.
Vervain.
Elder berries.
Prick-madam juice.

Plague, or typhus ſevers.

Pimpernel.
Wake robin.
Ivy berries.
Herb Paris.
Juniper berries.
Butter-bur root.
Bulbous crow-foot root.
Germander.
Wood sage.
Meadow rue.

Small pox and measles.

Columbine seeds.
Saffron.
Rape seed.

Head ach.

Wake-robin root, dried.
Wood anemone.
Lemon-thyme leaves.
Hog's fennel, externally.
Night-shade leaves, externally.
Vervain leaves.

Ophthalmics.

Herb bennet.
Celandine juice.
Succory flowers.
Blue-bottle flowers.
Teasel, water in the leaves after rain.
Enula campane wine.
Heath flower, juice.
Eyebright leaves.
Fumitory juice.
Fennel seeds.
Wild clary seeds.
Stitch-wort, fresh leaves.
Toad-flax juice.
Loose-strife.
Crab verjuice.
Valerian flowers.
Valerian roots.
Vervain roots.

Tooth ach.

Henbane seeds, the smoke.
Master-wort root.
Burnet saxifrage root.
German knot-grass, steam.
Spurges of all kinds.
Silver weed.
Lesser celandine.
Periwinkle.
Dittander root.
Primrose root.
Sneeze-wort root.

Hoarseness.

Hedge-mustard seeds.

Sialogogue.

Master-wort root.
Wood-peas root.

Cosmetics.

Gromwell root juice.
Sundew leaves juice.
Wake-robin root dried.
Horse-radish root.
Fumitory leaves.
Silver weed.
Teasel, water in the leaves after rain.
Bean flowers, distilled water.
Straw berries, distilled water.
Solomon's seal, root.
Primrose flowers.
Deadly nightshade.

Gargles.

Pimpernell root.
Columbine leaves.
Honeysuckle leaves.

Spitting of blood.

Silver weed.
Spleen wort.
Bur dock.
Mountain cud-weed.
Plantain leaves, juice.
Nettle juice.
Periwinkle.

Pectorals and cough medicines.

Meadow-saffron root.
Enula campane root.
Maiden hair.
Mallow.
Southern wood.
Wake-robin root.
Calamint.
Saffron.
Drop wort.
Liquorice root.
Ground ivy.
Tree lung-wort.
Horehound.
Penny-royal juice.
Colts foot.
Cow's lung-wort.

Nettle seed.
All-good root.
Milk wort.

Expectorants.

Ground ivy.
Milk wort.
Heath-pea root.
Water-hemlock seed.
Elder flowers.

Hooping cough.

Cup moss.
Penny royal juice.
Winter marjoram.

Hiccough.

Carrot.

Asthma.

Stramonium, smoke.
Bitter sweet.
Burnet saxifrage.
Scurvy grass.
Mustard seeds.

Quinsey.

Black currants.

Sore throat.

Straw berries.
Jews' ears.
Self heal.
Red poppies.
Scabious.
House leek.
Devils bit.
Great throat-wort.

Pleurisy.

Elder flowers.
Milk wort.
Liquorice root.
Ash keys.
Scabious.
Scorzonera roots.
Missel toe.
Nettle.

Hard breasts.

Spear-mint poultice.
Water-plantain juice.

Emetics.

Herb Paris root.
Wall-pepper juice.
Asarabacca root.
Asarabacca leaves.
Spear wort, distilled water.
Betony root.
Dittander.
Horse-radish root.
Mustard seed.
Water hemp-agrimony.
Groundsel.
Camomile flowers.
Orache seed.
Orache root.
Dwarf-elder root.
Spindle-tree berries.
Broom seed.
Ivy berries.
Walnut catkins.
Walnut inner skin.
Mezereon.
Solomon's seal, berries.
Spurry seed.

Stopping vomiting.

Spear mint.
Knot grass.
Rasp berries.
Whortle berries.

Stomachic.

Centory leaves.
Centory root.
Spignel root.
Spignel seed.
Master-wort root.
Herb bennet, in dry soils.
Camomile flowers.
Yarrow leaves.
Yarrow flowers.
Worm-wood leaves.
Calamus aromaticus.
Wood sorrel.
Ber berries.
Calamint.
Kentish cherries.
Sloes.
Penny royal.
Self-heal.
Services.

Dyspepsia.

Calamus aromaticus.
Wake-robin root.

Carminatives, or for wind.

Carrot seed.
Lovage root.
Spignel root.
Spignel seed.
Fennel seed.
Carui seed.
Pepper mint.
Tansey.

Purgatives, splenetics, hepatics.

Ash leaves.
Bryony roots.
Valerian roots.
Yellow water-flag-root juice.
Holly leaves.
Buck-bean leaves.
Great bind-weed.
Scotch scurvy-grass.
Nightshade leaves.
Buck-thorn berries.
Alder inner bark.
Spindle-tree berries.
Sweet-violet flowers.
Sweet-violet seeds.
Sweet-violet root.
Ivy berries.
Scotch lovage leaves.
Dwarf-elder root.
Elder leaves.
Elder inner bark.
Purging flax.
Lilies of the valley flower.
Ber-berry bark.
Meadow-saffron root.
Red spurge.
Plum-tree flowers.
Sloe-tree flowers.
Hellebore.
Stinking hellebore.
Toad-flax leaves.
Broom seeds.
Upright fir moss.

Mustard seed.
Bladder wrack.
Dodder.
Fox glove.
Bitter sweet.
Butter wort.
Solomon's seal berries.
Polypody of the oak.
Meadow rue.

Bloody flux, looseness, lientery.

Ber berries.
Bean flour.
Lentils.
Sharp-pointed dock.
Plantain.
Knot grass.
Services.
Golden rod.
Meadow sweet.
Hound's tongue.
Red archangel.
Mouse ear.
Flix weed.
Lime-tree seeds.

Cholera morbus.

Whortle berries.

Colic.

Holly berries.
Holly leaves.
Chervil.
Camomile.
Carrot seed.
Heath flowers.
Drop wort.
Cranes bill.
Burnet saxifrage.
Speedwell.
Spignel.
Tansey.
Purple-clover flowers.

Cordials.

Bistort root.
Carline-thistle root.
Herb bennet root.
Enula-campane root.
Butter-burr root.
Wood-sorrel leaves.
Agrimony.
Calamint.
Mother wort.
Burnet saxifrage.
Borage flower.
Bugloss flowers.
Rose flowers.
Violet flowers.
Wall flowers.
Lily of the valley flower.
Meadow-sweet flower.

Worms.

Stinking bearsfoot leaves.
Water-germander leaves.
Flix-weed seeds.
Hedge-mustard seeds.
St. John's wort leaves.
Worm wood.
Groundsel juice.
Upright-fir moss.
Male fern.
Dutch myrtle.
Box-tree leaves.
Buck-bean leaves.
Garlick bulbs.
Hemp seed.
Hemp leaves.
Lesser centory.
Coralline.
Female fern.
Dog's grass.
Horehound.
Tansey.
Missel toe.

Obstructed viscera.

Water dock.

Piles.

Thorny-apple leaves.
Orpine.
Toad-flax leaves.

Nephritics.

Water pepper.
Straw-berry-tree leaves.
Herb robert leaves.

Stone and gravel.

Water-pepper root.
Straw-berry tree.
Straw berries.
Herb robert.
Rest-harrow root.
Worm wood.
Camomile flowers.
Parsley piert.
Carrot seed.
Ramsons.
Sorrel root.
Calamus aromaticus, root.
Fuller's-thistle root.
Herb bennet root.
Eryngo root.
Enula-campane root.
Drop-wort root.
Fern root.
Hog's fennel root.
Burnet saxifrage root.
Horse-radish root.
Bramble root.
Madder root.
Goat's beard root.
Nettle root.
Marsh-mallow leaves.
Asparagus.
Nut-tree bark.
Brook lime.
Betony leaves.
Cabbage leaves.
Star-thistle leaves.
Chervill leaves.
Germander leaves.
Ground-pine leaves.
Water cresses.
Pellitory of the wall.
Persicaria.
Mouse ear.
Penny royal.
Oak leaves.
Willow leaves.
Saxifrage.
Consound flowers.
Heath flowers.
Broom flowers.
Bur-dock seeds.
Juniper berries.
Haws.
Hips.
Cherry-tree gum.
Dog-grass root.

Diuretic.

Nettle roots.
Carrot seed.
Master-wort root.
Fennel seed.
Elder, inner bark.
Meadow-saffron root.
Orpine leaves.
Virgins bower.
Toad flax.
Linnæa borealis.
Horse-radish root.
Broom tops.
Mustard seed.
Juniper berries.
Dandelion.
Horse-bane seeds.
Worm-wood seeds.
Hemp-agrimony root.
Sea-sedge root.

Strangury and dysury.

Consound flowers.
Carrot seed.
Toad flax.
White poplar.
Butchers' broom root.
Sow thistle.

Diabetes.

Hemp agrimony.
Plantain.

Heat of urine.

Marsh mallow.
Liquorice root.
Purslane.

Aphrodisiac.

Eryngo root, candied.
Orchis root.
Asparagus.
Nut.
Chestnuts.
Saffron.

Rocket.
Carrot seed.
Fennel.
Hemp leaves.
—— seed.
Beans.
Pars neps.
Clary.
Spear mint.
Water cresses.
Rest harrow.
Rape seed.
Mustard seed.
Celery.

Gonorrhœa.

Hemlock.
Devil's bit.
Succory.
Hounds tongue.
Dandelion.
Yarrow.
Water-lily root.
Plantain.
Knot grass.

Lues venerea.

Sea-sedge root.
Bitter sweet.
Soap wort.
Bird cherry.
Box wood.
Devil's bit.
Wood sage.

Emmenagogue.

Worm wood.
Sorrel root.
Calamus aromaticus, root.
Jack by the hedge.
Columbine.
Southern wood.
Wake robin.
Asarabacca.
Asparagus root.
Betony.
Brook lime.
Bryony root.
Calamint.
Mother wort.
Onions.
Lesser centory root.
Germander.
Camomile.
Ground pine.
Flea bane.
Saffron.
Carrot.
Eryngo root.
Hemp agrimony.
Ground ivy.
Fern root.
Elecampane root.
St. John's wort.
Wall-flower flowers.
Feverfew.
Balm.
Horse mint.
French mercury.
Spignel.
Water cresses.
Hart's tongue.
Burnet saxifrage.
Wood bine.
Penny royal.
Butcher's broom.
Madder root.
Wood sage.
Soap wort.
Mother of thyme.
Tansey.
Nettle seed.
Savine.

Immoderate menstruation.

Horse mint.
Burnet saxifrage.
Plantain.
Red poppy flowers.
Knot grass.
Dog-rose flowers.
Perwinkle.

The whites.

Drop wort.
White-nettle flowers.
Rue-leaved whitlow-grass.
Dog-rose flowers.

Suppression of the lochiæ.

Horse mint.

Immoderate lochiæ.

Drop-wort roots.

Rheumatism.

Buck-bean leaves.
Bitter sweet.
Hem lock.
Purging flax.
Spurge laurel.
Mustard.

Gout.

Centory root.
Straw-berry root.
Wood anemone.
Germander.
Ground pine.
Linnæa borealis.
Winter rocket.
Black bryony.
Herb avens.
Lesser centory.
Greater consound.
Dwarf elder.
Heath.
Broom seed.
Cranes bill.
Enula campane root.
Hen bane.
St. John's wort.
Duck meat.
Cinq-foil root.
Prim rose.
Buck thorn.
Scabious.
Elder.
House leek.
Elm root.
Elm leaves.

Sciatica.

Meadow rue.
Worm wood.
Asparagus root.
Lesser centory.
Greater consound.
Enula campane.
Rag wort.
White poplar.
Treacle mustard.
Elm bark.

Palsy.

Nettle leaves.
Pasque flower.
Mustard seed.
Sweet cherries.
Heath flowers.
Wall-flower flowers.
Lily of the valley.
Prim rose.
Missel toe.

Nervous diseases.

Herb Christopher root.

Antispasmodic.

Speedwell.
Camomile.
Lime-tree flowers.
Pepper mint.
Ladies' bedstraw.
Box wood.

Sedative.

Fox glove.
White poppy.
Hound's tongue.

Anodyne.

Marsh mallow.
Camomile flowers.
Saffron.
Hound's tongue.
Mallow root.
Mallow leaves.
Melilot flowers.
Elder flowers.
Cow's-lungwort flower.

Narcotic.

Hen-bane leaves.
Hound's-tongue root.
Hound's-tongue leaves.
Sea lung-wort.
Hops.
Herb Paris leaves.
Herb Paris berries.
Meadow-saffron root.
White poppy.
Red poppy.

Prim rose.

Apoplexy.

Sweet cherries.
Saffron.
Rocket.
Heath.
Wall flower.
Lily of the valley.
Piony seed.
Prim rose.
Lime flowers.
Missel toe.

Lethargy.

Mustard.

Convulsions.

Camomile.
Black cherry.
Enula campane roots.
Lily of the valley.
Hart's tongue.

Vertigo.

Prim rose.
Lime flowers.
Missel toe.

Epilepsy.

Sweet cherries.
Fox glove.
Drop wort.
Lily of the valley.
Piony root.
Mustard seed.
Devil's bit.
Lime flowers.
Valerian root.
Missel toe.
Lady-smock flowers.

Mania.

St. John's wort flowers.

Hysterics.

Stinking orache.
Stinking gladwyn.
Black horehound.
Lady-smock flowers.
Flix weed.
Carline thistle.
Southern wood.
Cheese rennet.
Carrot.
Spignel.
Mother wort.
Hog's fennel.
Pars nep.
Hart's tongue.
Cow's parsnep.

Hydrophobia.

Viper's grass.
Water plantain.
Ash-coloured ground liver-wort.

Intoxicating.

Darnel seed.
French willow.
Spurge-olive berries.
Wood betony.
Beech mast.

— to fish.

Yellow moth-mullein.

Consumption.

Colts foot.
Straw berry.
Great daisy.
Great consound.
Saffron.
Dandelion.
Liquorice.
Elecampane.
Flax.
Birch juice.
Pimpernel.
Eryngo.
White horehound.
Pellitory of the wall.
Small burnet.
Scorzonera root.

Dropsy.

Stinking gladwyn.
Buck bean.
Scotch scurvy-grass.
Elm inner bark.
Master-wort root.
Burnet-saxifrage root.
Travellers' joy.
Fox glove.
Horse-radish root.

Broom tops.
Dyer's green weed.
Strong-scented wild lettuce.
Worm wood.
Black alder.
Dwarf elder.
Toad flax.
Polypody.
Penny royal.
Ivy-leaved water-crow-foot.
Bucks thorn.
Bitter sweet.

Jaundice.

Dog's-grass root.
Bitter sweet.
Agrimony.
Ground pine.
Rest harrow.
Strong-scented wild lettuce.
Pars ley.
Columbine.
Asparagus.
Woodroffe.
Ber-berry inner bark.
Lesser centory.
Germander.
Celandine.
Saffron.
Blue-bottle flowers.
Eryngo root.
Water hemp-agrimony.
Straw berry.
Ash keys.
Fumitory.
Broom seed.
Ground ivy.
St. John's wort.
Duck meat.
Liver wort.
Toad flax.
Horebound.
French mercury.
Wild marjoram.
Sharp-pointed dock.
Penny royal.
Butcher's-broom root.
Deadly-nightshade berries.
Meadow rue.
Vervain.
Nettle.

Scurvy.

Sea sedge.
Cleavers juice.
Bitter sweet.
Fumitory juice.
Wall pepper.
Fir.
Maple sap.
Brook lime.
Birch sap.
Wake-robin root.
Less centory.
Cloud berry.
Lesser celandine.
Scurvy grass.
Water cresses.
Money wort.
Sharp-pointed dock.
Horse radish.
Green peas.
Tur neps.
Black berries.
Rasp berries.
Services.
Scotch scurvy-grass.
Celery.
Dittander.
Hemp agrimony.
Grass wrack.
Nettle tops.

Scrofula.

Goose grass.
Lesser burdock.
Lesser-daisy root.
Germander.
Perwinkle.
Hound's-tongue root.
Fox glove.
Broom.
White dead-nettle.
Crab apple.
Rue-leaved whitlow grass.
Thorow-wax.
Fig wort.
Venus' navel-wort.
Stinking gladwyn.

Eruptions.

Spatling poppy.
Fluellin.
Celandine.
Hungarian hawk-weed.
Pasque-flower juice.
Water-lily root.
Heath.
Mouse ear.

Erysipelas.

Duck meat.
Crab-apple juice.
Mallow.
Night shade.
Colts foot.
Venus' navel-wort.

Itch.

Centory.
Curled dock.
Soap wort.
Celandine.
Sharp-pointed dock seed.
Germander.
Flea bane.
Fumitory.
Liver wort.
Wild marjoram.
Scabious
Scrofularia.
Speed well.

Thrush.

Water pepper.
House-leek juice.
Hedge-mustard juice.

Inflammations and tumours.

House-leek.
Chervil.
Camomile.
Hem lock.
Hound's tongue.
Beech leaves.
Hedge nettle.
Dead nettle.
Mallow.
Orchis roots.
Pellitory of the wall.
Tur-nep root.
Cow's pars-nep root.
Hone wort.
Nettle.

Boils and whitlows.

Ground-sel leaves.
Whitlow grass.
Live long.

Burns.

House-leek juice.
Fern.
Hen bane.
White poplar bark.
Elder inner bark.
Stone crop.
Night shade.
Live long.
Lime-tree leaves.

Corns and warts

Celandine juice.
Spurge juice.
French-mercury juice.
Teasel.
Hedge nettle.

Bruises.

Worm wood.
Southern wood.

Cancer.

Deadly night-shade.
Carrot root.
Fluellin.
Goose grass.
Spurge laurel.

Rickets.

Male fern.
Osmund royal.
Wall rue.
Black maiden-hair.

Fractures.

Crow silk.
Greater consound root
Solomon's seal root.
Butchers' broom.

Hernia.

Lady's mantle.
Greater consound.
Cross wort.
Tooth wort.

Osmund royal.
Dove's-foot columbine.
Rupture wort.
Duck meat.
Moon wort.
Money wort.
Thorow wax.
Solomon's seal.
Saw wort.
Live long.
Speed well.

Issues.

Ivy leaves.
Soap-wort leaves.

Wounds.

Agrimony.
Lady's mantle.
Pimpernell.
Park leaves.
Silver weed.
Daisies, great and small.
Betony.
All good.
Bugle.
Centory.
Spleen wort.
Germander.
Hem lock.
Greater consound.
Cross wort.
Hound's tongue.
Horse tail.
Hemp agrimony.
Fennel.
Crane's bill.
Woad.
Ground ivy.
Rupture wort.
St. John's wort.
Rag wort.
Dead nettle.
Lily of the valley.
Moon wort.
Melilot.
Yarrow.
Money wort.
Adder's tongue.
Clown's all-heal.
Cinque foil.
Thorow wax.
Persicaria.
Hog's fennel.
Mouse ear.
Burnet.
Butter wort.
Plantain.
Solomon's seal.
Knot grass.
Self heal.
Madder.
Wood sage.
Sanicle.
Water germander.
Saw wort.
Flix weed.
Devil's bit.
Tansey.
Live long.
Bistort.
Valerian.
Vervain.
Golden rod.
Speed well.

Poisonous.

Long-leaved water pars-nep.
Fool's pars-ley.
Wild cicely.
Wild celery, in wet ground.
Hare bell, fresh root.

— to cattle.

Great water-pars-nep.

— to horses.

Water hem-lock.

— to moles.

Wild garlick.

— to mice.

Dwarf elder.

— to crickets.

Yellow water-lily.

— to flies.

Toad flax.
Tansey leaves.
Agaricus muscarius.

Poisonous to lice.

Centory.
Spindle-tree berries.
Upright-fir moss.

— to fleas.

Wood roffe.

— to insects in general.

Dutch myrtle.

SUBSTITUTES FOR DRUGS.

For sarsaparilla.

Hop roots.
Sea-sedge roots, several kinds.
Soap wort.
Bur-dock root.
Bitter-sweet root.

For rhubarb.

Monk's rhubarb.
Dock.
Sharp-pointed dock.
Blood wort.

For contrayerva.

Yarrow root.

For ipecacuanha.

Orache seeds.

For senna.

Ash leaves.

For snake root.

Milk-wort root.

For Peruvian bark.

Herb bennet root.
Willow bark.
Water horehound.

For Tonca bean.

Large military goat-stones.
French satyrion.
Wood roffe.

For coffee berries.

Yellow water-flag seed.
Goose-grass seeds.
Goose-berry seed.
Beech mast.
Broom seed.
Dandelion root.

For alkanet.

Bastard alkanet root.

For tea.

Speed-well leaves.
Germander leaves.
Wood-roffe leaves.
Sloe tree, young leaves.
Dog-rose leaves.
Wild-marjoram leaves.
Whortle-berry leaves.
Dutch-myrtle leaves.

For tobacco.

Betony leaves.
Colt's-foot leaves.
Buck-bean leaves.
Camomile flowers.

For scammony.

Hog-fennel gum.
Euphorbia Cyparissus, juice.

DIETETIC ARTICLES.

Roots.

Pig nuts.
Pars neps.
Carui roots.
Star of Bethlehem.
Navew.
Tur nep.
Heath peas.
Salsafie.
Milk thistle.
Arrow head.
Sea cole-wort.
Wild succory.
Rampions.

Asparagi.

Solomon's seal.
Black bryony.
French-willow suckers.
Yellow goat's-beard.
Bur-dock stems.
Thistle stems.
Asparagus.
All good.
Hop shoots.

Greens and pot herbs.

Comfrey.
Giant throat-wort.
All good.
Wild orache.
Scotch lovage.
Alexanders.
Snake weed.
Sea cole-wort.
Winter cresses.
Char-lock tops.
Spotted cat's-ear.
Chick weed.
Nettle tops.
Borage.
Sea goose-foot.
Cows-lip leaves.
Chervil.
Wild cicely.
Carui leaves.
Herb gerard.
Round-headed garlick.
Crow garlick.
Wild garlick.
Red dead-nettle.
Hedge mustard.
Langue de bœuf.
Sow thistle.
Dulse.
Sea girdles and hangers.
Spatling-poppy leaves.

Artichokes.

Milk-thistle scales.
Cotton thistle.

Pulse.

Sea peas.

Salad herbs.

Corn salad.
Borage leaves.
Cows-lip leaves.
Rampion roots.
Scotch lovage.
Chervil.
Fennel buds.
Fennel stem, blanched.
Celery stem, blanched.
Crow garlick.
Sorrel.
Lesser house-leek.
Burnet.
Mint leaves.
Whitlow grass.
Scurvy grass.
Hairy lady's-smock.
Bitter cress.
Water cress.
Winter cress.
Jack by the hedge.
Tur-nep shoots in cellars.
Milk thistle.
Succory.
Bur-dock stems stripped.
Thistle stems.
Great daisy.
Yarrow, when young.
Gulf weed.
Daber locks.
Dulse.
Brook lime.

Bread.

Black bind-weed.
Beech mast.
Buck wheat.
Wake-robin root.
Crested cow-wheat.
Heath peas.
Vetchling peas.
Clover flowers.
Succory root.
Female fern.
Iceland moss.

Chocolate.

Lime-tree seeds.

Sauces.

Sea-buckthorn berries.
Fennel leaves.
Sorrel leaves.
Mustard seed.
Sea spurge, pickled.
Jointed glass-wort, pickled.
Broom flowers, pickled.
Rock samphire, pickled.
Gulf weed, pickled.
Black salt-wort, pickled.
Meadow-bout buds, pickled.

Candies.

Coriander seeds.
Carui seeds.
Eryngo root,
Spear-mint juice.
Angelica roots.
Black-currant juice.

Beer.

Darnel seeds.
Pars-nep root.
French willow.
Heath.
Ground ivy.
Herb bennet.
Water avens.
Dutch myrtle.
Buck bean.
Hops.
Wood sage.
Worm wood.

Wine.

Cows-lip flowers.
Cow pars-nep leaves.
Elder berries.
Maple sap.
Great bil-berry.
Bullace plum.
Wild pear.
Crab apples.
Hazel wood, to clear it.

Milk, whey, cheese.

Yellow lady's-bed straw.
Sorrel.
Nettle.
Marsh cinq-foil.
Spear-thistle flowers.
Butter wort.
Wood sorrel.
Spignel.

DYES AND PAINTS.

Yellow or orange dyes.

Heath.
Lung wort.
Lichen caperatus.
Devil's-bit leaves.
Nettle.
Birch leaves.
Dwarf birch leaves.
Dutch myrtle leaves.
Buck-thorn berries.
Black alder bark.
Cow's-parsley umbels.
Lesser burdock.
Ber-berry root.
Water pepper.
Spotted persicaria.
Horn-beam bark.
Dyers' weed.
Wild-plum bark.
Wild pear-tree leaves.
Crab-tree bark.
Meadow-rue root.
Marsh-marygold flowers.
Wood-waxen flowers.
Kidney vetch.
Saw wort.
Marygold flowers.
Ox-eye camomile flowers.
Lichen vulpinus.
Sweet-willow leaves.
Yellow lady's-bed straw.
Water hemp.

Red dyes.

Cross-wort root.
Tuberous comfrey.
Sorrel.
Bullace plum.
Sept foil.
Corker.
Tree lung-wort.
Lichen pustulosus.
Alder bark.
Privet berries.
Yellow lady's-bed-straw root.

Blue dyes.

Sweet violet.
Dwarf-elder berries.
Dogs Mercury.
Woad.
Wild-larkspur flowers.
Blue-bottle flowers.
Burnet-rose juice.

Purple dyes.

Deadly nightshade berries.
Burnet-rose juice.
Wild marjoram.
Lichen tartareus.
Corker.
Dogberry tree.
Bil berries.

Green dyes.

Ash.
Reed panicles.
Nettle.
Buck-thorn berries.
Alder berries.
Wild-cicely leaves.
Lily of the valley.
Sharp-pointed dock.
Dyers' weed.
Wild-pear leaves.
Pasque flowers.
Purple trefoil.
Tansey.
Alder bark.
Privet berries.

Brown dyes.

Oak saw-dust.
Whortle berries.
Lung wort.
Corker.
Stone crottles.
Alder bark.

Black dyes.

Bramble twigs.
Water horehound.
Lichen pustulatus.
Alder bark.
Water-flag root.

Bleaching.

Chest nuts.

Dutch pink.

Dyers' weed.

Sap green.

Buck thorn.

Litmus.

Canary archel.

Lake.

Dulse.

MISCELLANEOUS USES.

Tanning.

Bedford-willow bark.
White-willow bark.
Ash bark.
Dutch myrtle.
Heath.
Snake-weed root.
Oak bark.
Whortle berries.
Mountain-ash bark.
Sept foil.
Scotch-fir bark.

Yielding oil.

Dog berries.
Hazel nuts.
Beech mast.
White-poppy seed.
Gold of pleasure seed.
Rape seed.
Mustard seed.
Buck wheat.

Wax.

Dutch-myrtle catkins.

Bird lime.

Wayfaring-tree bark.
Holly bark.
Missel toe.

Camphire.

Carui seeds.

Candle wicks.

Round-headed rush.
Soft rush.

Cotton.

French-willow seed down.

Charcoal.

Hazel wood.
White-beam wood.
Lime-tree wood.
Alder wood.

Fibre for spinning, &c.

Water willow.
Lime bark.
Heath.
Juniper.
Scotch fir root.

Creeping thistle.
Musk thistle.
Canada flea-bane.
Nettle.
Mallow.

Mucilage.

Cherry-tree gum.
Lichens, various kinds.
Wild hyacinth.

Sugar.

Maple-tree sap.
Birch-tree sap.

Soap.

Soap wort.

Salt petre.

Borage.
Pellitory of the wall.

Salt of lemons.

Sorrel.
Wood sorrel.

Alkaline salts.

Ash wood.
Beech.
Common broom.
Furze.
Creeping thistle.
Worm wood.
Female fern.
Bladder fucus.
Jointed salt-wort.
Spotted lung-wort.

Marking linen.

Sloe juice.

Starch.

Wild hyacinth.
Osmund royal.
Wake robin.

Torches.

Aspen tree.
Alder bark.

Tinder.

Cow's lung-wort.
Colt's foot.
Touch wood.

Feeding silk worms.

Cowslip leaves.
Elm leaves.
Bramble leaves.

Hygrometrical.

Carline-thistle head.

Dressing linen and gauzes.

Flea-wort seeds, mucilage.
Silver weed, distilled water.
Flowering fern.

INDEX.

To facilitate the finding out of those names that consist of several words, it must be observed,

1. Substances deriving their names from any drug, must be sought for under that drug, provided its name be employed as a substantive, as aqua ammoniæ acetatæ, under ammoniæ; oil of amber, under amber.
2. The same rule is to be observed, in respect to vegetables or animals giving their names to any drug or preparation; as oleum amygdalarum is to be sought for under amygdalarum; gum juniper, under juniper.
3. In other cases the substantive is to be sought for, as acidum sulphuricum is placed under acidum; antibilious pills, under pills.
4. In regard to the English names of plants, composed of two or more words, the last is always to be searched for, as bitter-sweet, under sweet; nightshade, under shade. This rule is strictly observed even when one or other of the words is obsolete, or nearly so, in its simple form, or the composition is not apparent at first sight, as in char-lock, daber-locks, goldilock, hem-lock, tre-foil, cinq-foil, sept-foil, mil-foil, pars-ley, pars-nep, tur-nep, mary-gold, rose-mary, prim-rose, missel-toe, gilli-flower, honeysuckle, wood-roffe, fever-few, and the like.

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Instituted 1771.

ADDITIONS.

Smilax China (p. 24.) Roots yield by maceration a reddish powder, forming with boiling water a nutritive jelly, eaten in South America with honey or sugar.

Hæmanthus coccineus. Root used for the same purposes as those of squills.

Barry's resinous extract of bark. Prepared by distilling a tinct. of bark made with S. V. R. nearly to dryness, cooling it, removing the resin on its surface, and exposing the remaining liquid to a gentle heat, until it is reduced to a fine ruby red extract.

Essential salt of bark. Bruised bark soaked in water, the liquor strained and evaporated by a very gentle heat.

Extract of osmunda regalis. Used in the rickets: ʒiij omni mane.

Crystalli opii. Wedelius observes, that if a spirituous tincture of opium is evaporated to about one half, oblong crystals form in it by standing.

Morphia. Opii ʒv, aquæ ℥ij, soak for three days, filter, add magnesiæ ustæ newly ppd. gr. xv, boil for ten minutes: filter, wash the sediment with cold water until it passes clear; then digest it alternately with cold and warm S. V. R. as long as it takes a colour, the residuum is then digested with boiling alkohol, which on cooling will deposit it in crystals: much more powerful than opium; half a grain, taken thrice at half an hour intervals, produced violent vomiting and alarming faintings.

Artificial yeast. Boil malt, a quarter of a peck in water 3℔, pour off the decoction, and put it in a warm place for about 30 hours: add twice as much of a similar decoction, again ferment, and repeat this process until a sufficient quantity of yeast is obtained.

Iodine. Extract all the soluble part of kelp by water, and crystallise the soda by evaporation and rest: to the remaining ley, add oil of vitriol to excess, and boil the liquid, then strain it to separate some sulphur, and mix the filtered liquor with as much black manganese as was used of oil of vitriol; on applying heat the iodine sublimes in form of a purple vapour, and forms greyish black scales of a metallic lustre; six grains produced copious vomiting and colic pains. It seems to be contained in most marine plants, as sponge.

Iodate of potash. Dissolve iodine in a solution of potash, evaporate to dryness, separate the hydroiodate by spirit of wine; then dissolve the iodate in water and crystallise it: used in bronchocele.

Hydroiodate of potash. Obtained from the mixed mass of iodate and hydroiodate of potash by the addition of spirit of wine, which dissolves this salt freely, then distil off the spirit: used in bronchocele.

Lymington Glauber's salt. Sulphate of magnesia-and-soda, obtained from the mother liquor of sea water, or by dissolving Epsom salt in a solution of Glauber's salt, and evaporating: it crystallises in regular rhomboids.

Tinctura antisyphilitica. Kali ppi ℔j, aq. cinnam. ℔j, dissolve, add opii ℥ij dissolved in sp. cinnam. ℥iv, and digest for three weeks, shaking them frequently, add gum Arab. ℥ij, ammon. subcarb. ℥j dissolved in aq. cinnam. and filter: dose gtt. xxiv ter die in a glass of cold decoction of marsh mallow root: also used externally in local syphilitic complaints.

Hannay's lotion. Aq. potassæ puræ diluted with distilled water. Used as a preventive lotion against venereal infection.

Green's drops. A disguised solution of sublimate corrosive.

Selway's prepared essence of senna. Infusion of senna made with an alkali.

Solomon's anti-impetigines. A solution of sublimate.

Marsden's antiscorbutic drops. A solution of sublimate in inf. gentianæ.

Davidson's remedy for cancer. Arsen. alb. united with fol. conii.

Madden's vegetable essence. Infusum rosæ.

Rob anti-syphilitique. Boil bull-rushes in water, adding towards the end sarsaparilla and anise seed, strain, and evaporate to the consistence of a syrup, to which sublim. corros. is added.

ADDITIONS.

Ammoniacal liquor. Is obtained in great quantity from coals in making gas, a chaldron yielding about 200℔. 1 gall. saturated 15 or 16 oz. of oil of vitriol. Used to manufacture volatile salt, or sal ammoniac. Ammon. liq. 108 gall. plaster of Paris 125℔, mix, and then add oil of vitriol 16 oz. evaporate and crystallise the produced sulphate of ammonia; 1 cwt. of the dry crystals sublimed with 28℔ powdered chalk produce 60 to 65℔ of volatile salt, or if sublimed with sea salt, sal ammoniac is the product.

Hydrosulphuretum ammoniæ. Sulphuretum ferri ℥iiij, spir. salis ℥viij, aq. ℔ijſs; dissolve, and pass the gas into aq. ammon. puræ ℥iiij.

Bit-noben. Muriate of soda mixed with sulphuretted hydrogen, highly esteemed in India; attempted to be introduced here but without any success, as 200 Cwt. in 1802, sold for about fifteen pence per Cwt.

Magistery of bismuth (p. 262.) Of great use in painful diseases of the stomach; gr. v to xij, ter die.

Burnt hart's horn. *Cornu cervi ustum. C. ustum.* Burn hartshorn until white, grind and wash over; used as a weak absorbent, also as a polishing powder for plate.

Patent ink. Logwood shavings, powdered galls ana 2℔, pomegranate bark 4 oz. green vitriol 1℔, gum Arabic common 8 oz. water 1 gall.

2. *Ink used in the Prerogative office.* Galls 1℔, gum Arab. 6 oz. alum 2 oz. green vitriol 7 oz. kino 3 oz. logwood in powder 4 oz. water 1 gallon.

Lithographic crayons. Wax 25 oz. tallow 35 oz. rosin 26 oz. lamp black 6 oz.

Armenian cement. Soak isinglass in water till soft, then dissolve it in proof spirit, add a little galbanum or gum ammoniac, and mix it with tincture of mastich. It must be kept well stopped, and when wanted, liquefied by the phial being immersed in hot water: used to cement jewels upon watch cases, also to mend china, or replace leaves torn out of books.

2. Add tincture of lac in S. V. R. to a solution of isinglass in the same solvent.

3. Add to melted glue, half its weight of rosin in powder, and some red ochre: for coarser purposes, as for cementing hones to their frames.

ERRATA.

Page 9, *for* Lich. enarboreus, *read* Lichen arboreus.
13, l. 22, *for* silici, *read* silica.
72, line ult. *for* lagenari, *read* lagenaria.
85, l. 15 from bottom, *for* aspergula, *read* asperula.
88, l. 6 from bottom, *for* titon, *read* piton.
141, l. 13, *for* Cæl-rosa, *read* Cæli-rosa.
207, l. 8 from bottom, *for* styracis, *read* styrax.
209, l. 16 from bottom, *for* nivalis, *read* navalis.
331, l. 12 from bottom, *for* T. hieræ, *read* T. hieræ picræ.
385, l. 3, *for Mel subboratis.* Sodæ, borax, *read Mel subboratis sodæ.* Borax.
426, l. 10 from bottom, *for* U. resinæ nigrum, *read* U. resinæ nigræ.

THE END.

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